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Dressing to the manor born: Fashion by Suzy Menkes, page 7

Personal tax rates to escape Budget increase

Personal income tax rates will not be tampered with in the Budget, expected on March 10 or 17, whatever indirect tax increases might be necessary. The Government hopes to preserve incentives for individuals, and particularly small businesses, as a way of creating new jobs. The message last night was that the Budget might be less tight than feared.

Government set on keeping incentives

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

The Government is determined not to tamper with personal income tax rates, as reduced in 1979, whatever other tax increases might be necessary in the forthcoming Budget. That was learnt on high authority yesterday.

The incentive structure, as it was being called, must be preserved towards individuals, and even encouraged towards small businesses as one of the mainstay hopes of creating new jobs.

The Budget, of course, is for Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to prepare: officially, yesterday, it was learnt only that an announcement will be made in the Commons on Thursday regarding Budget day, expected to be March 10 or 17.

But yesterday's authoritative word is the first clear indication from the Government that its post-election income tax cuts are to be protected, at least so far as the actual tax rates are concerned.

Nothing less, of course, would have been compatible with the copious promises the Conservatives made in their election manifesto. "We shall cut income tax at all levels to reward hard work", the section began.

Until yesterday it had seemed possible that the Government might have to go back on that pledge. The public sector borrowing requirement has been soaring ever higher, as yesterday's central government borrowing figures for December confirm. A resort to higher taxation in the event of failure to finance it had been predicted by ministers.

Mr John Nott, then still Secretary of State for Trade, said in a television interview on December 16 that "we would have no recourse but to increase the income size of the balance sheet".

Other ministers have been unimpressed. Senior Conservatives like Lord Thorneycroft, party chairman, have been waging a campaign with the Prime Minister against any resort to increased taxes.

As far as the tax rates are concerned, they appear to have had success. But it is still likely that the tax "take" from individuals and firms alike will increase.

The Chancellor, in his November measures, announced new national insurance contributions from April, which are a form of direct personal taxation.

But it now seems likely that the Government also will allow inflation to cause people to pay more tax. Last year the Government "clawed back" some of the benefit of indexing personal allowances by abolishing the low 25p tax rates.

It is likely in the forthcoming Budget that there will be less than a full uprating for inflation on personal allowances. That would allow the tax rates to remain overtly unchanged while increasing the "take" for the Government.

Other, indirect, taxes remain on the agenda. There is no clear indication of the targets, but the tone of yesterday's message, at the heart of government, was that the Budget might not be so tight as had been generally feared.

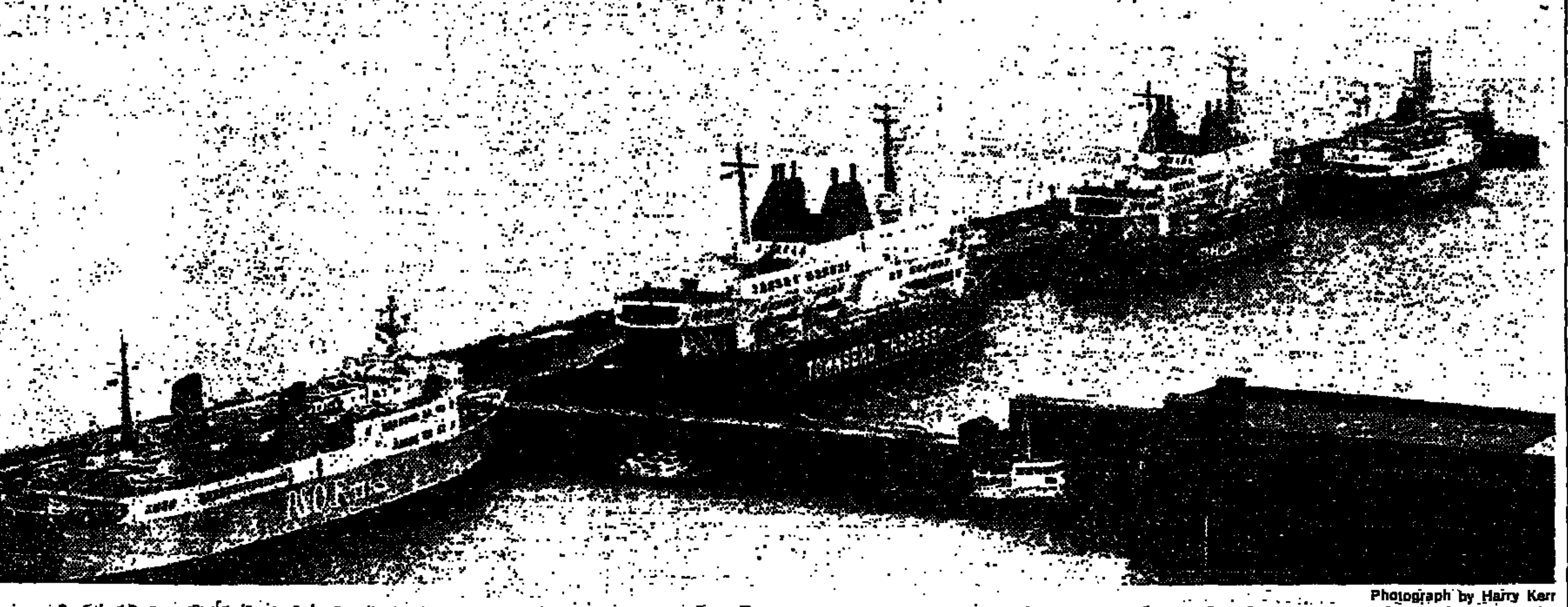
The word was that with falling inflation, and further reductions expected in interest rates, small businesses, above all, had got to be given further encouragement in the Budget. That has been foreshadowed by Sir Geoffrey Howe.

But the renewed emphasis indicates that hopes are being rested on a stimulus to small businesses, particularly in new technology fields.

Big companies, even assuming economic recovery, and re-expansion are not expected to produce the needed new jobs.

The same quarters are resisting any notion over complacency regarding the so-called new realism on the shop floor. What has been achieved so far by way of wage moderation is, while welcome, not enough.

But one expense is to be preserved sacrosanct: The trident submarine missile replacement for the independent nuclear deterrent. It is seen as vital to Nato as well as Britain, and is regarded as cheap at the price. Conservative backbench mutterings to the contrary will be ignored.



Some of the 18 ferries halted by the seamen's strike at Dover yesterday. But most passengers were able to transfer to foreign-crewed ships or hovercraft. Photograph by Harry Kerr

Striking seamen reject 12% as ferries lie idle

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

National leaders of the striking seamen have decided to reject the shipowners' "final" 12 per cent pay offer despite a 24-hour extension of the employers' deadline for acceptance. Industrial action will continue, and cross-Channel services from Southampton, Weymouth and Portsmouth will be affected from midnight tonight for 24 hours.

Elsewhere, ferry services will return to normal for a time under the "guerrilla" tactics of the National Union of Seamen which has intensified its industrial action in support of a pay claim. On the first day of disruption, the union claimed that 166 ships had been held in the United Kingdom and ports throughout the world. The figure is disputed by the shipowners, who say that 42 vessels have been halted.

The 16-member NUS executive meets tomorrow to hear a full report of the unsuccessful weekend peace initiative by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas). The union's three national officers will recommend rejection of the latest offer, and there is little doubt that their view will carry the day.

But while the formal business of organizing NUS action proceeds, the union is also winning support from key members of the Transport and General Workers' Union among tugboatmen, linesmen and lock-gate workers, whose job is to keep quayside traffic moving. Mr Sam McCluskie, the union's deputy general secretary, said yesterday: "If we can block berths then that would be ideal. It takes only two or three ships to block some of the biggest ports in the country."

NUS tactics are now clearly aimed at producing the effect of a national shipping strike without calling out all the union's members, a measure that would not only deplete its funds but require a majority in a secret postal ballot.

Seamen in the North Sea oil port of Aberdeen have asked their union to hold a ballot authorizing a "national and international stoppage" to force the shipowners to go to arbitration on their claim.

The seamen's executive is most unlikely to take up that proposal, but the NUS dispute committee running the strike is carefully keeping the numbers involved below half the membership so as to keep within the rule book requirements: "We shall observe the rules", Mr McCluskie said. "We cannot do other."

The test of when a strike becomes "national" and then subject to a ballot is apparently when a majority of the membership is drawn into it.

"What we are trying to have is the maximum impact on the shipowners, and the minimum on our members", he added.

Dover disrupted, page 2
Parliamentary report, page 8
Going for the money, page 12

The Kremlin declares war on lack of discipline

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Jan 12

A Soviet newspaper revealed recently that three directors of the Georgian wine industry have been convicted of embezzling millions of roubles in a scandal that has rocked the notoriously freewheeling southern republic.

Two ministers in the Georgian Government were severely reprimanded for their involvement in the fraud, two deputy ministers are under criminal investigation and a public prosecutor was dismissed for failing to do his job properly.

Zakya Vostoka, the party newspaper of Georgia, said an "atmosphere of irresponsibility" in the sparkling wine plant, one of the main enterprises in Georgia, and in the food distribution network had allowed the directors to siphon off millions of roubles over a nine-year period until 1978. Those involved were expelled from the Communist Party but their sentences were not published.

It is the third case of top-level corruption to be exposed in the Soviet press in the past six months. Recently it was reported that the Mayor of Sochi, the main Soviet resort on the Black Sea, had been sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment for corruption, and last July a Georgian housing official was ordered to be shot for accepting bribes of more than £170,000 roubles (£108,000).

What is striking about the latest scandal is the way it was reported: Prominently displayed on the front page of the newspaper under the headline "The end of a criminal gang". The message is clear: war has been declared on the wave of corruption that now affects virtually every level of society. High position and party connexions are no longer protection against prosecution and publicity.

As the Russians prepare for the twenty-sixth congress of the Communist Party at the end of next month, the atmosphere here has changed noticeably. After a long period of drift, the country is tasting the smack of firm government.

For more than a year there have been calls for greater discipline—on the streets, on the shop floor, in the functioning of the administrative machine. And now that discipline is being enforced.

The police have been urged to crack down harder on crime. Stiff sentences are being imposed on young hooligans and vandals, and to drive the message home the cases are being given unusual publicity.

The war on alcoholism has been stepped up, and factory managers have been told to deal more firmly with persistent drunkards. In the first realistic move by the Government to cut the sale of alcohol, a decree announced that from the beginning of this year such sales would no longer be taken into account when assessing the performance of shops and the calculation of staff bonuses.

The crisis in Poland has spurred the authorities into a thorough overhaul of the complaisant Soviet trade unions. Lazy officials have been dismissed, others have been criticized for supine connivance in exploitation by factory management, and union members have

Continued on page 6, col 8

Mr Steel's 10 ways to revitalize economy

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Launching a 10-point programme for economic recovery, which consists of a concise statement of Liberal Party policies agreed over recent years, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said yesterday that it could form the basis for discussions with any group of Labour MPs who may decide to break away from their party and form a social democratic group.

He was neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the possibility of Labour MPs breaking their party ties as a result of the increased power of the Left in policy making.

He said: "I have my views on what should happen. I feel strongly that they have to reach a point where they stop consulting their consciences . . . and actually come to a decision about what they will do.

"I hope that decision will come within a few weeks of the Labour Party special conference on January 24.

"I think there will be a small group of Labour MPs who will leave the Labour Party. I would not go farther than that. There is considerable division of opinion within their own ranks."

One of the main points in the programme, calls for a long-term incomes policy, "which relates wage increases to economic success, while protecting the interests of those with less bargaining clout". It was not sensible to talk of "free" collective bargaining or a "free" labour market in Britain with its excessive concentration of wage negotiation into a few hands, particularly in the public sector where the Government itself was the employer.

"Nor is it sensible to think of inevitable annual increases in a period of nil or minus economic growth."

The Government had to work positively with the growing points of the mixed economy, and should not stand idly by for reasons of ideology. The aim should be to make the public sector more efficient

Please– I want to escape discussions about the validity of a new CENTRE party..
FERRY CLOSED.

Continued on page 2, col 4

Soldiers on trial for two Ulster murders

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

Two men were murdered by serving members of the British Army on a farm in Northern Ireland in October, 1972, it was alleged at Belfast Crown Court yesterday.

The soldiers were members of The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and killed the men with stab wounds, probably using a double-edged dagger, it was added. A captain is accused of withholding information.

Four men, three of them still serving with the Army, appeared before Mr Justice MacDermott without a jury. Two of them pleaded not guilty to double murder and one denied one murder. The fourth admitted withholding information.

The victims were Mr Michael Naan, who farmed near Newtownbutler in the border district of county Fermanagh, and Mr Andrew Murray, a farm worker. Both were Roman Catholics.

Staff Sergeant Stanley Hathaway, aged 38, of 1 Armoured Division, Neinberg, West Germany, is accused of murdering both men, as is Sergeant John Byrne, aged 33, of Colchester, Essex.

Iain Chestnut, aged 32, of Aberdeen, a former lance corporal in the Argylls is accused of murdering Mr Murray. Captain Andrew Snowball, aged 28, admitted withholding information about the murders.

Mr Alan Comerton, QC, for the Crown, said Mr Murray had at least seven wounds in the chest and six in his back.

Mr Naan had at least 17 wounds to the chest.

Mr Comerton alleged that Sgt Hathaway went to a byre at the farm to question Mr Naan and did not find him cooperative. For no legal or proper reason he stabbed him.

"Hathaway came out of the byre and found that the other person (Mr Murray) was being held in custody", he added. "Hathaway decided to kill Mr Murray for no other reason than to do away with what he saw as the only witness to the horrific act in the byre. He delivered at least 13 stab wounds to Mr Murray."

The judge said the case against Captain Snowball would be adjourned until the end of the trial of the other men.

The trial continues today.

Snow strands trains in France and Spain

From Ian Murray
Paris, Jan 12

The heaviest snow for 20 years fell in the South of France today, trapping trains, bringing down power lines and cutting off main roads into Spain. The south west was particularly badly hit, with the Department of the Aude almost cut off under an 18in covering of snow.

Three trains, with a total of around 2,000 passengers, were blocked on lines near Carcassonne. Rescue helicopters could not take off and police had to battle through snowdrifts to bring food to the trapped passengers. It was not until late this morning that coaches could be brought up to take the people off.

Two 60,000-volt cables were brought down across the motorway linking Narbonne with Carcassonne and power supplies to much of the area were disrupted. Although 200 engineers were sent in to try to clear up, it was not expected that supplies could be restored for 48 hours. About 80 per cent of electricity supplies in the Toulouse region were cut.

Train crash: At least three people died and 20 were hurt in a commuter train crash as a result of a flood near the northern city of San Sebastian today (Harry Debelius writes from Madrid). Half of Spain felt the effects of a continuing snowstorm which marooned express train passengers, isolated numerous villages and, in Madrid, caused multiple collisions involving as many as 120 cars.

Señor Adolfo Suárez the Prime Minister, arrived at Madrid's Barajas airport by helicopter this morning to welcome Mr Izaat Ibrahim, the Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Iraq, on an official visit.

He greeted the Iraqi leader alone, since the military guard of honour, members of the Iraqi Embassy and top Spanish officials, failed to arrive on time. They were held up by a 120-car collision on the airport road. There were no serious injuries in that crash.

Snow drifts blocked the way of six passenger trains, three of which remained trapped in northern mountain passes.

Ski troops of the paramilitary Civil Guard forces came to the rescue of passengers on one of the snowed-in trains, carrying food and first-aid supplies. A spokesman for the national railway system, RENFE, said that all of the snowed-in trains had sufficient fuel and food to assure the safety of the passengers until the tracks could be cleared of heavy drifts.

West Germany: Police said three people died and 20 were injured in 170 weekend traffic accidents in northern areas. Bavarian temperatures fell to —13°C, but Alpine snow was reported firm.

Switzerland: Geneva was affected by a record 8in snowfall closing the airport for several hours.

The bodies of two Italian skiers were discovered today near Zermatt on the Italian border, near where three skiers died last week.

Greece: A baby boy being taken to hospital with pneumonia died in a car trapped by weekend snowfalls. He was one of eight people to die of hypothermia in what meteorologists described as the coldest weather to affect Greece in more than 10 years.—UPI.

Public borrowing likely to outstrip targets

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) looks increasingly likely to exceed the Government's revised estimate of £11,500m in the present financial year.

Figures released yesterday showed a further sharp increase in the main components of central government expenditure in December and an overall borrowing requirement for the month of £2,311m.

That figure brings the total central government borrowing requirement in the first nine months of the present financial year to £13,059m, compared with £10,183m at the same stage last year. The Exchequer will benefit from the main tax-gathering season in the next quarter, but the estimate is still likely to be exceeded.

In the Budget last spring Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer forecast a PSBR of £8,500m for the 1980-81 financial year. In November he revised the figure to £11,500m. However, all PSBR forecasts are subject to large margins of error and at present it looks as if the likely outcome for the full year is continuing to drift upwards.

Recent internal Treasury forecasts are thought to have put the figure above the £12,000m level, and many City analysts are looking for a figure of around £12,000m to £13,000m.

The main problem for the Government continues to be the control of public spending. Supply service expenditure, which covers the bulk of central government spending, rose by 27 per cent in December, though the rate of increase after the first nine months of the year, at 24.8 per cent, is slightly down on the figure after six months.

Slightly more encouraging is the drop in other categories of expenditure, although those have been helped by the first £100m instalment of agreed rebates from the EEC. This leaves total consolidated fund expenditure 23 per cent higher after nine months of the year, compared with the original forecast of a 20 per cent increase for the entire year.

Although the Government's revenue is also running ahead of its 20 per cent growth target, with a rise to date of 22.3 per cent, the gap between expenditure and revenue has been further swollen by the increased lending of the National Loans Fund to local authorities and public corporations.

What is not known at this stage is whether the recent increase in lending in those areas represents an increase in the total borrowing requirement of those two sectors or merely a switch in their sources of finance from the markets to central government.

Although the Government will be looking for substantial central government surpluses over the next two months through taxes, further asset sales and an additional £500m or so of EEC rebates, it still seems likely that the PSBR will stray above the Chancellor's recent estimate.

The two main causes of the Government's problems have been straight overspending in such areas as defence, and the impact of the recession on social security payments, taxation and the profitability of the nationalized industries.

Of the final PSBR increase, more than half can probably be attributed to the fact that the recession has proved deeper and unemployment higher than the Treasury expected.

Borrowings table, page 18

Gunmen kill Arab MP in Jerusalem

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Jan 12

Israel's most prominent Bedu politician, Shaeikh Muhammad Abu Rabia, aged 35, was shot dead tonight by unidentified gunmen.

He was killed as he sat alone in his car close to an hotel on the western outskirts of Jerusalem where he stays during Knesset sessions.

A big Israeli security operation was immediately mounted in the vicinity of the hotel.

Later Mr Tewfiq Toubi, an Arab Communist MP, claimed that Shaikh Rabia's killing was "a political murder". It was noted in Israeli political circles thaa Shaikh Rabia had recently been involved in a bitter dispute with rival Arab politicians about his alleged refusal to hand over his Knesset seat under a previously agreed rotation procedure.

The murder had all the hallmarks of a carefully planned terrorist attack. Shaikh Rabia was described by witnesses as having been shot by gunmen travelling in a vehicle of "military appearance".

The killing is believed to be the result of either an inter-Bedu feud or an act of vengeance by extremist Jews.

An MP since 1978, Shaikh Rabia lived in a remote part of the southern Negev desert where he was known as a fierce defender of Bedu rights against attempts by the Israeli Administration to expropriate land.

He was politically affiliated to the opposition Labour alignment

His murder comes at a time of growing controversy in Israel about the rights of the Beduin, many of whom have claimed that they were being driven unfairly off their lands by the Israeli Government without being given adequate compensation.

June poll likely, page 6
Leading article, page 13

Hostages may be freed by end of week

The 52 American hostages held in Iran for 14 months could be free by Friday if the United States accepts "our just rights", Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Iranian Parliament, said. He also said in Tehran that the Americans' freedom might come before the "financial and judicial differences" between the two countries go to arbitration. There was more diplomatic activity in Algeria Page 6

More Ford workers vote for pay deal

Ford workers at eight plants, employing 13,000 of the company's 57,000 work force, voted in favour of accepting the management's "final" 9.5 per cent pay offer, which was rejected by union negotiators. Day staff at Dagenham, usually a good indicator of how the overall voting will go, voted in favour. Much still depends on the militant Halewood plant Page 2

British Airways can borrow £85m more

British Airways is to be allowed to borrow a further £85m to meet its running expenses. The state-owned group believes losses for the year ending in March could be as high as £100m, despite a reduction in capital spending of £150m. The airline's revenue for the year to March will be £400m below budget Page 15

Thorn legal threat

France, West Germany and Belgium have been warned by Mr Gaston Thorn, the new President of the European Commission, that legal action would be taken against them if they failed to make their full contributions to the EEC budget. The Commission is backing the European Parliament in the budget dispute Page 5

Prison peace offer

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, eased the way towards ending the prison officers' dispute by offering them as much time as necessary to consider a reduction in working hours and payment for meal breaks. Page 2

Safety fears for drug wipe £10m off shares

Fisons is to stop the development of a new anti-asthma drug, due out next year, because of fears over long-term safety. The news wiped more than £10m off the stock market value of the pharmaceutical group. Last week the group announced 1,100 redundancies in its fertilizers division Page 15

Labour divisions: Mr Scargill has accused MPs of elitism and of being responsible for party splits 3

Poland: Solidarity trade unionists have threatened to strike after being evicted from the municipal building they had been occupying 6

South Korea: President Chun announced that the presidential election would be held next month after lifting of martial law 7

HOME NEWS

Ford workers at eight plants vote to accept 9.5% pay offer

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Early indications from Ford plants around the country yesterday were that the company's "final" 9.5 per cent pay offer, which was rejected by union negotiators, is acceptable to the workforce.

Votes at mass meetings at eight plants, which employ about 13,000 of the company's 57,000-strong manual workforce, came down in favour of acceptance. Among them was the big Dagenham complex, where day shift workers voted in favour.

Their colleagues on the night shift in the assembly and body shops were expected to vote late last night. Dagenham is usually a good indicator of the way the overall vote will go, although much depends on the militant Halewood plant on Merseyside, where so far meetings have not been arranged.

It appeared that workers who have voted to accept the offer believe the company was in earnest when it said that the offer would not be increased, irrespective of the way the men voted. The fact that several thousand Ford workers are on short-time working because of the fall in demand for new cars is also thought to have influenced the voting.

The company said yesterday that the narrow vote for rejection of the offer by workers at the Swansea plant was outweighed by a later meeting of maintenance men at the same plant, who voted overwhelmingly in favour.

Other plants which voted for acceptance yesterday were: Dunton research and engineering, with 1,290 employees; Belfast carburettor and distributor production, 1,250 employees; Daventry spare parts centre, 1,180 workers; Enfield sparking plugs and instrument manufacture, 1,260; and Treforest, 290 employees.

Four more plants, employing about 5,300 workers, are due to vote today and by the end of the week union negotiators will know whether their hope that the offer would be rejected was well placed.

In addition to the Halewood votes, the remaining sections of the 13,000-strong Dagenham workforce have still to vote.

Foot pledge to step up socialist policies

Mr Michael Foot last night promised a "socialist transformation" when the party is returned to power. He told trade unionists in Newcastle upon Tyne that industrialized societies could be saved only by a more ambitious socialist programme than ever attempted in the past.

"That's what a new Labour government will try to do", he said.

But he gave warning that the party must not throw away its chances of victory by internal squabbling. "We have got to outwit the Tories. We must not do foolish things that play into their hands.

"Despite the absurdity and criminality of their policies, they fight back with every instrument they have got. They fight because they have to protect their own system.

"We must see at the next election that by full methods of persuasion we take over the democratic control of this country and keep it long enough to carry through the socialist transformation which Britain requires."

Without a change in the Government's policy, this year would be worse than 1980, and 1982 would be worse than 1981, Mr Foot argued.

The Labour leader outlined a plan to set u pan economic development centre for the North-east on the lines of the Scottish and Welsh development agencies. But, he went on, it is nothing like enough. We have got to presuade the wholecountry about the criminal folly of what is happening today.

Mr Foot was addressing a rally organized by the General and Municipal Workers Union to campaign against unemployment.

On the prospect of "political seductions" by Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, Mr Foot said: "I am not interested in centre parties. People have been prophesying them for generations and they have been almighty flops.

"I do not think the Liberals have any fresh contributions to make, but I think we have to, and we can stop the rot. That is what real politics are about, not playing around with centre antics."

Whitehall brief: Group studies strategic aspirations and capabilities

Warrior-politicians battle with defence budget

By Peter Hennessy

Whitehall has the habit of camouflaging its most weighty committees with boring, if accurate, names. One of those of especial importance in the coming months is the Ministry of Defence's Financial Planning and Management Group.

Long before the next assault on the defence budget from across the street in the Treasury and 10 Downing Street, which can be expected in late July, when the annual public expenditure survey round will, no doubt fail to produce the cuts the Prime Minister wants, the crunch will come inside the group, in the middle of next month, when it discusses new costings of its long-term defence programme.

The fly on the wall at the office of Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Under-Secretary of State to the Ministry of Defence, who invented the group two and a half years ago as a mechanism for getting a tighter grip on spending and planning, would see, in addition to Sir Frank himself in the chair, most of the important warrior-politicians and senior civil servants who occupy the ministry's sixth floor and advise ministers on the preservation of the country's security.

They are Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, Chief of the Defence Staff, Admiral Sir Henry Leach, First Sea Lord, General Sir Edwin Bramall, Chief of the General Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham, Chief of the Air Staff, Mr David Cardwell, Chief of Defence Procurement, with Mr David Young and Brigadier James Eyre taking the minutes.

The group concentrates on short-term issues (such as the finding of £200m cuts announced by the Treasury in November to bring the defence budget for 1981-82 down from £9,947m to £9,747m, measured at 1980 survey prices) and medium-term difficulties (such as making space for the Conservative Government's commitments to a new nuclear deterrent, battle tank and mechanized combat vehicle) while all the time having its eyes fixed on the size and shape of the Armed Forces up to the end of 1991, as part of its 10-year forward look.

The group's main instrument for examining the balance of the defence programme in the medium term is a series of detailed examinations, known as "the long-term costing", of where programmes are now and where they are likely to go. Its prime job is to "blow the whistle" on parts that are going wrong and to give early warning to the Secretary of State, as could be seen from one of the group's papers that formed part of the batch leaked to the Press Association last autumn.

Sir Frank Cooper: Eyes fixed on 10-year forward look for the Armed Forces.

Sir Frank's team are not "starry-eyed" as one insider put it, about the money likely to be available for defence in the 1980s. The planning assumption is for a 3 per cent annual increase in real terms until the end of the 1985-86 financial year, in line with the Government's commitment to Nato, and of 1 per cent growth thereafter to 1991.

From the intelligence available to them, the chiefs of staff and senior civil servants see no end to the cold war in the coming decade, that might enable them to scale down their ambitions, and no sign that the Soviet Union will devote less of its resources to military readiness.

They do not expect a third world war to break out, provided the Western powers sustain a defence posture comparable to today's and do not become what one senior figure called "a pushover" for the Warsaw Pact.

The group's aim, therefore, is to find ways of maintaining, in a period of economic difficulty, the four pillars of Britain's defence policy which, between them, absorb 90 per cent of the defence budget: the British Army of the Rhine on Nato's central front; naval defence of the Eastern Atlantic and the English Channel; defence of the United Kingdom home base; and the strategic nuclear deterrent.

An increasing number of informed people, as recent correspondence in *The Times* bears witness, have serious doubts that such a programme can be sustained without at least one substantial commitment giving way. Should they be right, the strains should show up first in Sir Frank's group, which is why its meeting on long-term costings next month will be taking a particularly sharp look at possible imbalances between aspirations and capabilities.

'Junket' over arrest criticized in Commons

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Circumstances surrounding the recent arrest and the appearance of a man before magistrates in West Yorkshire on a murder charge were criticized in the House of Commons yesterday as MPs returned to Westminster after the Christmas recess.

Mr David Mellor, Conservative MP for Wandsworth, Putney, told Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, that although it was proper for the police to take pride in their work, the time for self-congratulation on apprehending a criminal was when he was convicted by the courts and not when a suspect was arrested.

Mr Mellor added that many MPs of all shades of opinion found the well publicized junket which went on in Yorkshire utterly distasteful. He asked the Attorney General to consult with the Home Secretary about setting out guidelines for chief constables on what should be done in future.

Sir Michael replied that the obligation to be discreet in what was said so as not to prejudice any prosecution applied equally to all people, newspapers, police officers and ordinary individuals.

When that limit was breached it was necessary always to consider what action to take whether by reprimand or proceedings for committal for contempt or whatever. Sir Michael added that the letter from Sir Ian Percival, the Solicitor General, reminding newspaper editors of their duties in reporting the Yorkshire case had the effect it was designed to achieve and he agreed with everything that was said in the letter.

The Attorney General said that he had met the Director of Public Prosecutions during the morning and discussed what had happened. He would be meeting the director again later this week, when they hoped to have the police report on the case.

From the Labour front bench Mr John Morris, opposition spokesman on legal affairs reminded Sir Michael that there was concern about the varying standards by those involved, in the approach to the fundamental issue of ensuring a fair trial. Mr Christopher Price, Labour member for Lewisham, West urged a closer supervision of prosecution policy.

Earlier Sir Michael had told the House that contempt of court took many forms, and he could not give a list of criteria applicable in every case.

Parliamentary report, page [illegible]

Concession may break jail dispute deadlock

By Petar Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, yesterday removed one of the main obstacles to the suspension of industrial action by prison officers.

He told leaders of the Prison Officers' Association that they would be given as much time as necessary to consider a new deal on offer, provided the action was suspended. One reason why a special delegate conference in December decided to continue the action was that the Prison Department gave them a three-day deadline for acceptance.

Delegates were aghast at having to receive back in a rush all the prisoners being held in police cells.

Under the new offer the movement of prisoners back would be in agreed phases. Mr Colin Steel, the chairman of the association, and his executive would have time to ensure that each officer had a chance to make his views felt about the package.

The talks yesterday with Mr Whitelaw were followed by what Mr Steel called a stormy meeting on the national executive. He is to hold a press conference today to announce its decision.

Mr Whitelaw is offering a reduction in working hours, including payment for meal breaks made necessary by extra duty. The meal breaks issue was the cause of the dispute. At present officers work 40 hours net a week. Under the new arrangement the hours would fall to 37 net, or 42 gross if five hours for the meal breaks are included.

But Mr Whitelaw is not prepared to go to arbitration, as the officers have asked, an outstanding claims for meal breaks.

Liberal appeal to put country before party

Continued from page 1

and the private sector more profitable.

Other sections of the programme deal with industrial partnership and cooperation, the expansion of the small business sector, lower interest rates, a reduction in the exchange rate of the pound, capital investment in the infrastructure, a "massive" energy conservation programme, an expansion of youth training, and international cooperation.

The document states: "This 10-point plan could be implemented tomorrow by a government with the will and the imagination to put country before party at this time of failure and despair".

Mr Steel said that he had not produced the statement as the basis of a pact with Labour dissidents. Until they showed their hand clearly he could not go ahead with approaches to local Liberal associations with a view to pacts at the next general election.

There could well be discussions locally with a Labour MP who was under threat of deselection, but that could go on without his intervention. Most Liberal associations wanted to preserve their freedom of choice about fighting under the Liberal banner or supporting a social democratic candidate.

The programme has been sent to 400 MPs, including Mr Norman St John-Stevas, the former Leader of the House, but excluding the left-wing Tribune Group and MPs who are reckoned to hold such extreme views that they could not be expected to be interested.

Mr Steel said his party had produced the document to contradict Mrs Thatcher's dogmatic assertion that there was no alternative to the Government's present policies if the country was to avoid inflation. The Labour Party, although Mr Foot had made it clear that he was against unemployment, had not produced a coherent programme acceptable to the *country as a whole*.

The Labour Party wanted to change the whole nature of our parliamentary democracy. "They want to have a unicameral legislature controlled by the party executive and party machine from outside.

"That is not the type of political reform which this country wants, nor does it want a programme of massive state control."

The programme provided a basis for widespread agreement, which was why he had also sent it to the TUC, the Confederation of British Industry, chambers of commerce, and small business organizations.

Pressed to say how many Labour backbenchers had already discussed with him the possibility of working with the Liberals, Mr Steel said that it came "within single figures", but there was a larger group associated with them who had not made up their minds about their future action.

At the moment is was all "hypothetical". He was keeping in touch with Mr Roy Jenkins, the former Labour Cabinet Minister, about developments.

The most significant of the comments from Labour MPs came from Mr John Horam, MP for Gateshead, West, a former junior minister and a spokesman for the Opposition on economic affairs until he resigned last year. He said the programme was "sensible and positive."

"I particularly welcome its emphasis on the need for a proper industrial strategy and the expansion of education and training measures."

He said that he was not one of the Labour MPs who had been in touch wth Mr Steel.

Mr Thomas Ellis, Labour MP for Wrexham, who has been in touch with Mr Steel, said the programme was excellent and deserved all-party support.

"The British people are now aware that something is seriously wrong and they will not easily forgive politicians who are more concerned to play party politics than in working to a programme which will gain general support and provide continuity of policy over a long period."

Mr Neville Sandelson, Labour MP for Hillingdon, Hales and Harlington, who is under pressure from left-wingers in his constituency party, said: "It is a down-to-earth statement which provides a serious framework for all social democrats."

It set out the sort of policies which most sensible Labour voters supported. "I certainly agree with its main themes. It is far removed from the extremes of Tory monetarism and the lunacies of Labour Party conference decisions."

Leading article, page 13

Question time for the arts in the Commons

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

Mr Paul Channon, the new Minister for the Arts, yesterday denied that the office of arts and libraries had been downgraded since the departure last week of Mr Norman St John Stevas.

Holding his first press conference since his appointment, Mr Channon said: "To read some of the papers recently, it would seem that the arts had been banished to the bottom of some obscure cellar at Waterloo station.

The office of arts and libraries remains as an entity within the Department of Education and Science just as happened in the regimes of Jenny Lee and David Eccles. We will have our own separate funds and, something that has never happened before, we will have our own question time in the Commons."

Mr Channon said the arts programme had to take its share of cuts last November; he would be announcing as soon as possible the remaining grants to the arts, the main Arts Council grant having been made public.

Mr Channon said he had already seen Mr Kenneth Robinson, chairman of the Arts Council. He will shortly meet Lord Goodman, chairman of the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts, and will tour the country visiting local arts associations.

Mr Channon said he would like to see more support for the arts. "If I were dictator of this country the arts would have a great deal of money, but unfortunately nobody has given me that post yet".

Water workers support strike action

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The first regional conference called by the dominant union in the water supply and sewerage industry to decide whether there should be strike action over a 7.9 per cent pay offer has come down in favour of taking industrial action.

A further 11 delegate conferences to be held by the General and Municipal Workers Union (GMWU), which has about 20,000 members in the industry, will vote before the end of the month on their negotiators' recommendation that an improvement in the offer can be won only through industrial action.

The northern delegate conference, representing 2,000 water workers in the North-east, voted 42-1 in favour of action.

A special meeting of the GMWU executive is likely at the end of the month to decide whether to recommend industrial action to a meeting of union negotiators on February 3.

Crucial decisions on the union's line are likely to be taken at delegate conferences in London, the south of England and Birmingham, where most GMWU members work.

An executive committee meeting of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, which has about 1,500 members in the water industry, agreed yesterday to recommend industrial action.

Ferry services at Dover are severely disrupted

By Staff Reporters

Ferry services from Britain's biggest passenger port were severely disrupted yesterday by the first of the 24-hour strikes launched by the seamen's union.

But most passengers travelling through Dover were able to transfer to hovercraft or to foreign-manned ferries and experienced few delays and little inconvenience in crossing the Channel.

Passenger traffic at Dover was estimated to be only a fifth of normal. Three quarters of more than 60 sailings from Dover and Folkestone to French and Belgian ports were cancelled and 18 ferries laid up in side berths.

At a mass meeting held earlier in the day at Dover town hall and attended by about 500 local seamen, union leaders described the men's response to the strike call as 100 per cent and "magnificent".

Although the meeting gave strong support to calls for an increase in the "disgusting" time-and-a-quarter overtime rate, some rank and file pleas for tougher actions were also loudly applauded.

Among them was one Townsend Thoresen employee who rejected platform statements that the port had been stopped and pointed to the operations of ships manned by French and Blegian crews.

Accordin gto Mr ohn Allen, the union's chairman, who is also chairman of Dover's Sealink port committee, the decision not to set up picket lines or to attempt o inerfere wih foreign-run ferries was aken because the union did not wish to har mthe public.

He added: "We learnt a lesson from the French fishermen's blockade last summer, which caused a lot o fdistress to peole travelling. We decided we did not want to harm the public this time because we may want them on our side eventually."

Union sources said that no support had yet been requested locally from the Tarnsport and General Workers' Union, to which the dockers belong.

M23 hearing opens today

By Michael Baily

The first public inquiry into not building a motorway will open at Redhill, Surrey, today amid objections from people who want it built.

The Department of Transport wants to abandon the eight-mile northern end of the M23 London to Brighton motorway through the south London suburbs because, it says, with lower traffic forecasts the benefit no longer justifies the £100m most.

The key issue is the fate of more than 400 houses and commercial premises already compulsorily purchased by the Givernment.

Challenge to BR on rotting Welsh viaduct

Senior British Rail executives will be asked today whether they are prepared to ensure the future of one of Britain's most scenic railway routes by undertaking to repair the rotting wooden viaduct which spans the beautiful Mawddach estuary, in Gwynedd.

Since last October trains have been prevented from traversing the three-quarter mile span.

Today Mr Dafydd Elis Thomas, the Plaid Cymru MP for Merioneth, the party's president, Mr Gwynfor Evans, and the general secretary, Mr Dafydd Williams, will ask British Rail's vice-chairman, Mr I. M. Campbell, to guarantee the future of the viaduct.

Inquiry begins into dock conversion

By John Young
Planning Reporter

A public inquiry is to open in Liverpool today into a plan to convert the city's disused Albert dock into a trade centre.

The huge warehouses, designed by Jesse Hartley and Philip Hardwick and completed in 1845, make up what is said to be the largest Grade I listed building complex.

Although the structure, which is considered the finest of its kind in the world, is not threatened, Mr Kenneth Powell, northern secretary of Save Britain's Heritage, said yesterday that filling the dock "would be the equivalent of asphalting over the Close at Salisbury".

Journalists on 'Now!' protest

A meeting of about thirty journalists on *Now!* magazine yesterday demanded a meeting with the editor, Mr Anthony Shrimsley, to seek assurances on his attitude to "undue proprietorial interference" in editorial matters.

Several thousand copies of this week's issue were withheld from sale on the Continent after the proprietor, Sir James Goldsmith, objected to an article about President Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr Steel's 10 points in 'new deal' for economic recovery

Mr Steel's 10 points for economic recovery are:

1. **A positive industrial strategy:** The Government must work positively with the growing points of our mixed economy, as government does in successful industrialized countries like France, Germany and Japan. It must neither stand idly by for reasons of ideology nor, at the other extreme, must it attempt to assume central bureaucratic control of all enterprise. The aim of government should be to make the public sector more efficient and the private sector more profitable. This means policies of strategic intervention through a strengthened National Enterprise Board, organized on a regional basis, which pays particular attention to new areas of development like information and bio-technology with assistance for research, development, design and initial production. It means a much greater commitment on the part of government to act as supportive buyer, guarantor, export promoter, market researcher and investor of last resort. It means long-term support to a de-centralized British Leyland and a reorganized British Steel.

2. **Industrial partnership and cooperation:** We must have a "new deal" in industrial relations, with significant changes in attitude from unions and management. The key to industrial harmony does not lie in regulating the rules of warfare between two opposing "sides" but in creating a new identity of interest between all the participants in an enterprise. This will only be achieved by changes in company law to involve all employees in decisions which affect their future by the establishment of representative supervisory bodies in each company. The Government should make an immediate start on these lines with the nationalized industries. This should be accompanied by a general extension of tax-supported profit-sharing, on the lines initiated during the Lib-Lab pact, and since slightly extended by the Conservative Government.



Mr Steel: West Germany and Japan as examples.

3. **Long-term incomes policy:** Industrial partnership will make income-determination easier and it should be the key element of a long-term incomes policy. It is not sensible to talk of "free" collective bargaining or a "free" labour market in Britain, with its excessive concentration of wage negotiation into a few hands, particularly in the public sector where the Government itself is the employer. Nor is it sensible to think of inevitable annual increases in a period of nil or minus economic growth. The Government must establish an orderly framework for wage bargaining. This is best done by a long-term incomes policy which relates wage increases to economic success, whilst protecting the interests of those with less bargaining clout. Using fear of unemployment to moderate wage demands is neither socially acceptable nor sustainable in the long term.

4. **Expansion of the small business sector:** Britain has the least significant small business sector in the industrialized world. It is essential for employment prospects, for economic resilience and for a more stable base to the industrial pyramid that the size and vigour of this sector should be expanded. A Cabinet minister for small business should be appointed. Special "start-up" packages should be available to potential new entrepreneurs from locally established development agencies, comprising assistance with finance, accommodation, compady formation and training in basic management skills.

There should be particular encouragement for cooperatives and for those unemployed who are prepared to place their savings or redundancy payments in a new enterprise. Reporting and legal requirements should be minimized for small businesses. There should also be substantial tax incentives for the divestiture and de-merger of viable operating divisions by large companies, who should be encouraged to organize themselves on a federal rather than a unitary structure.

5. **Lower interest rates:** Interest rates remain disastrously high and [illegible] necessarily high, contributing to wreck productive industry and to hold back the investment necessary for modernization. An immediate drop of three points in minimum lending rate is essential. There should also be lower interest fixed rate loans for new businesses. The Government should [illegible] to invest in Britain's industrial future by instituting a new index-linked savings bond which extends the Granny Bonds principle centrally.

6. **Reduction in the exchange rate of the pound**, already embarrassingly high because of the excessive speed of oil extraction from the North Sea, which should be slowed down, is aggravated by high interest rates which draw in foreign funds. It is imperative to the success of British exporters that the exchange rate is reduced. If the reduction in interest rates and the slower extraction of oil do not ease sterling's position sufficiently, then temporary checks and disincentives must be applied to "hot" money which seeks a temporary home here rather than being placed as long-term investment. This would also be an appropriate time for Britain to join the European monetary system, which would not only provide an immediate corrective but a subsequent element of check and balance.

7. **Capital investment in the infrastructure:** Britain suffers from aging capital stock, particularly its industrial equipment and communications structure. North Sea oil surpluses should be routed to recreation of our capital assets, thus providing employment now and protecting the future, rather than being directed, via tax cuts, to consumer expenditure. Particular attention should be paid to public transport, especially British Rail, and a building programme of public works, housing, and schools should be undertaken to stimulate the construction industry and improve amenities. A clearer distinction should be drawn by the Government between desirable capital investment, in which respect some expansion of the public sector borrowing requirement should be accepted, and current costs of welfare where economy is necessary.

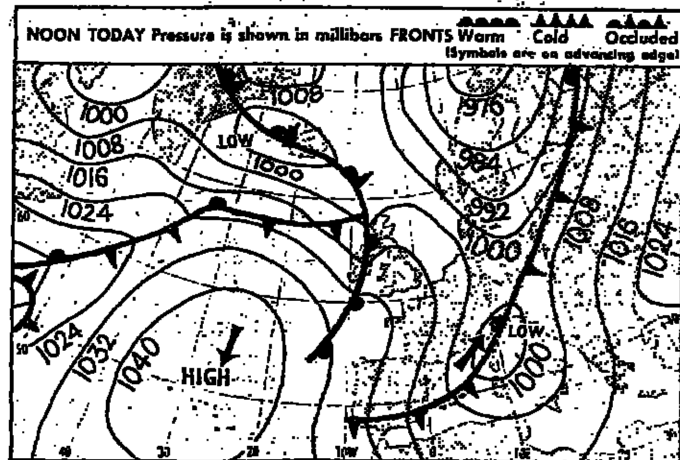
8. **Massive energy conservation programme:** It is wrong to rely simply on the price mechanism to reduce energy consumption, particularly when this bears so heavily on industry. There should be a massive government-led energy conservation programme in homes, domestic housing, public buildings, transport, and industry. The target should be a saving of at least 20 per cent per annum in energy consumption. With proper incentives this programme could also be a major source of new employment and lead to new business opportunities in conservation technologies like insulation and heat-exchange. Development should also start on a Severn barrage as a pilot scheme in the use of wave power.

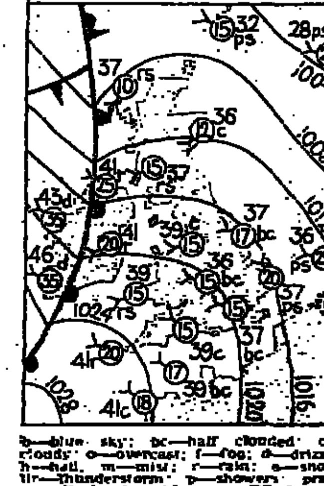
9. **Expansion of youth training:** The further education and training of school-leavers is partial and haphazard. Our target should be that all 16-19-year-olds spend at least three quarters of their time in further education, training, instructive work experience or apprenticeship. Many unemployed people have skills to pass on to young people and it is vitally important in youth education as well as in adult retraining to reskill a nation where skills have been allowed to wither. Such a programme will also make a major and constructive contribution to the relief of unemployment. Although industry should be fully involved, government leadership and financial support is essential.

10. **International cooperation:** Our economic problems cannot be solved in isolation. Prosperity is indivisible. To cut Britain off from the international economy, as some suggest, would sabotage our chances of economic recovery, not strengthen them. We should therefore work closely with our European partners on industrial adjustment, using our oil reserves as a bargaining counter in negotiation on social and industrial policies and particularly on the common agricultural policy. On the wider world stage we should take a lead in finding ways to recycle the Opec surpluses, not least by implementing the imaginative proposals for international cooperation in the Brandt report.

Leading article, page 13

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 8.1 am
Sun sets: 4.28 pm
Moon rises: 11.43 am
Moon sets: 1.10 am tomorrow

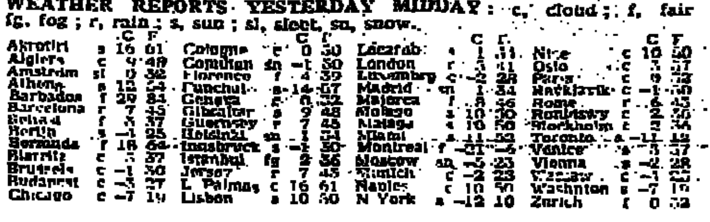
First quarter: 10.10 am
Lighting up: 4.48 pm to 7.31 am.
High Water: London Bridge: 6.19 am, 6.5m; 7.6 pm, 6.4m; Avonmouth, 12.1 pm, 11.6m; Dover, 3.36 am, 6.2m; 4.13 pm, 5.9m; Hull, 11.13 am, 6.6m; 11.27 pm, 6.8m; Liverpool, 3.58 am, 8.2m; 4.21 pm, 8.3m. 1ft = 0.3048m.

A ridge of high pressure will move SE across Britain, followed by frontal troughs.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

Yesterday

WEATHER REPORTS: YESTERDAY MIDDAY



Overseas selling prices



HOME NEWS

Labour meeting fails to end doubts on reselection procedure

By Our Political Staff

Doubts about the procedure to be used by a constituency Labour party when it comes to reselecting or rejecting a sitting MP were not resolved by a meeting of the party's organization committee at the Commons last night.

Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool. Walton, the chairman, said afterwards that although his committee had passed a proposed amendment to the rules governing reselection, he was not satisfied that the position was clear.

He would consider the matter again and would give his views when the national executive considered the matter at the end of the month.

The confusion involves the division of responsibility between the executive committee of the local party and the larger general management committee, which will have the final decision about the adoption of the candidate.

Some Labopur members feared that an executive committee, epen if there were other nominations, could simply decide to back the sitting MP and put forward a "short list" of only the MP's name, leaving the management committee no opportunity to consider other names.

By six votes to five the organization committee last night agreed that a short list of one would be permissible only if no other names were received by the executive committee.

It was being pointed out last night, however, that that would not be the assurance to a sitting MP which the change might imply, because there is another clause in the rules enabling the management committee at the final stage to add to the list and to delete the MP's name.

A letter was received from the right-wing Social Democratic Alliance, which was proscribed as a Labour organization after its decision to put up candidates at the next election in opposition to left-wing Labour MPs. The alliance sought to appeal against the decision to the special party conference to be held in London on January 24.

The committee decided last night to inform the alliance that that could not be done, because the conference agenda was limited to a decision on methods of electing the leader and deputy leader of the party.

But the committee said it would try to arrange for the appeal to be made to delegates at the annual conference in the autumn.

A subcommittee was set up to investigate allegations that the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union was seeking improperly to affiliate branches and send delegates to meetings of the Southwark and Bermondsey party.

Mr David Hughes, national agent, reported to the committee beleived the union had conformed to the party's constitution.

Nevertheless the committee, by five votes to three decided to investigate the matter and the general question of trade union affiliations to local Labour parties.

A complaint from the Southwark and Dulwich party was adjourned. It concerned procedures to be followed before the selection of a candidate to succeed Mr Samuel Silkin, the present MP, who has announced that he will retire at the end of the present Parliament.

Block grant system 'arbitrary'

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

The new block grant system for financing local government will be more complex and arbitrary than the previous system, it is suggested in an analysis of the effects published yesterday.

The study, by Mr Anthony Travers, of the North East London Polytechnic, shows that some authorities will benefit by overspending while thrifty councils could lose their grant.

Authorities such as Westminster, Camden and the Inner London Education Authority had grant incentives which encouraged them to fail to hit the Government's target for their spending. They would receive more grant for underspending than for hitting the target.

Other councils, such as Cumbria and Lewisham, would receive extra grant support for any addition to their spending over the targets.

The result of the differing effects of the new system meant that even comparatively thrifty London boroughs like Kensington and Chelsea would suffer considerable grant losses while other councils, which the Government would view as overspenders, would find themselves with bigger grants and a greater incentive to spend.

Bringing massive switches in resources from one part of the country to another, mainly away from London and the big cities, the system would cause immense disparities in rate increases. Rate bill changes would be more related to the working of the block grant than to decisions of councillors.

In the London Borough of Wandsworth, which is Conservative controlled, proposed staff cuts led to a walk-out yesterday by members of the National and Local Government Officers Association.

City votes to abolish sixth forms

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Manchester City Council has voted to abolish all school sixth forms in the city from September, 1982, and to set up separate sixth-form colleges instead. The Labour-controlled council's plans, which involve closing six secondary schools, will have to be approved by the Secretary of State.

The strength of feeling generated by the question of the retention of school sixth forms against separate provision for pupils aged 16 to 18 in tertiary or sixth form colleges has been highlighted by the much leaked deliberations of the Macfarlane committee on 16 to 19-year-olds.

The final compromise report of the joint Government-local authority committee, chaired by Mr Neil Macfarlane, Under-Secretary of State for Education, praises the school sixth forms while also pointing to some of the advantages of tertiary and sixth-form colleges. The report is due to be published at the end of this month. provision for 16 to 18-year-olds.

Under Manchester's plans the 25 "county" comprehensive schools and two Church of England comprehensive schools in the city, all of which cater for the full 11 to 18 age range, would be replaced by 19 county (ie, non-denominational) schools and one Church of England school, all taking pupils only up to 16.

Three sixth-form colleges would make the main academic provision for 16 to 18-year-olds.

A similar system, with an institutional break at 16, has been in operation for Roman Catholic schools in Manchester for the past three years, and appears to be working well.

Irish soldiers sentenced over clash in street

From Our Correspondent
Southampton

Drunken Irish soldiers clashed with the police after being told to quieten down when singing patriotic songs at the top of their voices, it was alleged at a court martial at Tidworth, Wiltshire, yesterday.

Rioting broke out when a military policeman struggled to arrest one of the men, it was added. That was the signal for a dozen off-duty Royal Irish Rangers to go on the rampage. They joined other solders and started a battle in the middle of Tidworth last June, the court was told.

Eleven men from the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Irish Rangers stationed at Tidworth all pleaded guilty to conduct prejudicial to good order and various offences including assault on the police.

The defendants were given sentences of detention varying from 84 days to six months. The court ordered their pay to be stopped until each one had paid £100 compensation. Two of them, lance-corporals, were ordered to be reduced to the ranks.

The sentences are subject to confirmation.

Boy denies rail killing with brick

A boy aged 12 killed a woman by pushing a brick off a bridge on to a railway station platform, it was alleged at Greenock Sheriff Court, Renfrewshire, yesterday.

Mr David Cassidy, aged 26, said he had shouted to two boys on the bridge. The accused boy pushed a brick, he said. "He did not throw it. He had it balanced and he just pushed it over." It appeared to be a deliberate act.

The boy is accused of the culpable homicide of Mrs Thomasine McAlinden, aged 57, of Roxburgh Way, Greenock, by throwing a brick "with criminal disregard for the safety of passengers" from a bridge above Greenock West railway station on June 27 last.

Mrs McAlinden, who had just got off the train, died three days later in hospital.

The boy pleaded not guilty and lodged a special defence of impeachment, naming another schoolboy as the person responsible. The other boy, aged 10, said he went swimming that night and was never on the bridge.

Mr Cassidy, of Cardross Road, Greenock, said that one of two boys on the bridge threw a piece of metal, which hit the roof of a train which had just pulled in. He shouted to the boys and almost immediately the brick came down.

He said he did not see the brick hit the woman because the train pul'ed out, obscuring his view, but when it had gone he saw her lying on the ground bleeding.

Another witness, a boy aged 16 from Greenock, said he had just got off the train and was walking behind Mrs McAlinden. He looked up and saw someone holding a brick on the bridge above them. He added: "The brick fell, it bounced off the wall, and hit the old lady. She just fell to the ground."

Det Sergeant Iain McLeod said that in a statement the accused boy had said: "Me and two other boys climbed on to the bridge to look down and we saw a train coming in and people coming off.

"There were bricks on the bridge and I threw one over into the station. I don't know what happened but I just threw it because one of the other boys threw a stone or something over."

When cautioned and charged with attempted murder, the officer said, the boy replied: "I did not mean to hit anybody, just make a bang".

The hearing continues today.

Photograph by Brian Harris

David Hockney and one of his works in the Royal Academy modern art exhibition, which opens on Thursday.

In brief

Maze protesters given clean cells

The process of scaling down the "dirty" protest by more than 400 republican prisoners started yesterday when about fifty protesters in the Maze prison, near Belfast, were moved to clean cells, some of which were furnished. More will be moved to clean cells during the week.

Those transferred yesterday continued to wear only blankets, and the next critical stage will come when they are issued with official prison clothing.

Strike over dismissed teacher rejected

Teachers in Nottinghamshire yesterday rejected a proposal for an indefinite strike in support of Mrs. Eileen Crosbie, aged 37, a nursery teacher dismissed last April for refusing to take a class of 40 with only one assistant. The National Union of Teachers decided to put the case for her reinstatement to councillors and MPs.

Two bodies found

The police were called to Mill of Drummond farmhouse, near Muthill, Perthshire, yesterday after the bodies of a man and a woman were found. A man was later being interviewed.

Charity fears

Mr Nicholas Hinton, director of the National Council for Voluntary Organizations, yesterday attacked the Government's decision to allow health authorities extra powers to raise funds as "potentially the most damaging blow to voluntary organizations for years".

Low-cost homes rebuke

Only a few of Britain's 400 housing authorities had used any of the methods suggested by the Government to encourage low-cost home ownership, Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, said yesterday.

Hospital sale mooted

Surrey Area Health Authority is considering selling Brookwood Hospital, which stands in 170 acres and has 770 psychiatric patients. The money raised would provide locally based services for the mentally ill.

Education plan backed

The Council of Local Education Authorities strongly supports the creation of a national body to coordinate and plan higher education in the public sector. Its draft report is due to be approved on Thursday.

Boat boys rescued

Mr Peter Beaton, aged 18, of Loch Carnan, and Eric Macleod, aged 16, of Rhughasinish, both of South Uist, who were missing on Sunday in a 22ft open boat, were rescued yesterday by a fishing boat after a land, sea and air search.

Dog raises alarm

Mr William Gunn, an electrician, his wife Sylvia and their son aged 17 escaped from a fire at their home in Tiverton, Devon, yesterday after they were woken up by the barking of their dog.

Rush for cheap homes

Prospective buyers telephone Telford Development Corporation, Shropshire, at more than one a minute yesterday when 50 three- and four-bedroom houses went on sale at between £5,500 and £7,000.

Mr Scargill blames MPs for splits

From a Staff Reporter
Barnsley

In an outspoken attack on right-wing members of the Parliamentary Labour Party in general and Mr Roy Mason, MP for Barnsley, in particular, Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' president, has accused MPs of being responsible for splits in the Labour Party.

He says in an article that rank and file members of the party are "sick and tired of the elitism displayed by MPs who for some inexplicable reason feel themselves superior to ordinary party members".

Mr Scargill calls MPs "prima donnas" and suggests some are "almost paranoic" about facing a reselection conference. He accuses Mr Mason of "the height of hypocrisy".

Mr Scargill's attack is contained in an article in the Sheffield Star, which last week printed in full a speech by Mr Mason which gave a warning that the Labour Party was crumbling at the edges and that breakaway groupings were being formed, and which appealed for party unity. The speech was delivered to the Barnsley Labour Party general management committee.

There has been tension between Mr Mason and Mr Scargill for many months after a strong swing to the left in the Barnsley Labour Party generally attributed to Mr Scargill's tactical inspiration, but both men had previously refrained from personal attacks. Mr Scargill is a member of Barnsley Labour Party general management committee.

He said the right wing of the Parliamentary Labour Party had tried to stop every democratic reform introduced, including the mandatory submission for reselection of MPs and the establishment of an electoral college.

They had submitted a proposal to win a minimum of 50 per cent of the voting in the college and seemed impervious to the fact that about 90 per cent of ordinary constituency parties and members were demanding an equal say in the election of the leader.

"The MPs are, in effect, treating ordinary workers of the party with utter contempt", Mr Scargill said. He added that Mr Mason had said that if constituency parties did not get their fair share of voting rights they would condemn the process as a charade and if the PLP did not receive at least 50 per cent of the votes then a further crumbling of party unity could not be discounted.

Mr Scargill said: "It is clear from that statement that any crumbling of unity within the party will be the responsibility of MPs and not the ordinary workers".

Mr Scargill said Mr Mason's suggestion that some MPs who were not reselected would band together and eventually stand against official Labour candidates implied a form of blackmail. People who supported that view should leave the party.

Book with works by Picasso is ruled obscene

A book, in which are illustrations of paintings by Pablo Picasso was declared obscene by Exeter magistrates yesterday. The book in which the drawings appear, Pornography or Art? is to be burnt.

It was among nearly 500 books, magazines, cassettes and slides seized in a police raid on a shop last September. The bench ordered 487 items to be destroyed.

Mr Paul Derbyshire, solicitor for Peter Spokes, aged 39, of Richards Close, Exmouth, the owner of the Lady Love shop, in Fore Street, Exeter, said Mr Spokes used guidelines suggested by the British Adult Publications Association in deciding what liturature to sell.

Mr Reginald Parkhouse, the chairman, referred specifically to the book, Pornography or Art?, which as well as Picasso featured works by Aubrey Beardsley and Ernst Hansen.

Barristers clash over retention of annexe

By Lucy Hodges

Mr Rudy Narayan, a black barrister, announced yesterday that he would be taking legal action against the leader of the Midland and Oxford Bar for alleged racial discrimination.

He says Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, has discriminated against him and his fellow barristers in chambers and that Mr Draycott wants to close a black barristers' annexe in Birmingham.

Mr Draycott denies the allegations of racialism. "There is no question of racial prejudice and I would be the last person to tolerate any", he told The Times.

Mr Narayan was last year accused of conduct unbecoming a barrister. A disciplinary tribunal of the Bar dismissed the charges.

The new dispute concerns the so-called Birmingham annexe of the chambers, which Mr Narayan used to run until his disciplinary hearing. His chambers were dissolved but the annexe continued to operate.

Mr Narayan and another barrister have applied to join the Midland and Oxford circuit. They have been told they will be admitted only on condition that they do not practice from the annexe in Birmingham.

Mr Narayan says that condition is discriminatory and has never been asked of any other barrister. It showed the Midland circuit wanted the annexe closed, he said.

Today he will lodge an application to an industrial tribunal claiming that Mr Draycott and the circuit are in breach of Section 11 of the Race Relations Act, 1976.

Mr Draycott said the offices known as Murdoch Chambers, in Birmingham, did not constitute an annexe.

The rules of the Bar Senate were that in order to have one's name up as practising in the provinces one had to be a member of the local circuit. He and his colleagues in Birmingham were most concerned to promote multiracial chambers.

HOME NEWS

Charity loses appeal against VAT ruling

By a Staff Reporter

The English-Speaking Union has lost its appeal against a Customs and Excise ruling that it must pay value-added tax on its 10,000 members' subscriptions, and may take the case to the High Court.

In a judgment announced yesterday, Lord Grantchester, president of the VAT Tribunal, said that "with some hesitation and great reluctance" he held the union to be deemed to be carrying on a business and that the goods and services it supplied for its members for subscriptions should be taxed accordingly.

Mr Frederick Bleasdale, honorary treasurer of the union, said: "We are obviously disappointed. We had hoped Lord Grantchester would have accepted that the benefits we provide, if they are benefits at all, are really so small that for this purpose they can be disregarded".

The union, a charity to promote understanding between English-speaking peoples, was appealing against a Customs and Excise decision in 1978 which will cost it £5,200 a year in VAT out of its annual income of about £200,000.

"Formerly we were not liable for VAT, but when we registered as a charity customs and excise ruled that our subscriptions were liable to VAT under the Finance Act, 1972, as amended in 1977", Mr Bleasdale said.

The case was seen as a test to determine when a charity would be defined as existing for a public need and when as a club with facilities for members.

Although the benefits it provides are simply a free issue of a pamphlet and a way of obtaining introductions to other members when travelling, the English-Speaking Union was held to be in the same category as a golf club, Mr Bleasdale said.

Under the law exemptions can be granted if a body is one with objects in "the public domain" and of a political, religious, philanthropic, philosophical or patriotic nature. The tribunal accepted that the union came into that category.

Secondly, it is not treated as carrying on a business if members' subscriptions pay for no facilities other than the right to participate in its management and receive reports on its activities. That point was lost by the union.

Mr Nicholas Hinton, director of the National Council of Voluntary Organizations, said the case was another example of the difficulties charities faced over VAT.

Inquiry will examine why measures to protect heritage are failing

MPs seek reasons for drain on Britain's art

By Frances Gibb

A full-scale inquiry by a Commons select committee is due to start tomorrow into the failure of tax concessions to prevent the loss of a stream of art treasures abroad.

The Leonardo da Vinci manuscript, the Codex Leicester, auctioned in December for £2.2m, is the latest in a long line of such artistic treasures bound for foreign shores, despite the Government's stated policy that the national heritage should be protected and owners encouraged to retain their collections.

Quite apart from whether the Leonardo manuscript in particular should be kept in this country, its sale highlights the dilemma faced by Britain's stately home owners.

The fiscal system and inflation have made death for such families cripplingly expensive. But it is an expense that falls not only on the family. Meeting huge capital taxes leads, more and more often, to the loss of works from an historic collection and a constant chipping away at the national inheritance.

The MPs, under the chairmanship of Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham West, will examine why, despite measures designed to protect the heritage, more owners are going to auction rather than offering their treasures to the nation in lieu of capital taxes or selling them by private treaty direct to museums.

That has occurred even though such art works incur the full rigours of taxation when auctioned; while private treaty sales to museums and galleries are tax-exempt.

At the heart of the problem, so the heritage lobby argues, is a set of complex Treasury rules for the operation of these measures, which are said to be unnecessarily muddling and restrictive for owners and galleries alike, and which furthermore were recently disclosed to have no statutory basis.

It has been the Government's practice since 1953 to indicate to galleries that when offered a work of art they should offer vendors a 25 per cent capital transfer tax exemption to which they are by statute entitled; the so-called "douceur".

As one civil servant put it: "Perhaps the auction houses talk faster than we do", and it is true that the salerooms' publicity and promotion has attracted vendors who think they will obtain bigger prices that way.

But at the same time, the 25 per cent "douceur" has ceased to be attractive enough to stop vendors going to auction, despite the fact that to match the value of a private treaty sale, owners incurring the top rate of capital transfer tax would have to achieve an auction price of roughly four times the private sale figure.

The heritage lobby will press for museums to be unfettered by any rule in order better to secure these treasures; for free collective bargaining.

The civil servants, for their part, will say the "douceur" is only a guideline; that anyway, valuations can be raised or lowered to reach a 25 per cent figure acceptable to the owner and that if changed to, say, 50 per cent, museums will be forced to pay too much.

The museums themselves will split on political lines on the issue and in the end it will be a political decision among the MPs whether to condone Whitehall control over where museums should draw the line, or leave it to the discretion and business acumen of the museum directors as to what is a fair market price for a particular work.

On the "in lieu" system, MPs will be urged to recommend that the 25 per cent figure similarly be raised to 50 per cent, to encourage owners to offer their heirlooms and pay their taxes in kind rather than cash: a strong card will be that only a small proportion of the money allocated by the Government for operating this system has been used.

Also MPs will be pressed to propose a "tax credit" system, which, the heritage lobby argues, would have saved the Codex and which under present law is not allowed.

The value of the manuscript was held to outweigh Lord Coke's tax liabilities and he wished to set the balance against future tax debts in a kind of "credit", as proposed two years ago by the Commons select committee on the National Land Fund.

Finally a change will be urged of the rules obliging owners gaining capital tax transfer exemption to make "reasonable public access" to their works.

The success of all those points will depend on how much MPs accept Whitehall arguments that changes mean more money.

It will come down to policy: whether the Government is willing actively to encourage owners to offer their heirlooms to the nation and accept there will be selection involved, or take the easier way out, making it less attractive for owners, but simpler for the Government to take the small total that is offered.

Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Pistol power: Officer cadet Peta Dancer, aged 18, firing her 9mm Browning pistol on the ranges of the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst as 13 girls from the Women's Royal Army Corps College near by are given their first instructio nin the use of firearms for self-defence. The Ministry of Defence has decided that most girls in the WRAC and the Women's Royal Air Force should be taught how to fire a gun so that they can be less dependent on their male colleagues for wartime protection. Those who object can opt out, but so far none has done so. Their instructor's verdict yesterday was: "Quite as good as any group of men". It is expected that about 13,000 woman members of the Forces will be given an opportunity to learn to shoot.

West Country Liberals hope boundary proposals will provide two gains

From Our Correspondent
Bodmin

Liberals in the West Country are predicting that recommendations by the boundary commission will produce for them, if accepted, two likely gains in Cornwall in the next general election.

One would be a newly drawn north Cornwall division, roughly the same as that for the seat that Mr John Pardoe lost by 3,747 votes in the 1979 election to his Tory opponent, Mr Gerrard Neale, but with the traditionally Conservative stronghold of Newquay removed and the equally traditional Liberal-supporting town of Bodmin added.

The second seat which Liberals are predicting they would win is that for a new south-east Cornwall division.

That would take in almost the whole of the old Bodmin constituency, apart from the county town itself, but would also include St Austell and much of the china clay producing area of mid-Cornwall.

At present all of St Austell and the china clay districts are included in the Truro division, the only one of the five Cornish seats that Liberals won in 1979.

The commission is recommending that Newquay be moved into the Truro division, with a number of villages now in North Cornwall.

The recommendations are due to be made public on Thursday, but yesterday copies were in the hands of the MPs for the Cornish divisions, including Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, whose constituency of St Ives would have added to it Hayle, at present in Falmouth-Camborne.

Mr John Spiller, a Liberal national agent who has specialized in West Country seats and was once Mr Pardoe's agent, said: "The new north Cornwall and the south-east Cornwall seat would be eminently winnable for us even without any appreciable swing away from the Conservatives".

The Truro division, which Mr David Penhaligon held for the Liberals in 1979 with an 8,708 majority, would once more be a marginal seat. Mr Spiller predicted, however: "This constituency, given any swing away from the Government, is still likely to remain comfortably a Liberal seat".

None of the MPs was available for comment in advance of the official publication.

Prison hint to brothers who assaulted PC

Two brothers who admitted assaulting Stephen Hickling, the police constable who had previously been severely injured in an explosion in 1979, could receive a custodial sentence they were told at Bromley Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday, when they were remanded on bail until February 2.

Reginald Nicholas Parker, aged 19, of Godden Road, Snodland, Kent, and Raymond Parker, aged 26, of Nightingale Vale, Woolwich, London, pleaded guilty to assaulting PC Hickling in the execution of his duty in Orpington High Street on November 18 last.

Mr Raymond Parker also pleaded guilty to assaulting Mrs Lorraine Hickling and Mr Reginald Parker pleaded guilty to assaulting Mr Donald McCall.

Miss Janette Perrigo, for the prosecution, said that PC Hickling, his wife and a friend were only slightly injured. The police officer was driving his car when road cones were thrown towards it. He stopped and told the men to take the cones from the road and go home.

Mr Reginald Parker became aggressive and threatened the officer. Mrs Hickling was punched on the side of the neck. PC Hickling tried to restrain the men and was punched by Mr Raymond Parker and kicked by Mr Reginald Parker, who also punched Mr McCall, the Hicklings' friend.

US talks on chemical weapons end

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Staff level talks between Britain and the United States on chemical warfare have been completed, according to Whitehall sources yesterday. But they denied a BBC report that the Americans had proposed stockpiling nerve gas ammunition in Britain.

Nor were there any known plans to raise the subject at the next meeting of Nato defence ministers in Brussels in May.

The talks opened last year on the initiative of Mr Francis Pym, then Secretary of State for Defence, who once confessed that he was "haunted" by the imbalance in chemical weapons between Nato and the Soviet Union. Recently he indicated his belief that Britain should at least consider building up a retaliatory capacity to deter any wartime gas attack.

His fears found a sympathetic ear in some quarters of Washington, where consideration is being given to replenishing chemical stockpiles in the United States and West Germany. They have not been added to since 1969.

The Americans have to decide whether to go ahead with a plant in Arkansas to produce the latest kind of binary ammunition, in which two harmless chemicals are mixed to form a lethal gas once the shell or warhead has been fired. That makes the weapons safer to store.

Whitehall sources last night said the objective of the talks had been to reexamine the question of chemical weapons, without making any immediate decisions.

Britain destroyed its stocks of chemical weapons after the Second World War. France is the only Western country, apart from the United States, to retain a chemical warfare capacity.

Western intelligence experts believe the Soviet Union is the only big power to have kept its chemical weapons up to date, ready for use in a wartime role.

Home visits ban for deaf-aid sales is dropped

By a Staff Reporter

The Government has decided to allow unsolicited home visits by salesmen of hearing aids to continue, on condition that the appliances are offered on seven day's free trial. The decision, announced yesterday by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, was immediately criticized by the Royal National Institute for the Deaf.

Mr Roger Sydenham, the institute's director, said: "This watering down of the oribinal provisions will put a very vulnerable group of people at risk".

Under propsals announced in 1979 unsolicited home visits were to be baned from January 1 last, but last June the Hearing Aid Council asked to be allowed to continue, subject to further safeguards.

Mrs Oppenheim said 10 days' written notice of the interview would have to be given, with a right to reject the interview.

Unions oppose easing of whisky controls

By Our Labour Staff

Members of Parliament are being urged by three Civil Service unions to complain to the Government about plans to reduce Customs and Excise control over the production of Scotch whisky.

Under plans to reduce the size of the Civil Service, cuts are to be made among staff who supervise duty payments and exports of whisky. The unions claim that the loss in duty will far outweigh the savings from reductions in staff.

They say that the cost of the supervisory role of Customs and Excise staff is just over 2p for each £1 of revenue collected.

More victims of crime may receive aid

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government is considering making compensation available to more victims of crime. One proposal being looked at is that courts should have a duty to consider ordering compensation in all cases involving personal injury, loss or damage.

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, spoke of the Government's intensions yesterday to the first annual meeting of the National Association of Victims' Support Schemes.

He promised that the Government would also be looking at the new Scottish system, under which courts give priority to the payment of compensation over fines, where both are applicable.

"It may be that the approach in the new Scottish Act is a better reflection of the needs of the victim and society at large", Mr Mayhew said. It was the Government's aim to do more to further the interests of victims whenever that was possible, but it was right that the community should look after its own.

Miss Helen Reeves, the association's national officer, said that if the present rate continued for a year, 18,000 victims would receive an offer of support or advice not available to them before. Affiliated schemes were in action in 67 areas and a further 52 groups hoped to launch new schemes this year.

Sharing a charitable oasis with the disabled

Regional report

Ronald Kershaw

Askrigg

At a time when it may be considered old fashioned and unrealistic by some to talk about sharing with one's fellow man the benefits of one's station, it is refreshing to discover an entire community eagerly and willingly carrying out such Christian tenets.

That charitable oasis, tucked away in Wensleydale, North Yorkshire, is the village of Askrigg, a former Viking settlement, with a population of four hundred, most of whom spend their time hill-farming, producing dairy products, beef, lamb and wool. Askrigg has had a market charter since 1600.

Things began to liven up as Askrigg with the appointment in 1967 of the Rev Malcolm Stonestreet as vicar. As a curate at St Chad's, Far Headingley, Leeds, Mr Stonestreet became involved in youth-work, youth holidays and with the Leeds Spastics Club and local clubs for physically handicapped and able bodied.

The Askrigg Foundation, a charitable trust, was set up in 1971 to assist him. The foundation moved to a residential youth centre, Low Mill, on the edge of the village.

Mr Stonestreet said: "This was an effort by the people of Askrigg to share this part of the Pennine foothills and the Dales National Park with young people from the towns. We receive 2,500 youngsters here each year, and last year 600 of them were mentally handicapped or retarded."

Low Mill was opened in May, 1976, by Lord Normanby. It is run by a locally elected committee, who employ a warden for the day-to-day administration of the centre and to help organize potholing, pony trekking, fell walking, canoeing, climbing and other adventure work.

The foundation trustees run a bursary fund which allows them to pay for some youngsters to visit Lowe Mill free of charge, but generally youth organizations pay £5 a night for each visitor, and everybody is expected to help with domestic chores.

A limited company, Askfind Ltd, has been set up to run a coffee shop, village shop, craft shop and tourist information centre at Askrigg, thus incidentally providing a little employment for the village.

The foundation has also sponsored the foundation of the Abbeyfield Askrigg Society which bought and converted a house in the village, taking seven elderly people.

In addition to all this, Mr Stonestreet says, the foundation has a general interest and concern in the development of village shops, rural transport and employment, schools, housing and other community matters.

To celebrate the selection of 1981 as International Year of Disabled People, the Askrigg Foundation intends to add a wing to Low Mill with facilities for eight to ten physically handicapped people.

An appeal has been launched, and so far about £20,000 of the £190,000 required has been either raised or promised. The patrons of the appeal are Lord Ingleby, Lady Masham of Ilton, who is disabled, and Mr Michael Guthrie of Leeds, a polio victim.

The Low Mill committee is trying to make contact with clubs for the handicapped in the North-east, and with rotary clubs and Round Tables.

Mr Stonestreet said: "These are groups who are caring people, working in all the urban areas, and we reckon they will not only provide financial capital support but will also keep us in contact with the right people to use us."

The cooperation of the Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of Education and Science is being sought.

It is not the intention to employ highly qualified specialist staff at the new wing at Low Mill. Mr Stonestreet said: "We shall be looking for a sub-warden with special responsibilities for work with the disabled, but our basic rule will be to learn as we go along, to be involved in an act of sharing, and to love and care for our visitors and grow in this loving and caring."

"The dream of the Askrigg Foundation is to allow the church to put on the contemporary clothes of the Incarnation and be involved as a formative and creative instrument in the community, and thus to persuade or help the community at large to share its God-given assets with those who live in the towns.

"Rural communities will find their future in this sort of sharing."

How indictments of conspiracy to defraud should be drawn

Regina v Landy
Regina v White
Regina v Kaye

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Michael Davies and Mr Justice Bingham

Because a judge's summing up after a 90-day trial was seriously defective, the Court of Appeal quashed the convictions of three men on charges of conspiracy to defraud. One had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fined £350,000, with £100,000 costs. The court criticized the lack of particulars in the present form of indictment when charging conspiracy to defraud, stated the need to allow adequate time for a judge to assimilate details for a pre-trial review in a complicated case, and gave guidance on directing a jury that dishonesty was an all-important ingredient of conspiracy to defraud.

Reserved reasons were being given for allowing appeals last December by Harry Landy, aged 70, of Holnes Chase, Arthur Malcolm White, of Wood Knoll Drive, Chislehurst, Kent; and Charles Kaye, of Woodford Road, Woodford, London, against conviction at the Central Criminal Court (Judge Abdela) of the three appellants on a count of conspiracy to defraud, and of Landy and White of conspiracy to utter forged documents. Landy had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, fined £350,000 and ordered to pay £100,000 costs. White had been sentenced to four years and fined £5,000, with £2,000 costs. Kaye received a 12 months' sentence, suspended for two years, and was ordered to pay £2,500 towards the legal aid costs of his defence.

Mr John Hazan, QC, and Mr James Goudie for Landy; Mr John Alliott, QC, and Mr Robin Laurie for White; Mr Richard Du Cann, QC, and Mr Henry Grunwald for Kaye; Mr Allan Green and Mr Robert Rhodes for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that the case centred round Landy, who among some 155 directorships was managing director of the Palestine British Bank, with a branch in London, incorporated as the Israel British Bank (London) Ltd (IBBL), a wholly owned subsidiary of the parent bank, Israel British Bank (Tel Aviv) (IBBTA).

There were banking irregularities. Substantial loans were made or overdrafts allowed by IBBL to Landy and members of the family of his father-in-law, Walter Nathan Williams, who died in 1971, or to his companies without interest or security. In 1973 and the first half of 1974 the Bank of Israel became more and more concerned about the way IBBTA was being conducted. With the consent of the Israeli Government IBBTA was seized by the Bank of Israel. That put IBBL in difficulty, and on December 2, 1974, a compulsory winding-up order was made.

When IBBL stopped payments in July, 1974, it owed £37,100,000 to 85 banks, £4,000,000 to members of the Williams family and to companies in the Williams group and £1,800,000 to other depositors. Most of the debts owed to IBBL by companies in Liechtenstein, which had been formed by Williams, and other debts by members of the Williams family and companies in the Williams group proved to have little value. The deficit in July, 1974, was about £38,000,000, but since then considerable sums had been obtained from Mr Landy and the Williams interests. All small depositors and charities had been repaid in full. The larger creditors were likely to be paid a dividend of about 40p in the £.

The three appellants were arrested in April, 1977. After a hearing lasting 31 days they were committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, together with Peter Lynn, who had been a partner in IBBL's auditors and was acquitted on the indictment, and Joseph Bloomberg, who died before the trial started on March 1, 1979.

There was a pre-trial review before Judge Abdela. A full scale review was certainly needed. However, it was only a day or two before the review that the judge received the papers, which were massive, and a copy of the opening speech of leading counsel before the justices.

The review produced no worth while result. That was not the judge's fault. He could not be expected to master the complicated case in the time available. Had he been able to do so, doubtless he would have done some extensive pruning. Prosecuting counsel who had been immersed in the details of a case for months sometimes did not appreciate the difficulty which a judge and jury might have in assimilating the evidence.

At the pre-trial review the judge, who should normally be the one who was going to try the case, should be ready and willing to take the initiative to ensure that all unnecessary detail was omitted. He could not do that unless he was given the papers well before the review hearing and had time to read and analyse them. If he was not given sufficient time he might think it right to postpone the review. A robust pre-trial review in the present case would have resulted in a shorter and more satisfactory trial.

The particulars set out under count 1 were that the appellants and the two other men "on divers days between September 30, 1968, and July 12, 1974, conspired together and with the late Walter Nathan Williams, Joshua Bension (a son-in-law of Williams) and the late Isaac Cohen (an officer of IBBTA) to defraud such corporations, companies, partnerships, firms and persons as might lend funds to or deposit funds with IBBL by falsely representing that the business of IBBL was being conducted in an honest and proper manner, by knowingly employing such funds to the prejudice of the said lenders and depositors and contrary to the best interests of the IBBL, by fraudulently concealing that the said funds were being so supplied, and by divers and other false and fraudulent devices".

Mr Allan Green had drafted the indictment with that used in *R v Sinclair* ([1968] 1 WLR 1246) in mind. It was a commonly used form, particularly in the Central Criminal Court. In simple cases it might be adequate, but it was not in complicated cases because it lacked particularity. There was nothing to show how the false representations were made or how the funds were employed to the prejudice of IBBL and its customers or what was the nature of the concealment.

Junior counsel for Landy asked for particulars at the beginning of the committal proceedings. He was told that he would get all the information he needed from leading counsel's opening speech. Attempts to obtain particulars at later stages of the case were met with the same answer. Their Lordships were told by counsel that that was the answer almost always given by prosecuting counsel.

Particulars should have been given (1) to enable the defendants and the trial judge to know precisely and on the face of the indictment itself the nature of the prosecution's case; and (2) to stop the prosecution shifting their ground during the course of the case without leave of the trial judge and the making of an amendment.

The words "and by divers other false and fraudulent devices" were a relic of the past and should never appear in an indictment.

In criticizing the form of the indictment their Lordships should not be taken to say that particulars of conspiracies to defraud should be set out in the same kind of detail as would be required in a statement of claim in an action for damages for conspiracy to defraud. What was wanted was conciseness and clarity.

The particulars of the conspiracy to defraud count should have been in some terms as: "The three appellants and Peter Lynn on divers days between September 30, 1968, and July 12, 1974, conspired together and with the late Walter Nathan Williams, Joshua Bension and the late Isaac Cohen to defraud such corporations, companies, partnerships, firms and persons as might lend funds to or deposit funds with IBBL ("the bank") by dishonestly (1) causing and permitting the bank to make excessive advances to insubstantial and speculative trading companies incorporated in Liechtenstein and Switzerland, such advances being inadequately secured, inadequately guaranteed and without proper provision for payment of interest; (2) causing and permitting the bank to make excessive advances to its parent company in Tel Aviv, such advances being inadequately secured, inadequately guaranteed and without proper provision for payment of interest; (3) causing and permitting the bank to make excessive advances to individuals and companies connected with the said Walter Nathan Williams and his family, such advances being inadequately secured, inadequately guaranteed and without proper provision for payment of interest; (4) causing and permitting the bank's accounts and Bank of England returns to be prepared in such a way as (a) to conceal the nature, constitution and extent of the bank's lending and (b) to show a false and misleading financial situation as at the ends of the bank's accounting years; (5) causing and permitting the bank to discount commercial bills when (a) there was no underlying commercial transaction, (b) the documents evidencing the supposed underlying transactions were false, and (c) the transactions were effected in order to transfer funds to the bank's parent company in Tel Aviv."

Such particulars would have avoided such terms as "falsely representing" and "to the prejudice", which were imprecise and likely to confuse juries. They would also have made everyone aware of what the prosecution were alleging.

The first 73 days of the trial were taken up with prosecuting counsel's opening speech, submissions and evidence. The last days of winter passed into high summer. By the beginning of July the jury must have had the evidence well in mind. What they wanted at that stage of the case was a clear and concise summary of what each party was putting forward.

What they got was 11 days of counsel's speeches followed by six days of summing up. Prosecuting counsel's speech went on for four days, defending counsel took up seven days.

Their Lordships had no reason for thinking that counsel were unduly prolix by the standards of present day forensic fashion. The fault lay partly in the fashion, but also in the present tendency to overload cases. The great advocates of the past did not find it necessary to address juries at such great length. There was no good reason for such prolixity nowadays.

If the object of a closing speech was to ensure that the jury kept in mind when considering their verdict the points which counsel wished to bring out, they were unlikely to do so if, as in the case of Mr Green's speech for the prosecution, they had heard it three weeks before.

What the case which the judge had to sum up came to was that for some six years IBBL siphoned money to IBBTA, which was used by Bension for speculative dealings through the Williams Liechtenstein companies. In other transactions there was not even speculation, just fraud. The inference was that Bension was behaving as he did partly for his own benefit and partly for that of the Williams interests, which included Landy's. In order to effect the siphoning various banking malpractices were used, together with concealment of what was going on.

The prosecution submitted that the three appellants must have known what was going on and were actively engaged in ensuring that money did go to IBBTA for what they must have known were purposes which put at risk IBBL's customers and in concealing what was happening.

Landy's defence could be summed up in a phrase: he claimed to have been honest but careless. White's defence was that he had been honest, loyal and over-trusting. Kaye's defence was much the same. All three defences could be described as "confessions and avoidance". Few of the primary facts were in issue. The documents spoke for themselves.

What was in issue was the honesty of the three defendants. There could be no doubt that all three, particularly Landy, had failed lamentably to perform their duties as directors with the result that IBBL had crashed. Had they been sued in misfeasance proceedings it was probable, indeed almost certain, that judgment would have been given against them. Misfeasance, however, was not necessarily dishonesty; it might be evidence from which dishonesty could be inferred.

The prosecution had to prove a conspiracy to defraud, which was an agreement dishonestly to do something which would or might cause loss or prejudice to another. The offence was one of dishonesty. That was the all-important ingredient which had to be stressed by the judge in his directions to the jury and must not be minimized in any way. There was always a danger that a jury might think that proof of an irregularity followed by loss was proof of dishonesty.

The dishonesty to be proved had to be in the minds and intentions of the defendants. It was to their states of mind that the jury had to direct their attention. What the reasonable man or the jurors themselves would have believed or intended in the circumstances in which the defendants found themselves was not what the jury had to decide. But what a reasonable man or they themselves would have believed in similar circumstances might help them to decide what in fact individual defendants believed or intended.

An assertion by a defendant that throughout a transaction he acted honestly did not have to be accepted but had to be weighed like any other piece of evidence. If that was the defendant's state of mind, or might have been, he was entitled to be acquitted. If the jury, applying their own notions of what was honest and what was not, concluded that he could not have believed that he was acting honestly, then the element of dishonesty would have been established. A jury must not say to themselves "If we had been in his place we would have known we were acting dishonestly so he must have known he was".

A jury could say: "We are sure he was acting dishonestly because we can see no reason why a man of his intelligence and experience would not have appreciated, as right-minded people would have done, that what he was doing was dishonest. That was the manner in which *R v Feely* ([1973] QB 530) was to be applied in cases in which the issue of dishonesty arose. It was also the way in which the jury should have been directed in the present case, but unfortunately they were not.

There were three basic defects in the summing up. (1) The trial judge failed to direct the jury clearly that they had to be sure that each of the defendants had agreed dishonestly to act in the way the prosecution alleged. (2) On occasions he treated inferences from the evidence as if they were rules of law. (3) The summing up was so diffuse that it was likely to confuse the jury. As the prosecution accepted on appeal that the summing up was seriously defective, and contested the appeal solely on the question whether the proviso to section 2(1) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968, should be applied—upholding the convictions on the ground that no miscarriage of justice had occurred—it was unnecessary to detail the passages about which complaint had been made. During the long summing up the jury were never told in clear and precise terms that they had to be sure that each of the appellants had agreed to act dishonestly.

A summing up should be clear, concise and intelligible. If it was overloaded with detail, whether of fact or law, and followed no obvious plan, it would not have any of the attributes it should have. The summing up in the present case suffered from the fact that the judge was over conscientious. He seemed to have decided that the jury should be reminded of nearly all the detail of the evidence and directed as to every facet of the law which applied. He must have spent hours preparing his summing up but in the end he got lost in the trees and missed the wood.

As to the directions on the two counts of conspiracy to utter forged documents, if that part of the summing up had stood by itself the convictions of Landy and White would have been upheld. They were, however, not much more than part of the prosecution's case on count one. It followed that the defects in the summing up on count one were bound to spill over on to the other two counts so as to make convictions on those counts unsatisfactory if that on count one was adjudged unsatisfactory.

Most of the argument on appeal was directed to application of the proviso. Mr Green, who had taken their Lordships through the evidence in detail, invited them to adjudge, following the dictum of Viscount Dilhorne in *Stafford v DPP* ([1974] AC 878,893) that if the jury had been properly directed it would inevitably have come to the same conclusion. Mr Hazan submitted that when there had been a fundamental misdirection, such as there had been in the present case, the proviso should never be applied.

There was no intention of expressing any opinion as to when the proviso could be applied and when it could not. Their Lordships were concerned with only the facts of the present case.

The appellants were entitled to a fair trial. Nowadays that meant that they were entitled to have the jury clearly and correctly directed as to the law to be applied and to have all defences fairly open to them put to the jury. The jury were not directed correctly or clearly as to the law, and that was not on a minor matter but on the issue which went to the heart of the case, namely, what was meant by "defraud".

Because of that each defendant lost his chance of having his defence—honest but careless—fairly put to the jury. It followed that two essentials of a fair trial were missing. The verdicts were unsatisfactory, and it could not be said that no miscarriage of justice had actually occurred. Therefore the appeals had been allowed and convictions quashed.

Solicitors: D. J. Freeman & Co; Harold Stern & Co; Whitelock & Storr; DPP.

Financier out to ruin reporter, court told

Sir James Goldsmith was yesterday accused by Mr Michael Wright, QC, in the Court of Appeal of trying to drive Mr Michael Gillard, the television reporter, out of journalism.

"It is suite plain that this very wealthy and powerful gentleman intends to achieve the ruination of Mr Gillard as a professional journalist", Mr Wright said.

He was opening an appeal in which Mr Gillard, a Granada Television *World in Action* reporter, challenged a High Court jury's rejection of his slander action against Sir James in June, 1979.

The jury had dismissed the action, holding that Sir James did not libel or slander Mr Gillard when he referred to him as a blackmailer.

Mr Gillard, of Melville Road, Barnes, London, was ordered to pay the costs of the hearing, unofficially estimated at £12,000.

Yesterday he asked the court to rule that he had been slandered. He did not challenge the jury's verdict on libel.

Sir James had defended himself on the ground that the blackmail allegation was true.

The hearing continues today.

WEST EUROPE

Mr Thorn threatens 'certain EEC members' with legal action over budget contributions

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Jan 12

Mr Gaston Thorn, the new President of the European Commission, today ranged himself and his 13 fellow Commissioners unequivocally on the side of the European Parliament in its dispute with EEC member-states over the legality of the Community budget adopted at the end of last year.

In Strasbourg, making his first speech to the Parliament as President, Mr Thorn said that he could speak "for each and every member" of the Commission in declaring that "we consider both the supplementary for 1980 and the budget for 1981 to be legal and hence enforceable".

Three member-states, France, West Germany and Belgium, failed to make their full contributions to the financing of the 1980 supplementary budget when these fell due on January 2. Contributions to the 1981 budget are not due in full until February but France has already indicated that it will not pay.

If certain member-states were found to "have committed irregularities" the Parliament could rest assured that the Commission would "want the situation rectified" Mr Thorn said. *If these states did not comply* of their own free will, the Commission would have no option but to take legal action.

The dispute arose last month when the Parliament took advantage of a supplementary budget requested by member-states to pay for aid to the Italian earthquake victims in order to increase spending on regional and social policies this year beyond what had been approved by the Council of Ministers.

The Council then found itself unable to stop this extra expenditure because Britain, Italy and *Ireland who all favour* more non-agricultural spending, had enough votes between them to prevent *its rejection*. In default of a decision by the Council, Madame Simone Veil, the President of the Parliament, promptly declared the two budgets adopted.

This was seen as sharp practice by the French and Germans and, more surprisingly, by the *Belgians, who generally take* the side of the Parliament. Their main case is that supplementary budgets are intended for extraordinary and unforeseen expenditure and not as a backdoor for increasing spending on existing policies.

Mr Thorn did not announce any *immediate proceedings* against the three non payers, suggesting that he is playing for time in the hope that they may come to a political accommodation with the Parliament.

France appears to be the least ready to compromise. It *is thought that President Giscard d'Estaing sees a policy of* firmness with the Parliament, a body widely viewed in France as a threat to national sovereignty, as no bad thing in the run-up to the presidential elections.

Earlier, Mr Thorn and his fellow-commissioners promised before the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg to carry out their functions "in complete *independence*" from national governments.

For Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the senior British Commissioner in charge of the budget who has been widely criticized for summoning Mrs Thatcher to his aid last week in the fight over the distribution of posts within the Commission, the occasion must have had an especial resonance.

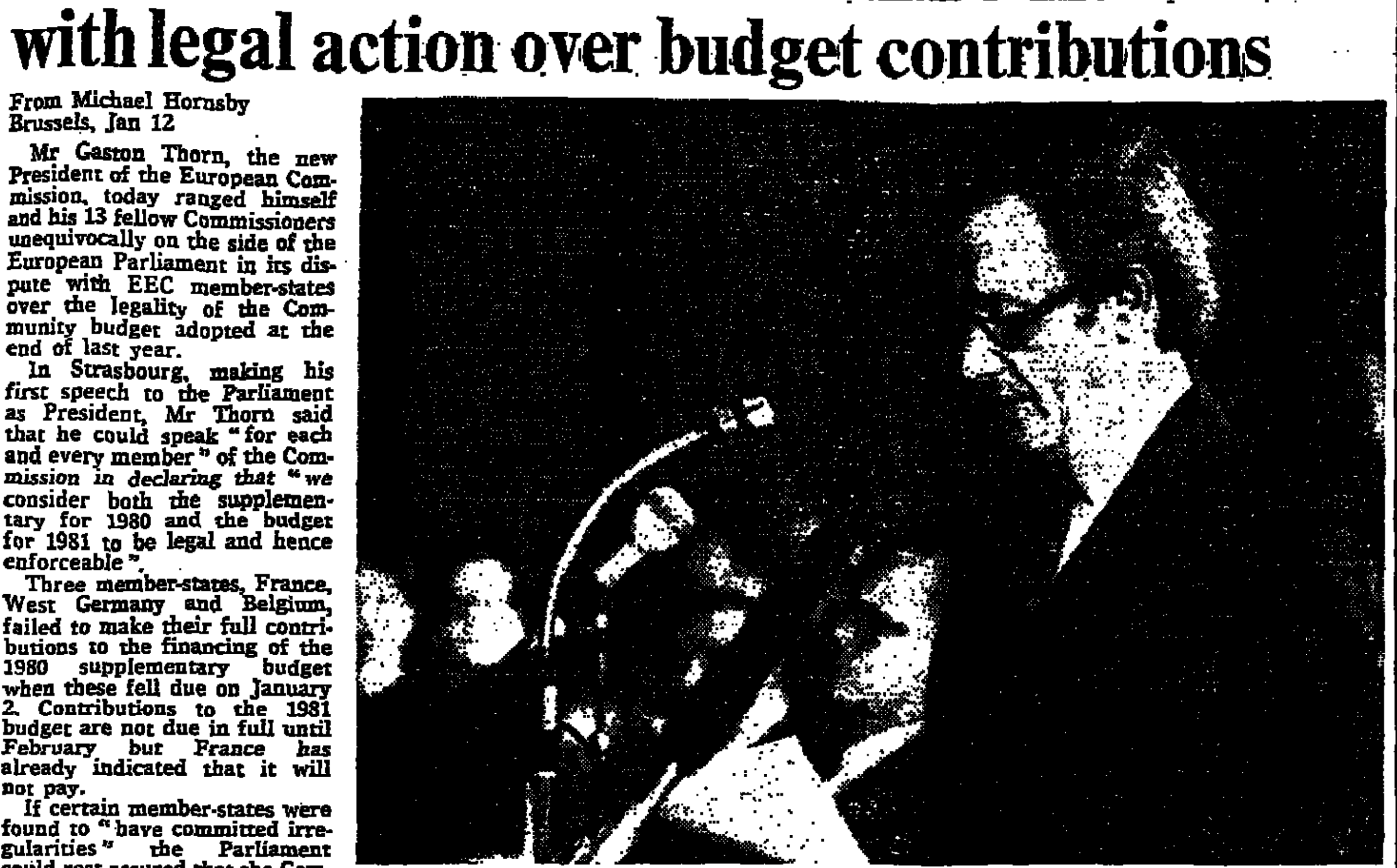
Mr Tugendhat was asked to *swear that he would* "*neither* seek nor take instructions from any government or from any other body", and to take note of the undertaking given by each member-state "to respect this principle and not to seek to influence the members of the Commission in the performance of their tasks".

In an address to the court after the oath-taking ceremony, Mr Thorn said: "Clearly, to *discharge our duties it is* necessary that we should at all times act independently. The solemn *undertaking we have given you* today is thus no mere formality: It is basic to our office."

Independence did not mean isolation, Mr Thorn said. "We must act in due accord with member-states and other institutions." But the Commission intended to "exercise to the full its prerogatives as the initiator of Community action

"We are a policy-making institution and we mean to behave *as one. Let there be no* misunderstanding. We will not be content to limit ourselves to the routine management of affairs."

At a time when the EEC was beset by many "testing economic and social problems" one of the main tasks for the *Commission was to preserve* what had already been achieved. "We must not allow the Community patrimony to be *constantly attacked and* threatened with erosion", Mr Thorn said.



Mr Thorn taking the oath yesterday at the European Court of Justice.

65 prisoners charged over D'Urso kidnap

From John Earle
Rome, Jan 12

Three magistrates from Rome served arrest warrants early today on 65 prisoners in the Trani maximum security jail in Puglia, charging them with conspiracy and with complicity in the kidnapping of Judge *Giovanni D'Urso*.

The prisoners are alleged to have been involved in the revolt of December 28, when the *ringleaders in a statement* identified their cause with that of the Red Brigades, captors of the judge, and stipulated prison reform as a condition for his release.

The new charges, it was stated in judicial circles, were intended to put pressure on the kidnappers. If they went through with their announced intention of killing the judge—their communiqué on Saturday evening spoke of a 48-hour deadline—the Trani prisoners could expect the charges to be amended into complicity in murder.

[The Red Brigades today extended the deadline threatening Judge D'Urso with death until tomorrow at 2 pm, Italian television reported. The earlier deadline expired at 6 pm today.

Signor D'Urso's daughter Lorena, aged 17, tonight made a *television appeal to the* Red Brigads and the nation's newspapers to save her father's life.

"Don't kill him barbarically and stupidly", she asked the Red Brigades. "The full and tremendous responsibility for this murder would be yours and also of a very few people, the editors of several newspapers, who for incomprehensible or dreadful reasons have fixed a blackout for the first time in *their careers against* my father's life."—Agence France-Presse and AP.]

In a separate development the Naples public prosecutor issued 29 arrest warrants in connexion with a series of terrorist attacks in Naples by the Prima Linea (front line) group between 1977 and last year. *Most of those for* whom they were issued are already in jail.

Bergamo search: Police in Bergamo today detained Signorina Iris Senzani, aged 53, the elder sister of Dr Giovanni Senzani, for whose arrest a warrant was issued yesterday, (Reuter reports). They searched *her* house. The Rome public prosecutor maintains that Dr Senzani, a university research worker and expert in criminology, was the go-between who arranged a long interview with the kidnappers that was given to the weekly *L'Espresso* at the end of December. Since then he has disappeared.

Danish criminals kept in near normal environment

Mixed prison experiment defies critics and proves successful

From Christopher Follett
Copenhagen, Jan 12

A remarkable experiment in prison reform unostentatiously celebrates its fifth year of operation tomorrow on the Danish island of Funen. The mixed sex prison at Ringe, near Odense, has proved a great success, defying the many critics who had doomed the project to failure in 1976.

According to Mr Erik Andersen, the governor of Ringe State Prison from its inception, the experiment has proved that if more normal conditions are created in prisons, the inmates behave more normally. "There is no indication that relations be*tween the sexes differ much* behind bars from outside in society", Mr Andersen said.

Four of the six blocks at Ringe are mixed. The prison has 70 male prisoners and 20 female inmates—none older than 26. The two sexes are allowed to mix freely with *each other both during* working hours and in free time. Intimate relations are allowed.

The disparity in numbers between the two sexes reflects the low number of female prisoners in Denmark. There are 135, as opposed to 3,200 males.

The philosophy at Ringes is, in Mr Andersen's words "personal responsibility and normality". Every effort is made to normalize conditions, giving the prisoners a sense of responsibility, identity and participation.

Every second week prison officials meet each of the prison's six groups to discuss problems which range from requests for probation, improved educational and other facilities, to negotiations on pay and budgetary *allocations* for each "semi-autonomous" block.

The prison has a library, extensive sports facilities, communal and hobby rooms, and a store where prisoners buy food and drink (an experiment with selling beer had to be suspended) with their 24 kroner (£1.70) daily food allowance.

On top of this allowance, prisoners earn 175 kroner (£12) per week, working an eight-hour day in various workshops, where office furniture and electronic components are *manufactured. The prisoners* cook their own food, and—as far as is feasible—are encouraged to run their own lives, living in cells which resemble modern hotel rooms.

From 4pm when the working day ends, until 10.30pm, when the prisoners are locked into *their cells alone, they are free* to do as they like.

"The atmosphere in the mixed blocks is completely different from that prevailing in conventional prisons. Everything is much more free and relaxed", Mr Andersen said.

"In no way do we interfere if relationships develop between prisoners of the opposite sex, this way we feel we create a less neurotic prisoners, better equipped for readapting to society later."

Each cell door is fitted with two locks, one on the inside and one outside, enabling inmates to avoid unwelcome intrusion. There are a few rules. Visits end at lights-out time, and intimacy must be strictly confined to the privacy of the cell.

Due to the special nature of Ringe prison, Mr Andersen's staff of 70 prison officers (of whom 13 are women) includes 49 specially-trained civilians, known as standard officers, whom he prefers to employ rather than staff seconded from other prisons. Ringe has an officer to prisoner ratio of 0.8, which is high by British standards.

Rather than creating havoc as many critics, including the Union of Danish Prison Officers, foresaw, Mr Andersen *claims that his experiment has* proved an enormous success and that problems have been minimal.

A survey reveals that while only 29 per cent of the prison staff were positive about the mixed sex experiment when it started, 96 per cent of them *now support it, as do* 88 per cent of the prisoners.

Female inmates have coped well with the situation, Mr Anderson said. Very few had complained of being subjected to sexual pressures, since the experiment began. Only two pregnancies have occurred (one of which was resolved by the couple marrying), and only one instance of prostitution was reported.

Ringe is basically a youth prison. All the females are serving drug offences, while the males have been jailed for a variety of crimes, three of *them for murder.*

Gaullist wins first round of poll

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 12

The Gaullist candidate in yesterday's legislative by-election in the Eure has reason to be *thankful* that the Communist Party did so well in the first round. That means that if traditional French prejudices take effect he should have no difficulty in holding the seat for the government coalition.

M Jacques Tailleur, the Gaullist, did come top of the poll; but the combined votes of the Socialist and Communist candidates between them outnumbered his by more than 5,000 and he would have no hope of keeping the seat were it not for the fact that he will be facing the Communist in the final round.

The inevitable effect of that will be to bring out many of the 38 per cent of the electorate who abstained yesterday. It is also unlikely that M Marcel Larmanou, the Communist candidate, will be able to rely on the *support of all* those who supported M Freddy Deschaux-Beaume, the Socialist, in yesterday's poll.

Had M Deschaux-Beaume received 403 more votes and beaten the Communist candidate the outcome would have been much less certain. In recent by-elections Communist voters have loyally supported Socialist candidates in second-round ballots, and he should have been able to take the seat from the Gaullist.

As it is, M Deschaux-Beaume and the Socialist Party can feel well pleased with his performance, having gained 9 per cent more votes than he did in the general election in 1978. This is the type of increase M François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, has got to find in many areas if he is to stand any chance of winning the presidential elections in the spring.

The wife of the President said in an interview published today in *Parisien Libéré* that if she and M Giscard D'Estaing were to listen only to their own hearts there would be no question that he would stand for a second term as President.

President Giscard d'Estaing has yet to announce whether or not he will stand in the elections and according to his wife "given all his actual responsibilities he cannot let himself be sidetracked by electoral preoccupations". The President would, she said, make his mind up at the appropriate moment.

New Tory European group accused of harming party

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr Hugh Dykes, MP for Harrow, East, chairman of the Conservative Group for Europe (CGE) to which more than 100 *Conservatives belong, said he* was worried about the damage being done to the party by the leaders of the newly formed Conservative European Reform Group. He was speaking on behalf of the CGE.

He deplored the reform groups activities "at a time when we need unity and full support for the Prime Minister who has become the dominant personality in European Community politics".

Mr Dykes said he was in favour of an open debate within the partwy about Britain's role in the EEC but he hoped that the new pressure group would not attempt to mount a campaign against "European-minded" *Conservative MPs.*

"We hope they will not descend into that kind of arena", he said at a London press conference. "We have noted with interest that they have now back tracked on their clamour for the abolition of the Common Agricultural Policy after their meeting with the *Prime Minister in December.* They have had second thoughts, they want improvements to be made within the Treaty of Rome. We welcome that."

Mr Dykes and Mr David Hunt, MP for Wirral, the vice-chairman of the CGE will be *seeing Mrs Thatcher on Thurs*day to assure her of the group's support for her efforts "to get a commonsense, modernized EEC budget".

The CGE will put forward its own proposals for reforming the CAP.

These are: A price freeze in *rapid* disposal of existing surpluses, including possible sales to Poland; *quotas* for individual producers in order to deter the creation of survention adjustments to counter to get most of the marginal farms out of production; a review of the export subsidies *system; and* a three-year target to reduce the CAP's share of the EEC budget from the present level of 70-75 per cent to 45 per cent.

The group is also proposing that Britain should join the European Monetary System.

West German clash over Saudi arms deal rumour

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Jan 12

A sharp controversy has arisen here as to whether West Germany should sell tanks and weapons to Saudi Arabia.

The *Government is believed* to be weighing an informal request from the Saudis and considering at the same time *dropping its ban on the sale* of weapons to areas of tension.

Instead, according to press reports, applications for arms exports should be considered solely in the light of West Germany's national interests.

Herr Kurt Becker said for the Government today that there was at present no application from the Saudis for arms deliveries. He declined to amplify.

It has become clear that such a sale would meet with stiff opposition from the Social Democratic Party of Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor—not only from the frequently rebellious left wing, which is opposed fundamentally to arms exports but also from more moderate members.

Mrau Annemarie Renger, a leader of the party's right wing, said today that she "could not conceive" of the parliamentary party approving such a deal. that the Chancellor would also realize that such a sale could not go through.

She feared that German tanks could one day be used by the Saudis in a war against Israel and that in any case a sale would endanger the hard-won reconciliation between West Germany and Israel. Referring to the extermination and persecution of Jews in Nazi Ger*many, she said West Germany could* not free itself of its moral obligations to Israel.

Another leading Social *Democrat*, Herr Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, a close collaborator of the Chancellor's with excellent contacts in the Arab world, has said the question should be examined "very seriously" in the interests of good relations with Saudi Arabia.

Opposition spokesmen came out in favour of a sale.

Herr Hans Ditrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, is understood to feel *that Saudi Arabia* should not be regarded as an area of tension

Sweden's budget allows for £6,000m deficit

Stockholm, Jan 12.—Sweden's centre-right coalition Government today presented a draft budget which allows for a record deficit and a 6 per cent *increase in public spending*, but said consumption must be cut or the country would run into a crisis.

The Government told Parliament that the deficit for the financial year starting in July would widen to 67,600m kronor (£6,431m). This is almost 22 per cent more than the estimated shortfall for this budget year of 55,500m kronor.

The budget deficit for the *1981* year represents more than 11 per cent of Gross National Product (GNP). To stop the widening gap between expenditure and revenue, the Government will have to increase its borrowing at home and abroad to at least 64,000m kronor.

An *economic statement* accompanying the budget said the net cost of Sweden's crude oil imports totalled 28,000m kroner in 1980. *This* has contributed to a growing balance of payments deficit.

Mr Olof Palme leader of the Social Democratic Party, said the budget showed that the economic policies of the Government had failed and that it was unable to steer the country out of economic crisis.—Reuter.

Libya shuts two Maltese graduate schools

Valletta, Jan 12.—Libya has closed two university-level educational institutions it ran for Libyan students here. About 600 Libyan students stopped attending the schools last summer. The closure order arrived last week.

One of the schools was a technical institute for electronics, engineering and medical students and the other was a teacher training institution.—UPI.

Pope condemns arms race in call for global detente

Rome, Jan 12.—The Pope today described the international arms race as "ruinous for all humanity" and called for effective and global detenté to bring about a general climate *of greater confidence*

Speaking during his New Year address to diplomats accredited to the Holy See, he said the "spirit of peace" must be reinforced and replace "negative forces such as rancour, hate and even cruelty which have taken the upper hand."

In a *half-hour speech*, delivered in French, the Pope appealed to all nations to respect the rights of all people —"even small and disarmed nations, the rights founded on their cultural identity.

Peace and the rights of small nations are likely to be discussed when the Pope receives a Polish labour delegation headed by Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity union organization on Thursday.

In his speech today, the Pope hailed his native Poland as a strong and united country.

"I am the son of a nation which has lived through the greatest experiences of *history*, a nation which its neighbours have condemned to death on several occasions, but which has survived and has remained itself."—AP and Reuter.

Vatican meeting: The Pope and Dr Billy Graham, the American evangelist, had a long, cordial meeting in the Pope's private study today, Vatican sources reported.

The private audience had been requested by Dr Graham through the Vatican Secretariat for Christian Unity. Poland and other world issues and the ecumenical *effort* were *among* the subjects covered in the meeting which lasted nearly two hours.—AP and Reuter.

Bomb charge trial opens in Switzerland

Geneva, Jan 12.—An American woman of Armenian origin, *allegedly a member of the secret* Armenian Liberation Army terrorist organization, went on trial here today accused of extortion and illegal possession of explosives.

Suzy Mahseredjian, aged 27, appeared without Alexi Yenikomoushian, her 25-year-old Lebanese companion, who lost an eye when a bomb exploded prematurely.

The Beirut-based Armenian *secret* army, which has already made several attacks against Swiss and Turkish offices in London, Rome, Paris and Geneva, threatened to attack Swiss diplomats *abroad* unless the two—arrested on October 3 —were released.

Apart from possession of explosives, *Miss Mahseredjian is* accused of extorting 10,000 francs (£2,300) from an Armenian living in Geneva

A-plant resignations demanded

From Ian Murray
Paris, Jan 12

Nuclear workers who are members of the moderate Force Ouvrière union have called for the resignation of the management of France's giant nuclear waste retreatment centre at La Hague, near Cherbourg, after a fire there last week in a storage silo.

The fire, which was the sixth incident at the factory in the past year provoking a radioactive leak, has seriously alarmed the local community and the work force. There have *been allegations that the man*agement has lied about the incident.

A demonstration "to demand the lifting of secrecy on information" at the factory was called in Cherbourg this evening by different unions and ecological groups. Next Thursday has been designated as a day of action in many towns round France to protest at the setting up of nuclear power stations:

The La Hague retreatment centre is an important source of work in the area and until now the unions have given little backing to the anti-nuclear lobby beyond insisting on close consultation on health and safety matters.

The fire, however, has caused a shift in the unions' attitude. They claim that three workers were subjected to radiation because of the leaks following the fire and up to 400 might have been exposed to contamination.

The unions claim that the management has lied about contamination levels; that the actual type of contamination was more dangerous than that admitted; and that a *monitoring* device which sounded an alarm was switched off because it was thought to be malfunc*tioning*.

The motion calling for the dismissal of the management says that it "gave a demonstration of its inability and its *irresponsibility* faced by a situation of which nobody can actually measure the size or the eventual consequences

The Socialist Journalist' Union later put out a statement demanding "the lifting of secrecy" and free access to information.

In another incident, the family of a 40-year-old researcher with the French Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) has claimed she died from leukemia last Thursday after analysing samples of smoke gathered after the explosion of nuclear devices. The family say that the death certificate of Mme Renée Breugnot states that she died from "*a professional disease*".

The CEA has confirmed that Mme Breugnot died of leukemia and that she worked *at jobs* in which there was a risk of exposure to radioactivity.

Solidarity threatens to strike as crisis grows in south Poland

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, Jan 12

Trade unionists in Nowy Sacz in southern Poland have threatened to strike on Friday after being evicted yesterday by the authorities from the municipal building they have been occupying since the beginning of the year. They are members of the independent trade union movement Solidarity.

They are demanding talks with a government delegation to settle their demands for recognition as well as a purge of people in the local administration whom they accuse of corruption.

In Rzeszow, capital of the Bieszczady region, the demonstrators who have been holding a sit-in have now set up a national strike committee addressing a list of 11 demands to the authorities. They want immediate registration of the Rural Solidarity union which yesterday Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Polish First Party Secretary, indicated the Government had no intention of doing.

He said it was out of the question for the authorities to tolerate political opposition in the countryside. The farmers of south-east Poland, the region closest to the Soviet border, also demand the disbanding of state agricultural cooperatives, reorganization of the administration and management in agriculture and an end to a *policy which favours the state* farms at the expense of private farmers who make up 85 per cent of Poland's agriculture.

The first warning came at the weekend when Mr Stefan Olszowski, who is regarded as *number two* in the Politburo, described the occupation of government premises in several towns in southern Poland as lawlessness and anarchy designed to weaken the authorities by planning social unrest.

He made it clear that in order to pursue the promised reforms the Government needed peace and order and he tried to impress the unionists that it was in their interests to create the climate for the reforms to be implemented.

Police who evicted the demonstrators in Nowy Sacz, according to the official news agency, used the "maximum of tact and patience". This was confirmed by Solidarity and the matter ended without violence.

Nevertheless, it is the first time that the authorities cut short the argument and enforced their will. Already there are signs of a new increase of unrest with the controversy over a 40-hour week, the conflict over the registration of Rural Solidarity and the tendency in some provincial towns by farmers to occupy government buildings.

The farmers have now decided to concentrate on Rzeszow, where about 200 demonstrators have seized the defunct official union building to set up their headquarters.

In Ustrzyki Dolne, another town in the region, the farmers have been occupying the local government building since the end of last year demanding negotiations with the Government and the registration of the rural union.

They are also demanding revision of government fiscal policy and an end to discrimination against private holdings. The Government has already promised increased investment in private farms and other facilities to the 4,500,000 farmers in an endeavour to put agriculture into some order after almost 10 years of neglect.

Worried officials flout traditional values in drive to convert parents to gospel of one-child families

China's rulers determined to slay monster of population growth

"The Chinese", by David Bonavia, China Correspondent of The Times, is published this week. This, the second of three edited extracts from the book, is taken from the chapter on population. It examines how the Government has come to accept that there must be limits to China's population growth. This reversal in policy is being implemented through incentives for those who agree to have only one child and stringent measures against those who have more.

The solution of many of China's most pressing problems has created a new monster population growth. Improved medical services, an end to protracted civil war and reasonably stable food supplies have led the country into a demographic crisis, which it must solve in the near future if past achievements are not to be wiped out.

China does not have systematic census figures of recent date. Informed estimates of her population vary between 970 million and 1,100 million.

At a conservative estimate, the population of China today is increasing by roughly 12 million a year—about as many as the entire population of Australia or Holland. Far from making China stronger in relation to other powers, excess population will keep her perpetually in a backward state if drastic measures of control are not adopted.

Seen from any angle, the problem is frightening. At present, on average, Chinese women bear three children each in the course of their lives. The Party and Government are insistent that this must be brought down to one child. Every imaginable social and economic sanction is being imposed to deter parents from having more than one, or at the very most two.

The plan is to reduce population growth to 0.5 per cent by 1985 and zero in the year 2000. China's population by then should stand at about 1,300 million and some demographers are talking about aiming at negative growth from then on, bringing the population down below the 1,000 million mark again—a project no other country has ever attempted.

Working against the birth-rate planners is an expected baby boom between 1980 and 1985, a result of the similar boom in the late 1950s and 1960s.

Since it is axiomatic that poor people and peasants usually have more children than relatively well-off city dwellers, China is fighting an uphill battle in birth control, for 80 per cent of its people live on the land and are very poor by the standards of the developed world.

But without reducing their birthrate immediately, more and more resources will have to be ploughed back into simply feeding them and most of China's potentially arable land is already under cultivation.

There are, however, some encouraging signs. The national birth rate fell from 23.4 per 1,000 in 1971 to 12 in 1978, a period during which more than 170 million birth-control operations were carried out.

Some Chinese sociologists are worried about the aging of the population which will occur if birth rate is curbed. The planners have no answer to this except to say that the improvements in efficiency and standard of living will make it possible to support an older population.

Strange though it seems, it is only in the past few years that the Chinese leadership has acknowledged the drag which a growing population exercises on economic development. In the 1950s, a renowned Chinese economist, Professor Ma Yinchu, vigorously propounded the need for birth control; he was fired from his post as president of Peking University as a result and fell into obscurity. (He was rehabilitated in 1979 at the age of 98.)

The Party at the time proclaimed that "people are the most valuable resource", insisting that improvements in the economy and higher production could support any level of population growth. From the 1960s on, considerable attention was given to birth control, but only "in the interests of planned economy", and "to protect the health of women and infants". Birth control work was disrupted for several years by the Cultural Revolution and then resumed.

In the late 1970s, after Mao's death, the obvious was at last admitted: Growth of population was bringing to naught all attempts to achieve a faster rate of development and modernize the country.

Professor Wen Yiggann, an economist at Zhongshan University in Canton, sums up the problem succinctly: "Quite a large number of people in the rural areas still do not have enough to eat, the people's living standards cannot be improved as they should have been, there are tensions in market supply, and the number of people awaiting employment has increased."

Hunger, poverty and unemployment—these are the prices China is paying for the greater security which the new society has established and the consequent surge in population.

Faced with this desperate crisis, the leadership has adopted a policy aimed at making it so unpleasant for parents to have more than two children that most of them will desist, and some—as many as possible—will be content with only one. The one-child family is being set up as the national ideal, in sharp contrast to the traditional importance which the Chinese have ascribed to having large families, with as many sons as possible.

In the late 1970s, the Party took a big step. Instead of relying mainly on education to bring down the birth rate, it chose to go all-out for a package of carrot-twisting measures which will make it almost a crime to have more than two children.

The plan is to bind as many married couples as possible to a vow that their first child will be their last. If they give an undertaking to this effect—or better still, let themselves be sterilised—they will straight away be given material rewards, and the child will enjoy every benefit the socialist state can supply.

Parents who agree not to have more than one child are showered with encouragements and rewards. Their incomes are raised by about 5 per cent, and they are put high on the priority list for new housing—to the extent of giving them accommodation previously reserved for two-child families.

This makes the sanction against having a second child doubly severe: not only are two-child families given no special priority for housing but they may have to watch as a one-child family moves up the list over their heads and takes what would otherwise have been their apartment. This can only breed envy—and a vengeful malice if the "abstaining" couple then break their promises and have the second child after all.

"The Chinese" is published on January 15 by Allen Lane price £7.95.

Award for Prime Minister

By Our Political Editor

Mrs Thatcher is to receive a private American award for services to democracy and the cause of freedom, it was announced yesterday.

The medal, known as the Donovan award, commemorates the Second World War founder and leader of the Office of Strategic Services (forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency) Major-General William J. Donovan. It is to be presented at a dinner in New York on February 28, after the Prime Minister's meetings with President Reagan in Washington.

Mrs Thatcher is also to make three foreign policy speeches in conjunction with her American visit.

On January 29 at the Pilgrims' dinner in London she will make an address on relations with the United States in the traditional *context*; on February 27 at Georgetown University, in Washington, she will deal with international economic relationships. And at the Donovan award dinner she will speak on East-West relations.

The dates, April 15-19, *for* Mrs Thatcher's visit to India were also announced yesterday. Mrs Thatcher last met Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, in May last year when they attended the funeral of President Tito of Yugoslavia.

MPs' views on Afghan visit clash

Mr Ronald Brown, one of the three Labour MPs who have just returned from their controversial visit to Afghanistan, admitted yesterday that he was "in general support" of the Soviet-backed Karmal Government in Kabul.

Mr Brown, MP for Edinburgh Leith, said he and his two colleagues had gained enough information during their short visit "to convince us that many of the reports appearing in Western newspapers are exaggerated or simply untrue".

His comments go against denials made by his colleagues, Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle) and Mr Robert Litherland (Manchester Central), that any of them had expressed support for the regime or accused the Western press of fabricating stories about Afghanistan.

There is now a serious difference of opinion among the three, who went on an expenses-paid, fact-finding visit to Afghanistan at the invitation of the Kabul Government.

Mr Roberts had earlier denied that any of them had expressed support for the regime while in Afghanistan. But Mr Brown said last night: "I generally support the Karmal Government. I said that in a speech in Jalalabad."

Mr Brown went on: "I support it in its aims to improve the conditions of working people in Afghanistan.

Aircraft sabotaged: A wrecked F104 Starfighter lies in a hangar at Muniz Air National Guard base in Puerto Rico after a series of explosions destroyed nine aircraft yesterday.

A separatist movement called the Machete Wielders claimed responsibility for the attacks which caused damage estimated at $45m (£19m). No one was injured by the 12 explosions in which eight A7D Corsair training aircraft and the F104 fighter were completely destroyed. Two other aircraft were damaged.

Thirteen months ago two United States Marines were killed when a Navy bus was attacked in Puerto Rico. Another bus was ambushed in March but no one was injured. A separatist movement claimed responsibility for both operations. Last week letter bombs were planted in San Juan postboxes and an extremist group claimed responsibility.

US hostages could be set free by Friday, Iran Speaker says

Tehran, Jan 12.—The 52 American hostages in Iran may be freed by Friday if the United States accepts "our just rights", Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Iranian Parliament said today.

Ayatollah Rafsanjani also announced that the hostages may be freed before arbitration of "financial and judicial differences" between the United States and Iran. The return of the late Shah's fortune is not included in those differences, he said.

It was the latest in a series of statements by Iranian leaders today indicating, according to observers, that both sides in the hostage negotiations are close.

In Washington, the Carter administration is working on a legally binding plan that calls for the hostages to be freed at the same time that Iran receives the first of three instalments of its frozen assets, informed *sources* said.

The Americans would be flown either to Wiesbaden in West Germany or handed to the Algerians for temporary custody in Algiers as part of an arrangement which the sources emphasize, does not yet have Iran's approval.

But President Carter took an optimistic view. "It looks better, but I can't predict success", he said. "That depends on them. We've made them a reasonable proposition."

Iran would recover, in three steps, more than $12,000m (about £5,084m) assets that were frozen by President Carter in retaliation for seizure of the hostages and the American embassy in Tehran on November 4, 1979.

The first instalment, the sources said, would be the $2,500m in securities and gold held in the Federal Reserve Bank in New York. The second payment involves about $4,000m Iran had deposited in subsidiaries of American banks in London, Paris and elsewhere overseas.

The third group of Iranian assets—nearly $6,000m in *American banks—could take* weeks to sort out because most are tied up in American claims against Iran.

Mr Bezhed Nabavi, the Minister responsible for the hostages, emphasized the need to meet *President Carter's negotiating* deadline of January 16, four days before Mr Reagan becomes President.

"It is possible that negotiations will not continue or will continue in another form", after Mr Reagan's inauguration, Mr Nabavi said in Tehran.

Meanwhile, Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister, called on public and private groups with claims against the United States to notify officials about the matters within the next 30 days. Observers saw the move as part of the preparations for drawing up the Iranian case for arbitration.

In Algiers, Mr Warren Christopher, the American chief negotiator in the hostages issue, today had talks with Mr Chadli Benjedid, the Algerian President.

Mr Christopher has been in Algiers since last Thursday and according to an official Ameri can spokesman here, still ha no plans to return to Washing ton.

Very little information ha been released by either sid since the arrival of Mr Christo pher who was understood to b meeting Herr Hans Dietricl Genscher, the West Germa Foreign Minister, later today.

Herr Genscher is on a visi here which a German spokes man said had been arrange *"since before Christmas"*.

There was speculation, how ever, that West Germany, wher the hostages are to be take after perhaps going throug Algiers, might be involved i the reported international gua *antees being sought by Iran.*

Battlefront claims: Irania forces routed two Iraqi ba talions and caputured 41 men i recent fighting on the wester front, the official Pars new agency said today (Reute *reports from Tehran*).

It sadi a large amount c Iraqi equipment was destroye in fighting

In Basra Iraq's claims to hav blunted the Iranian counte offensive were supported by display of more than 30 ca tured tanks.

Journalists also saw 20 mor captured M60 and Chieftai tanks

An Iraqi commander said th British-built Chieftain, capture in fairly large numbers, wa good. "It has no real weaknes It just has bad drivers".—Agence France-Presse, UP Reuter and AP.

Israeli poll likely to be in June

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Jan 12

The Israeli Cabinet decided in principle today to back Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, in his plan to promote urgent legislation which *would dissolve the Knesset* (Parliament) and precipitate an early election.

The move was seen as the penultimate step in the slow-motion collapse of the right-wing administration that has ruled Israel *since* 1977.

It is understood that only three Ministers opposed the early election scheme during this morning's specially convened Cabinet session. They included Mr Ariel Sharon, the hard-line Minister of Agriculture, *who* believes that the Likud Government should try and remain in power to continue its expansion of Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank.

After today's three-hour Cabinet session, it now seems certain that the general election will be brought forward from its scheduled date in November. Mr Begin favours setting polling day in late June, by which time his Government *will have* completed four years in office.

The Labour Party, anxious to capitalize on opinion polls showing it winning a sweeping victory, favours polling in late April or early May. It is felt in political circles that June will prevail.

The final collapse of the Government's determination to cling to office was prompted by the resignation yesterday of Mr Yigael Hurwitz, the Finance Minister, who opposed Cabinet support of a plan to increase teachers' pay by more than 50 per cent.

Immunity lifted: As a parliamentary committee voted today to lift the immunity of Mr Aharon Abu-Hatzeira, the Minister for Religious Affairs, who has been charged with accepting bribes, the Minister himself questioned whether he could get a fair trial in the pre-election climate (Moshe Brilliant writes from Tel Aviv).

Appearing before the committee, Mr Abu-Hatzeira repeated his allegation that he was the victim of a political and ethnic conspiracy.

He is of Moroccan origin while the establishment of the National Religious Party, which he represents in the Government, is of European stock. Mr Abu-Hatzeira said he had been framed.

The Minister did not withdraw his earlier request that the committee lift his immunity so he could prove his innocence in court. The request was met by a vote of 14 to four with three abstentions. The vote requires ratification by the plenary and this will be requested tomorrow.

Leading article, page 13

British minister moves to save Namibia talks

From Nicholas Ashford
Geneva, Jan 12

Mr Richard Luce, Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office with special responsibility for African affairs, flew to Geneva tonight as members of the Western observer delegations were striving to find a formula which would prevent the United Nations conference on Namibia from ending in outright failure.

British officials described Mr Luce's visit to Geneva as routine, pointing out that he had planned to attend the conference at some stage. Nevertheless, his arrival came at a time when the five-nation Western contact group was in need of additional political muscle to overcome the obstinacy—and the obscurantism—of the South African-led delegation.

During an almost continuous series of behind-the-scenes meetings late last night and throughout today Western *diplomats, United Nations* officials and representatives from the black "front line" states attempted to find out exactly what the South African-led delegation would be prepared to accept as evidence of the United Nations impartiality. No working sessions of the conference were held today.

Various formulas have been put to the South Africans and the internal political parties but none has yet come anywhere near meeting with their approval.

One of the main difficulties is that the South African-led group is seeking a clear demonstration of United Nations impartiality before South Africa and the internal parties are prepared to accept *a starting date for the implementation* of the United Nations settlement plan. The United Nations is insisting that no firm undertaking can be given to South Africa until a date is agreed.

"We *still* do not really know what their requirements are", one senior United Nations official said.

Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) said *today that from his organization's* point of view no progress had been made since the conference began.

Members of the Western observer delegations were less severe in their assessment, but *admitted that little* had been achieved since the conference began last week. With the meeting due to end on Wednesday the time available in which to work out a compromise is rapidly running out.

Mr Nujoma said that far from South Africa questioning the impartiality of the United Nations it was rather for the United Nations and the international community to demand a demonstration from South Africa that it would act impartially during the proposed elections in Namibia.

He accused South Africa of acting in bad faith since it agreed in April, 1978 to the Western proposals which form the basis of the present settlement plan. South Africa was continuing to detain, torture and imprison Namibians.

Mr Nujoma said Swapo was ready to sign a ceasefire agreement with South Africa and to implement the settlement plan.

Lengthy wrangle on Haig Watergate tapes likely

From David Cross
Washington, Jan 12

The Senate hearing into Mr Alexander Haig's suitability as Secretary of State in the new Administration today ran into legal problems over its attempt to *investigate his* role during the final days of the Watergate scandal.

Late last night, members of the foreign relations committee, which opened its confirmation hearings into the former White House Chief of Staff last Friday, issued a subpoena for the national archives to hand over a list of about 100 hours of tape-recordings involving Mr Haig and former President Nixon.

The committee wants the *index to the tapes*, so *that* it can determine whether any of the recordings are pertinent to its investigation.

At today's hearing, however, Mr Robert Warner, the chief archivist of the national archives *which has custody of* the tapes, said he was unable to part with the requested index immediately. He explained that under the terms of an agreement worked out by Congress shortly after the Watergate scandal, the material can be handed over only after a five-day delay. This is to allow interested parties like former President Nixon to raise objections if they so desire.

Mr Warner said that he tried to persuade the former President, unsuccessfully so far, to agree to waive his right to the waiting period.

If Mr Nixon challenges the release of the material to the committee there would probably be a protracted legal wrangle. In similar cases in the past, the former President has always resisted the handover of any Watergate material.

Nevertheless, Democratic members of the committee have already promised that any legal wrangle over the recordings will not delay Senate confirmation of Mr Haig as Secretary of State.

This was the condition under which Republican members of the committee agreed, albeit reluctantly, to issue the subpoena for information from the national archives. Mr Charles Percy, the Republican chairman of the committee, said today he intended to conclude the confirmation hearings by mid-week as originally planned.

During his testimony before the committee today, Mr Haig said that the United States must be prepared to act unilaterally if necessary to keep oil flowing from the Gulf.

In response to questions from senators, Mr Haig *also said* he favoured an increased American military presence in the Gulf area to safeguard Western interests there. It was, however, clear that the United States did not have carte blanche to establish military bases

Tighter grip on Russian bureaucracy

Continued from page 1

been urged to insist that the rights are properly safeguarde

The Soviet administrati machine has also been shake up. Various ministers and dep ties have been retired or r shuffled, often after years i the same post, and younge technocrats appointed to junic posts.

More significantly, local part organizations have been goin through their records siftin those due for promotion an those elderly bureaucrats to b removed, many of whom hav been in their jobs since M Brezhnev took over as part secretary 16 years ago.

At the same time politica orthodoxy has been tightened the KGB security police hav moved decisively against re maining dissidents. They hav virtually extinguished all opp sition from human right monitoring groups and other

Greater obedience to th party line has been demande of writers and creative artist and those challenging this hav been roughly treated. The pres and *party activists have bee* ordered to strengthen thei propaganda work.

All this has given an impres sion of resolution, which goe down well with the large num ber of people who look back with nostalgia to earlier harsher years when authority was more formidable and discipline more respected. Law and order in its broadest *sense* have become a prime concern of many ordinary Russians.

At the same time this "spring cleaning"—which includes washing an increasing amount of dirty party linen in public—is essential in establishing the right atmosphere for the party congress, an important affair that will set the country's political, economic and ideological guidelines for the next decade.

Thanks to President Brezhnev's greatly improved health, the Soviet leadership has begun to show itself more often and more forcefully. Mr Brezhnev has given some hard-hitting *speeches about consumer shortages* and ministerial shortcomings. The people have been reassured that their leaders are in touch and are responsive to the complaints and needs of ordinary people.

Western observers maintain *that* much of this is superficial. They say that the priorities have not really altered, and the appearance of concern at the top has not led to noticeable improvements for the consumer. Nor is it likely to.

Egyptians arrest two Russians on spy charges

Cairo, Jan 12.—Egypt has arrested a Soviet embassy official and another Russian on suspicion of spying and sowing sedition, President Sadat said today.

The President, who was speaking to a French television interviewer, said a third Soviet citizen had asked for political asylum and Egypt had agreed. A cryptic report about the arrests was distributed earlier in the day by the sate-controlled Middle East News agency.

The agency said: "An official of the Soviet trade representation mission has been arrested on a charge of espionage. He was in contact with an Egyptian civil servant with a view to obtaining information".

The President *said* the trade mission official "confessed about one of his colleagues, who was also arrested this morning." The two "were trying to sow sedition among the Egyptian people."—UPI.

Stronger British-PLO ties implied

From Robert Fisk
Cairo, Jan 12

Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, left Cairo for talks with President Sadat in Aswan this afternoon, apparently convinced that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) represents "a large section of Palestinian opinion" and that the EEC nations must maintain their contacts with it.

His belief that the PLO should play some part in a negotiated peace settlement in the Middle East is not new, but his assertion that contacts *would be continued with Mr* Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, suggested that Britain may soon create new ties with the Arab organization.

At a press conference before he left for the airport, Lord Carrington drew a specific *parallel* between his own experience in negotiating with guerrilla leaders from Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and the PLO's role in Middle East peace talks.

"If there are people who are representatives of shades of opinion in their countries, then it is sensible to see them.

"I do not believe if I had taken the view during the Rhodesia and Zimbabwe talks that I was not going to talk to people who were behaving in a way that was unacceptable *to others* . . . that it would have been possible to get a solution", he said.

It was not the sort of thing the Israelis would want to hear. Nor is the British Government likely to encourage such a policy in relation to the IRA whose activities are a little nearer home. But there can be little doubt that Britain's relationship with the PLO is going to grow rather than diminish in the coming months.

Lord Carrington was less forthcoming about a European initiative on the Middle East, the principal subject of his discussions with Mr Sadat, although he tentatively suggested that the EEC "may be able to come up with something helpful" later this year.

He denied that the Europeans *had produced a "formula"* for a Middle East peace to replace the Camp David initiative.

Lord Carrington said that he and the Egytians were "in total agreement" on Afghanistan. The Soviet Union should withdraw all its troops, he said, although Britain wanted "a fair and just political settlement which involves no loss of face to anyone".

Libya criticized: In his comments on the Libyan action in Chad, Lord Carrington said that the problems of the area should be solved by African countries (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

Speaking at the end of his visit to Morocco, he said: "I deplore the occupation, if *occupation it be, of one country* by another.

In an interview with the Cairo newspaper, *Al-Ahram*, Lord Carrington said that the Libyan intervention, far from creating stability, would have the opposite effect.

هكذا من الأصل

OVERSEAS

North Korean leader is invited to visit Seoul for unity talks

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, Jan 12

President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea today invited President Kim Il Sung of communist North Korea to visit Seoul and said that he would visit North Korea at any time if invited.

The invitation for talks on the unity of the two countries was made in the President's new year policy statement.

He also announced that South Korean presidential elections would be held in February and not March and that martial law would be completely lifted before the elections. Elections had been brought forward because of a restoration of political stability.

A ban on all political activity was lifted today after being imposed by the martial law command following an uprising in the southern town of Kwangju last May.

The President's invitation to North Korea is an attempt to restore mutual trust between the two Koreas which have been divided since the bitter three-year, fratricidal war 30 years ago.

President Chun extended his invitation "without any condition attached", saying that he would guarantee President Kim's personal safety and all possible cooperation.

President Chun said that "it is the paramount national task to reunify our homeland". Although reunification of the two Koreas has been South Korean policy since the first South-North talks were initiated in 1972, this is the first time a South Korean President has issued a direct invitation to President Kim.

Observers here see it as a bold attempt to revive contact between the two nations and to improve South Korea's image abroad, especially among the non-aligned nations. Over the past year relations between the two Koreas have deteriorated.

In 1980 there were six attempts at armed infiltration by North Korean agents. The North broke off talks, calling President Chun's regime a "military fascist group" and increased propaganda attacks against the South in radio broadcasts and by loudspeakers across the Armistice line.

President Chun also announced that parliamentary elections, originally scheduled for late April to May, are to be brought forward by one or two months.

On foreign policy, President Chun said the Government intended to improve relations with non-hostile communist countries and non-aligned countries, irrespective of their different ideologies and socio-political systems.

He emphasized the need to develop the friendship between Korea and the United States into a "mature and intimate partnership" and called for cooperative relations on a broader perspective with Japan, where relations have been severely strained by Japanese demands for the release of the South Korean dissident, Mr Kim Dae Jung.

He was sentenced to death for sedition and pro-North Korean activities and is still awaiting the result of his appeal to the Supreme Court.

Six main parties are expected to put up candidates in the coming presidential and general elections. The Democratic Justice Party will represent the Government and has asked President Chun to lead the party and stand as its presidential candidate.



President Chun: giving his new year policy statement

Terrorist organization is smashed, Ankara says

Ankara, Jan 12.—Police said today that they had smashed a banned left-wing organization, which had claimed responsibility for most street shootings in Ankara during the past two years.

A statement said that 204 members of the Dev-Yol organization, including 24 women, had been arrested in the past three months, shedding light on 25 murders, 25 armed attacks, eight robberies, 18 bombing incidents and several arson cases.

Dev-Yol, one of the most effective extremist groups in Turkey, tried to lead a popular uprising to establish a communist order

Military authorities said two weeks ago that they had detained about 30,000 political extremists since the military coup in Turkey last September.

The arrested Dev-Yol members were said to have run legitimate businesses in Ankara, which had been used as a cover for other activities.

In Ahiboz, a village near Ankara, officials said they had discovered a list containing the names and addresses of all Dev-Yol members. A second list with the names of 3,000 intended victims was also found.

A large quantity of weapons, including several Soviet-made machine-guns, and large amounts of cash were confiscated during the raids.

Dev-Yol and its sister organization in Istanbul, Dev-Sol, are thought to be responsible for hundreds of political murders in Turkey. The country's military leaders have sworn to remain in power until terrorism is rooted out.

Zia visit: President Zia Ul-Haq of Pakistan flew in to Turkey today for a four-day state visit. He is the first head of state to visit Turkey since the military takeover.

President Zia is expected to discuss the Pakistani proposal for talks between Pakistan, Iran and the ruling party in Afghanistan, aimed at a negotiated settlement of the Afghan crisis, which would include the withdrawal of Soviet troops.—Reuter and AP.

Former Premier of Malaysia has operation

From Our Correspondent
Kuala Lumpur, Jan 12

Tunku Abdul Rahman, the former Malaysian Prime Minister, is recovering in hospital after a successful operation to remove an infected gall-bladder.

A spokesman for the University Hospital in Kuala Lumpur said today that the former leader was operated upon last night and was expected to remain in hospital for 10 days.

The Tunku, who will be 78 next month, entered the hospital last Wednesday after complaining of a stomach upset. He has been in good health in recent years and continues to be active in Muslim missionary work.

He retired as Prime Minister in 1970, after having held that position since Malaysia attained independence in 1957. He was Chief Minister for two years before that and negotiated independence from Britain.

After retiring from politics in 1972, he became the first secretary-general of the Islamic Secretariat, based in Jiddah.

Protest over the arrest of Turkish editors

Brussels, Jan 12.—The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) protested today against the arrest of two editors of the Turkish newspaper *Hurriyet*.

In two telegrams to General Kenan Evren, Turkish head of state and leader of the military junta, the federation demanded the immediate release of Mr Selim Bayar, the editor-in-chief, and Mr Erol Turegun, the editor.

Mr Bayar was arrested yesterday after *Hurriyet* carried an article on Friday saying the Cabinet would soon announce price rises on a series of state-produced goods and services, including air fares, alcohol, cigarettes and electricity.

The Prime Minister's office denied the story. The military authorities said Mr Bayar probably would be prosecuted for publishing "fabricated news" and failing to obey an order by the Istanbul martial law commander to print a retraction. Reuter.

Pakistan court sets aside 'anti-national' conviction

From Our Correspondent
Islamabad, Jan 12

The Pakistan Supreme Court has set aside the conviction and 12-year prison sentence of a Karachi man who was found guilty five years ago of anti-national activity by allegedly seeking to establish metropolitan government for Karachi. This was held to be an attempt to bring about the secession of Karachi from Pakistan.

The charge accused Mirza Jawwad Baig of attempting to "revive the Mogul Empire and capture the crown in the good old traditions with the imperial capital at Karachi instead of Delhi".

He was arrested in Karachi in November, 1974, at a time when, under Mr Bhutto's rule, the Government suppressed an anti-Government movement supposed to have been initiated by Urdu-speaking people who came to Pakistan from India after partition in 1947. Mr Baig was convicted by a single-judge special court in March, 1975.

Mr Baig's appeal against his conviction was rejected by a two-member bench of the Sind and Baluchistan High Court. He appealed to the Supreme Court and was ordered to be released on bail in October, 1976.

The Supreme Court, upholding Mr Baig's appeal against his conviction, stated that the two courts which convicted him "gave free play to their imagination and in a criminal trial and appeal made a comparative study of institutions and governments in other countries without receiving such material as evidence".

Fashion

by Suzy Menkes

Penelope Keith can make a sandwich look funny. We sat in the gaping stalls in a break between rehearsals, while she stabbed the air with her lunch, giving half a French loaf a mischievous new meaning.

But then Penelope Keith, in real life as on the stage, is a very funny lady. She also looks, to the manner born, like the characters she creates. I have always been struck by how perfectly she is dressed for the parts she plays on stage and on television. In previous decades, when an actress's appearance was created, on and off the boards, by her pet designer, you would put it down to one creative genius. Today, as I suspected, it depends on her own instinctive feel for what is right for the part.

"With most of the women I have played, clothes help so much to set the character," she explains. "People only laugh when they feel secure, and if you can present yourself so that people instantly feel confident about the type of person you represent, you are half way there. It is often a question of instinct. For Sarah in *The Norman Conquests* we found a wonderful dress, blue with mock pearls, and I suddenly had a strong feeling that she was the sort of woman who would wear white shoes with it. It worked so well, that when I came on stage people laughed."

Penelope Keith creates next week a new middle class heroine involved in that most tragi-comic bourgeois dilemma: moving house. The audience who see her walk on in a nice green tweed waistcoat and skirt in Stanley Price's *Moving* at the Queen's Theatre, will never realize the thought and work that goes into creating a stage wardrobe.

"I do feel strongly that even when a part requires many changes of scene, I shouldn't appear in totally different clothes," says Penelope. "In this play we are trying to get the sense of a woman who hasn't much money, so she must be seen in the same clothes more than once. We've got round it by mixing and matching the clothes just as women do in real life. That's why I nearly always wear my own shoes on stage. There is nothing worse than having a down-at-heel character who crosses her legs and shows a price label on her shiny new soles. And if you look at *To the Manor Born* you will notice that Audrey appears again and again in the same outfit. After all, she's supposed to be absolutely penniless and I felt that she would have just a few good clothes left over from her days as lady of the manor."

Audrey fforbes-Hamilton has always seemed to me so impeccably right for the part, that I find it difficult to imagine exactly where Audrey ends and Penelope begins. She admits that her own wardrobe identifies most closely with *To the Manor Born*. So perhaps, does her life, which is set in a large country house in Surrey which she shares with her dog and her policeman husband Rodney Timson.

When we met, on a freezing day, Penelope Keith was wearing her walking-the-dog clothes—thick tweed trousers, roll-neck sweater, a stout navy Guernsey, and a warm padded coat ("that offer from *The Sunday Times*, I'm a great mail order shopper").

Her husband likes her in classic clothes and her own skirts and sweaters are bought, like Audrey fforbes-Hamilton's, mostly from the fashion floor at Simpson's. ("We did buy a whole wardrobe for Audrey whereas poor Margot in *The Good Life* was dressed by endless trips to that first floor at Harrods"). At home she wears a lot of trousers especially jeans, but she tends to make more of an effort when she is coming to London.

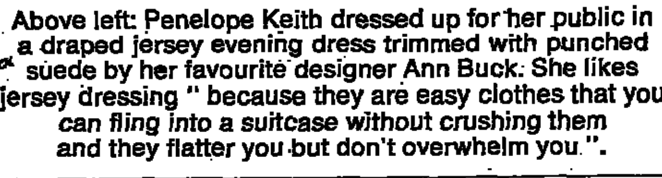
"You know, when I was a child, I lived in Clapham, and my grandmother always used to dress to go "up West" to Selfridges. Now Roddy has got me doing the same thing. One day he was driving me up to town to do a voice-over and he looked at my old jeans and said "you're not going up like that?" Because he's a policeman and has to look respectable in his job, he doesn't understand the idea of dressing down. It's hard for me even to get him into a pair of jeans. When I met him, he only wore them for working on his motorbike!"

Behind the funny lines, is an actress who cares about her public as she does about her work. Penelope Keith is not of the school that walks out of the stage door looking a wreck, although she says that she is quite happy to go into the local butcher when she is off-duty with no make-up and her jeans.

"The public keep me, they pay my money and I don't think it is right to turn up looking a total mess", she explains. "It is difficult today, because they want to know that you are an ordinary girl, living, eating and working just like them, but they also want a star to be untouchable. When they see you on TV you become part of their family. They want to greet you in the street yet set you apart.







Above left: Penelope Keith dressed up for her public in a draped jersey evening dress trimmed with punched suede by her favourite designer Ann Buck. She likes jersey dressing " because they are easy clothes that you can fling into a suitcase without crushing them and they flatter you but don't overwhelm you".

Left: Penelope Keith as herself, arriving at the stage door in her mail order padded coat, warm trousers, flat shoes (" bought in Fortnums sale ") and a capacious carpet bag.

Photographs by Donald Cooper

Above: Penelope Keith dressed in casual separates for her new role in 'Moving'. Designer Alan Tagg has picked mainly the neutral colours she prefers and includes a Baccarat tweedy outfit and many interchangeable separates. Because the role calls for lightning changes, wardrobe mistress Janet Macklam has replaced all tht regular fastenings of buttons and zips with velcro. But it is nothing, says Penelope, compared to her part in Donkey's Years which required " getting in and out of a *black suit inside an 18 inch wide cupboard in twelve seconds flat* ".

"Just recently I've been lucky enough to win rather a lot of prizes" (including BBC TV, personality of the year). "The awards do use up my wardrobe, but luckily I'm a hoarder with a cupboardful of long dresses, so I just try and keep in mind what I wear when so as not to appear in the same outfit too often".

The only really glamorous evening outfit Penny Keith possesses is a wondrous black taffeta gown splashed with scarlet roses by the couturier Franka ("I was working with Ava Gardner and she told me I must go there"). That dress was for the Royal Variety Performance, but her evening wardrobe mostly comes from Ann Buck, whose gentle, draped silky jersey dresses, trimmed with leather and suede, she finds practical ("and they aren't the kind of dresses that take you over").

"The first time I went on Parkinson, I picked a stunning pink creation", she says. "I can't tell you how wonderful I looked walking down those steps. For the rest of the programme I looked as though I was sitting in a pink tent, with just my little face and neck sticking out."

Her face, as she is the first to admit, is not her fortune, although it is so wonderfully mobile and expressive that no-one could study her long enough to decide whether she has the perfect profile. She feels that her lack of conventional looks is probably a help when playing her character comedy parts. For her new play, her hair is cut short and worn quite straight.

"Because I am no great beauty, I don't mind what my women look like as long as they are right for the part", she says. "I just don't have that vanity of a beautiful woman. I see other actresses sitting in front of a mirror deciding which is their best side and saying how terrible they look in that hat. But it simply doesn't bother me."

Although Penelope Keith was deeply involved with rehearsals for *Moving*, which is currently in Brighton before its London run, her conversation constantly harks back to Audrey fforbes-Hamilton, who is going to be reincarnated in a new series later this year.

I doubt whether the lady of the lodge would have been rushing home to iron Roddy's shirts before going off for the Brighton run (where her husband is keeping her company and boosting her morale as part of his annual holiday). But the arching eyebrows and cutting edge to her tongue are very much Audrey's style. So are her clothes. The white evening dress for her first night, she says I might have seen in *To the Manor Born*. And that pale green one she likes so much, Audrey wore to de Vere's dinner party. Did Penelope Keith ever feel wondered, that her roles were taking her over?

She is suddenly serious about her acting, explaining that it is a craft, that a comedy actress depends on observation of the mores of others, and that if she is too tied up in her own feelings, she cannot be receptive enough to play the part. Anyway she says, firmly, she doesn't have a butler.

"And do you really think", she asks with her most mischievous smile, "that Audrey fforbes-Hamilton would have married a policeman?"

PARLIAMENT, January 12, 1981

Attorney General to have a second meeting with DPP over Yorkshire murder case

House of Commons

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, during questions on contempt, said he had met the Director of Public Prosecutions this morning and discussed what had happened (in Yorkshire) in recent days. He would meet the DPP again later this week when they hoped to have the police report on this case. Until then, aded the Attorney General, he could not usefully say anything else.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) had asked the Attorney General to set out the criteria used to determine if a case of contempt is considered possibly to interfere with the administration of justice.

Sir Michael Havers replied: Contemp of court takes many forms and each case is considered on its own facts and merits. It is therefore impossible to give a single list of criteria which will be applicable to every case.

In general terms, as in *The Sunday Times* case it has been said that:

"The due administration of justice requires first that all citizens should have unhindered access to the constitutionally established courts of criminal or civil jurisdiction for the determination of disputes as to their legal rights and liabilities;

"Secondly, that they should be able to rely upon obtaining in the *courts the arbitrament of a tribunal which is* free from bias against any party and whose decision will be based upon those facts only that have been proved in evidence adduced before it in accordance with the procedure adopted in courts of law;

"and thirdly that, once the dispute has been submitted to a court of law, they should be able to rely upon there being no usurpation by any other person of the function of that court to decide it according to law. Conduct which is calculated to prejudice any of these three requirements or to undermine the public confidence that they will be observed is contempt of court."

I would add to that description only that, as in respect of all decisions on the institution of proceedings, I take the public interest into account including the conflicting interests of the proper administration of justice and freedom of speech.

Mr Price—Could not he supervise the prosecution policy of the Government a little more closely?

There is a contrast, for example in the action of the Home Office; on the one hand, encouraging the police to hold high profile press conferences when they arrest a suspect, which inevitably gives rise to press comment which would make a fair trial impossible, and on the other hand, where their own secrets about special control units are concerned, using contempt proceedings to harass the National Council for Civil Liberties and gagging *The Guardian*.

Cannot he do something to get some logical prosecution process at the Home Office?

Sir Michael Havers (Merton, Wimbledon, C)—I cannot comment on the *last part because the matter* is awaiting hearing in the Court of Appeal.

On events of recent days, I have discussed this matter with the Director of Public Prosecutions this morning. I am meeting him again later in the week when I hope, he and I will have the police report in the particular case referred to. But until we have that, there is nothing else I can usefully add.

Mr Phillip Whitehead (Derby, North, Lab)—Without commenting on the case before the courts, was his approval sought and his consent given to the Home Office before the prosecution was brought? If not, does he think in retrospect that it should have been?

Sir Michael Havers: It is a long standing tradition that the law officers do not disclose to the House if their opinion has been sought and, if it has, what it contains.

Mr David Mellor (Wandsworth, Putney, C): It is obviously proper that the police should take pride in their work, but the time for self-congratulation on apprehending a criminal is when he is convicted by the court, not when a suspect is arrested. (Cheers.)

Many MPs of all shades of opinion, find the well-publicised junketing which went on in Yorkshire utterly *distasteful. Will he* consult with the Home Secretary with a view to setting out guidelines for chief constables on what should be done in future cases?

Sir Michael Havers: The obligation to be discreet in what one says so as not to prejudice any prosecution applies equally to all people — newspapers, police officers and ordinary individuals.

When that limit is breached, it is necessary always to consider what action has to be taken, whether by reprimand or proceedings for committal for contempt or whatever.

Mr John Morris, Opposition spokesman on legal affairs (Aberavon, Lab): While accepting his words and without particularizing on any recent issue, will he accept that there is concern about the varying standards by those concerned in the approach to the fundamental issue of ensuring a fair trial?

Is he aware of the recent statement by Lord Elwyn-Jones that when he was Attorney General, *though* he received many requests *to take contempt proceedings,* he took them only once?

Is the Attorney General's policy the same? Will he look favourably at making it a requirement that the Attorney General's consent should be obtained before contempt proceedings are brought?

Sir Michael Havers: On the events of the last few days, I am grateful to the Solicitor General for issuing the letter which had the effect it was designed to achieve at once. I agree with everything he said in it.

On consultation, I will bear that matter in mind.

Contact with Courtaulds over sale of machinery

The Department of Trade was in contact with Courtaulds over the export by the firm of 428 Sulzer weaving machines to a United States company, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry, informed Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab).

The latter had said it was incumbent on the Government to intervene and to put a moratorium on exports of all second-hand textile machinery where these resulted from unemployment in the textile industry.

Mr Baker explained that regional development grants were paid subject to conditions which required *that the grant-aided assets should* be used on the qualifying premises for a minimum of four years.

If an asset was disposed of within this period or ceased to be used the department could reclaim all the grant but in practice they normally recovered only a proportion, allowing credit for the period of eligible use.

Earlier the minister said, in response to questions: I refute the argument that the Government is to blame for the decline of the textile industry which is due to many complicated factors.

Mr Blaker went on: We are examining various proposals that have been made by certain Common Market governments as regards their textile industries. *We shall be vigilant on this point.*

Government support for the textile industry, he added, had amounted to £35m up to March 1980 and for the wool textile industry £21m up to December.

Mr Edward Lyons (Bradford, West, Lab): In view of the enormous upsurge in unemployment in the industry, will the Minister persuade the Secretary of State for Industry (Sir Keith Joseph) to review the measures to help the industry?

Mr Baker: The announcement by the Minister of State for Trade (Mr Cecil Parkinson) before Christmas about communication with the United States on the American system of under-costing its chemical feed stocks is of considerable significance.

Sir Charles Fletcher-Cooke (Darwen, C): What the textile industry needs is not more subsidies as much as fair trading. (Cheers). The problem at the moment is not the Third World but the United States.

Will the minister give an undertaking that when the new United States administration is in the saddle he and his colleagues will pursue this question of unfair competition?

Mr Baker: Yes, indeed. I am willing to give that undertaking. We expect to have a report by February.

No DPP guidelines on shoplifting cases

There was no question of the Director of Public Prosecutions having issued, or was intending to issue, any general guidelines or instructions to the police on the handling of shoplifting allegations against prominent people, Sir Ian Percival, the Solicitor General, said during questions.

He told Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C): The Attorney General has only received two letters recently, both from MPs and both concerning the alleged existence of guidelines issued by the Director of Public Prosecutions to the police on the handling of allegations of theft from shops made against prominent persons.

It appears that some misunderstanding may have arisen from an *answer which the Attorney General* gave to Mr Peter Archer (Warley West, Lab) on March 24 last year in which he indicated the type of cases involving theft from shops in respect of which the Director had been consulted by Police Forces.

Whilst the Attorney General merely reported on the type of case in which the Director had *actually been consulted,* this has been interpreted as implying that the consultation in these cases was the consequence of instructions issued by the Director.

This was not the case, and I can say that there is no question of the Director having issued or intending to issue any general guidelines or instructions to the police concerning such cases.

Mr Adley: Leaving aside the misery which may or may not be caused to prominent people and remembering that just as much misery is caused to anyone finding themselves in these circumstances, *can he indicate if he has had any* recent discussions with the Department of Trade, with their responsibilities for the trading methods of stores, and the Home Office, with their responsibility for legislation, on the specific question of shoplifting?

If he has not, because of the continuing public concern on the matter, will he consider setting up a departmental working party to consider the whole question?

Sir Ian Percival (Southport, C): I share his concern and view. On the specific point, there have been no recent discussions but he may rest assured that the other ministers to whom he referred share his concern and mine that all our efforts should be coordinated and that they will know of what he says.

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester, West, Lab): His concern could be given form through a full inquiry into the unsatisfactory state of the law on theft from shops which all too often leads to innocent people being prosecuted.

Meanwhile, should not guidelines be issued so that at least elderly and ill people should be subjected to psychiatric and medical reports before they are put in the dock in circumstances in which a decent and compassionate society would not have put them there?

Sir Ian Percival: He risks confusing two different things. It is not the Attorney General's intention to lay down guidelines, or that of the Director of Public Prosecutions. But the Attorney General made clear in the autumn that if anyone wishes to consult him or the DPP, our services are always available.

Shipping dispute an issue for industry to solve

The Government was urged to persuade the two sides in the shipping industry to agree on arbitration, but Mr Reginald Eyre, Under Secretary for Trade, said in a statement on the shipping dispute that wage negotiations in the shipping industry were a matter for the employers and the maritime unions.

Mr Eyre (Birmingham, Hall Green, C) said that the industry had to operate in a strongly competitive world-wide market. The future size of the United Kingdom merchant fleet and job opportunities depended primarily on operating costs, including labour costs, being internationally competitive.

That was illustrated by the loss of 8,000 jobs in the past three years and he hoped it would be possible to reach a settlement recognizing it.

Mr Clinton Davis, an Opposition spokesman on trade (Hackney, Central, Lab) said that the dispute was potentially very damaging. The minister should remember that British seamen were the second worst-paid in Europe and many of Britain's competitors did not bear many of the costs borne by British shipowners.

He should use every endeavour to persuade both sides to agree to what the National Union of Seamen had already accepted—an arbitration which might include in its terms of reference the issue of overtime as well as that of basic pay.

Mr Eyre: Wage negotiations are for the employers and the maritime unions and if we price ourselves out of highly competitive markets, there will be loss of jobs and severe damage to industry.

President welcomes 'the mother of democracy'

European Parliament
Strasbourg

The accession of Greece to the European Community showed it was not the closed club for the privileged as its critics sometimes described it. Madame Simone Veil, President of the Parliament, said in a speech welcoming the 24 nominated Greek MEPs.

She said that with the arrival of Greece, the mother of democracy, the EEC became a Community of the whole of Europe. Greece (she said) is the cradle of our civilization and the land where political democracy emerged in its true form thousands of years ago. Greece has made a great contribution to history and culture and the roots of Europe lay there.

The relations Greece had already established with the Mediterranean countries would enable the Community to strengthen its influence in that area.

In the difficult situation that Europe and the world faced, it was up to MEPs to help the people of the EEC understand the meaning and purpose of this enlargement and the need for a European response to the problems they faced. In expanding the Community they must not allow its institutions to be watered down, but strengthened.

Mr Leonidas Bournias (Greece, Independent Greek Group), speaking for the ruling Greek Government party, was loudly cheered when he said that the future of Greece, Europe and the world depended on a strong and united Europe.

A unified Europe meant a peaceful world. By united Europe he meant a Community of peoples who, without losing their own identity and national character, would be citizens both of Europe and their own countries. One day, through political and economic union, this would happen.

The Greeks would be good citizens of the state of Europe. He was proud for his generation that for the first time they were on equal footing with the major democratic countries of Europe and that the language of Plato was being used in so important an institution as the European Parliament.

Mr Charalambopoulos (Greece, Soc) said his party in Greece had been opposed to accession. Membership of the Community was an issue so important that it should have been decided by a referendum for all the Greek people.

Mr Konstantinos Loules (Greece, Comm) said that the Greek Communist Party was opposed to Greek membership. They saw the Community as a means by which the monopolies and multinationals were trying to guarantee their supremacy.

Mr Ioannis Pesmazoglou (Greece, Ind) said his party in Greece, the Social Democrats, were in favour *of Greek membership and saw the* security of the Greek peoples as totally linked with the security of the people of Europe as a whole.

Call for change in budget procedure

The European Commission regarded both the Community's 1980 supplementary budget and the 1981 general budget as legally in existence and they should there*fore be implemented, Mr Gaston* Thorn, the new President of the Commission, said to loud applause.

In a short speech introducing the new Commission, Mr Thorn said that certain difficulties had occurred in the Council of Ministers as a result of the decision of Madame Simone Veil, Parliament's President, to sign the budgets into law.

Earlier Madame Veil was applauded when she told Parliament of her decision to approve the budgets after satisfying herself that the budgetary procedures had been followed.

Mr Ernest Glinne (Belgium, Soc), leader of the Socialist group, supported her action on behalf of all the main political groups.

In his speech, Mr Thorn paid tribute to the work of his predeces*sor, Mr Roy Jenkins, who, he said,* had led the Commission with resolution and courage.

He said the enlargement of the Community should be taken as an opportunity for the Community to reassert itself.

Too often there had been quarrels which had harmed relations between the Commission and Parliament and the new commission *was determined to look at new* measures to improve the dialogue.

The budget procedure must be improved.

Good use not made of existing investment

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, said that what the country had lacked was not investment but good use of the investment that had been made.

He added that in more and more cases existing investment had been underused and overmanned and that was why the country had become so uncompetitive.

He said *when asked* if he had any new proposals to assist British manufacturing industry that the Government's present policies were providing a sound basis for future industrial strength. Inflation was coming down and measures already taken to reduce obstacles would produce good results when the upturn came.

The *real need was for improved* average competitiveness and that depended on the enterprise and competence of management and the cooperation with management of the workforce to improve productivity, unit labour costs and profit.

Mr John Evans (Newton, Lab): Most information is that the *Government's policies for the past* 18 months have proved disastrous to British manufacturing industry.

Unless there is a radical change of industrial policy there is a grave danger that if the world economy does pick up, there will be little British manufacturing industry left to take advantage of it.

Sir Keith Joseph: Mr Evans is either indulging in humbug or misunderstands the position. British manufacturing industry is witnessing the consequences of years and years of decline in competitiveness due largely to unrealistic practices on the shopfloor, to excessive wage claims and to a refusal to achieve the higher *productivity that alone will secure* more employment and higher living standards. That is the truth and I am sure most people understand it.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab): In view of today's reports about the Talbot car company, will the Government give all the necessary financial assistance to enable the production of *a new car to go ahead at Linwood,* otherwise it could mean the loss of up to 9,000 jobs in car manufacturing and the steel and components industries.

Such assistance would be widely *welcomed as a sign that he is now* adopting a more interventionist industrial strategy instead of sticking his hands in his monetarist pockets while British industry collapses all around him.

Sir Keith Joseph: He did not phrase the question in the way which makes it easier to reply. But it is a different question to the one on the order paper.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): When considering these matters, will he bear in mind that industrial decline is not necessarily *the same thing* as economic decline?

Sir Keith Joseph: It is not necessary to have either if people generally understand economic reality and that cooperation between workforces and management is the way to fuller employment and higher living standards.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch *and Lymington, C): Is it Govern*ment policy to encourage overseas investment and does he see any reason for differentiating between an American company who wants to build a factory here and a Japanese one?

Sir Keith Joseph: We encourage inward investment here where it makes sense in the national interest just as we hope our investment abroad is universally encouraged.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): British industry will note today that Sir Keith Joseph has given no hope, no new fresh proposals.

Instead of blaming the workers within industry, would he put his mind to the effect of lack of investment in previous years

The value of the pound at the moment, energy costs and the lack of public investment—when is he going to take action in that direction?

Sir Keith Joseph: It would help if he would recognise that what this country has lacked has not been *investment* but *good use of* the investment that has been made.

Minister predicts brighter future for Britain's fishing industry: new board to be established

The Government was determined to see that Britain had a viable fishing industry for the future to take full advantage of an EEC common fisheries agreement when it was reached, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Worcester, C), said when he moved the second reading of the Fisheries Bill.

He said the object of the Bill was to ensure in a number of spheres they created institutions, mechanisms and the powers for *Government, to enable the indus*try to succeed during the 1980s.

At the last meeting of the EEC Fisheries Council there was disagreement with the French as to access. Their demands meant that for the rest of the Community there was no possibility of agreement at that time.

I hope by the time the Council *next meets (he said)* the French will have reconsidered their position and recognize there is available an agreement which would be sane and sensible for all the countries of the Community.

Between 1977 and 1980, the number of deep sea vessels operating had fallen from 100 to 52. The volume of their total catch measured in terms of the long distance fleet was only 9 per cent as compared with 91 per cent from the inshore and medium distance fleet.

The number of vessels in the fleet had increased from 6,900 in *1977 to nearly 7,300 last year.* It was hoped that the 1980s would be a time of expansion and confidence, as opposed to the uncertainty of the last decade.

The first part of the Bill provided for the establishment and organization of the Sea Fish Industry Authority which had been recognized as a sensible and realistic move.

The object was to see there was a strong authority in which there was a substantial influence and membership from the industry itself.

The fishing industry felt strongly that there was considerable scope for improving the marketing of fish.

Some 18 months ago he appointed five outside advisers to convey their views on marketing of food and agricultural products. In a whole range of areas they had given advice much of which had already been acted on.

In the next few weeks three of the five advisers would join together to have a look at the marketing of fish. He hoped their views and advice would be of benefit to the industry and help the new authority when it came into being.

The Bill contained considerable improvements for the fishing industry. It again showed the intention of the Government to see that both in the negotiations it obtained sensible, adequate provisions on restructuring and also that it had legislation available to take full advantage of the agreement.

One of the keys to the future of British fishing was to have a continuing and effective conservation policy operating in Europe. In reaching an agreement, one of the most important aspects for the British Government was to see that there was not an agreement on conservation which, although theoretically splendid, resulted in the British Government operating it well and other governments not operating it at all.

There should be an objective organization which could regularly, week by week, see that each country was effectively carrying out such measures.

Britain had been invited by the EEC Commission to put forward proposals it considered appropriate. In the main, the Commission had accepted these proposals and would put them to the Council of Ministers.

If Britain had an *affective* conservation policy for those species of fish in which the British industry was interested, there would be areas in which the total allowable catches would increase and not diminish and therefore it *would provide the basis for the* expansion of the industry and not the contraction it had to suffer during the 1970s.

The Government believed in the positive encouragement of fish farming. If that did not succeed, Britain would be a substantial importer of the fish farming activities of other countries.

The enormous amount of research and effort taking place in other countries showed that the techniques of fish farming were changing quickly. Britain should not underestimate the importance of fish farming in the seas, as well as of fresh water fish farming, and the potential expansion of fish farming activities around *the coast.*

The Bill contained measures likely to be necessary in the early part of the 1980s to enable the British fishing industry to take full advantage of all the opportunities that might arise.

It would enable the necessary restructuring of the British fishing industry and enable the industry *to play its important role in the* British economy.

Opposition welcome for initiative on whaling

Mr Roy Mason, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Barnsley, Lab) said he gave a general welcome to the Bill. Although many MPs felt it was inevitable, many in the fishing industry felt it had been a long time coming.

The Opposition was pleased to note the stance that had been taken by the Government on whaling especially at last year's meeting of the International Whaling Commission where the Government had reaffirmed United Kingdom support for a ban on all commercial whaling.

The fish farming industry should be given the sympathetic consideration on all questions of rates and taxes which the agricultural industry enjoyed.

The Bill would probably lead to a surge of interest in fish farming. *If that interest was not to be frus*trated a major job of promotion would be necessary by the Government, the *minister,* the National Farmers' Union and the National Water Council.

Two years ago the Labour Party stated that it wished to see the development of fish farming as a viable industry to make a useful *contribution to food production.* That was its position and the industry wanted every encouragement.

The proposed merger of the White Fish Authority and the Herring Industry Board was welcome and long overdue. Such a merger had been first proposed in 1961.

The legislation and the new authority *could well herald the begin*ning of a new era in the industry. The working conditions should be completely reorganized and the men given security *in* their jobs. There must be a future for the work force. It was appalling that there was no security and *no* future in one of the country's basic and necessary national industries.

One of the first jobs of the Sea Fish Industry Authority ought to be to launch a study on how best the employment legislation could be implemented to bring the industry abreast of the other national industries.

There was urgent need to develop the training of fishermen. The trade unions, particularly the Transport and General Workers' Union, wanted to see training and working conditions improved for the safety of their members. The union would like an *inquiry to* examine and recommend how best the appalling casualties in the industry could be reduced.

Some financial aid from the EEC could be applicable to the British industry, but the British Government would have to provide national aid for the British fleet to become eligible for EEC aid.

Sir Walter Clegg (North Fylde, C) asked whether the *Independent* members of the new Sea Fish Industry Authority would look at the *consumer's point of view.* It was important that it should be represented. There had been poor quayside prices but retail prices had *remained high and the two did not* marry. The new authority should look for an explanation.

Mr Jo Grimond (Orkney and Shetland, L) said no amount of money would be of any good to the industry unless there were fish to be caught and prices to be got for them. The future of the industry lay in Brussels. He hoped for success in the negotiations on the common fisheries policy.

Mr Patrick Wall (Haltemprice, C) said this was an excellent Bill and formed a valuable prelude to what would come after the common fisheries policy agreement and it inaugurated the start of the new and growing industry of fish farming.

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles, Scot Nat) said the French had been subsidizing the fuel bills of their fishermen. The great anger which the piracy of the French had engendered in the last year ought to have given the *Government* the go-ahead to give a similar subsidy to British fishermen.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab) said any *agreement reached in Brussels* had to not only restructure the fleet but inject public capital directly into areas such as Hull, Grimsby and Fleetwood which had been hit by the decision to enter the EEC, under which Britain had lost her right to negotiate with third countries.

Mr Barry Henderson (East Fife, C) said consumption was even more important to the industry's future than conservation.

Mr Austin Mitchell (Grimsby, Lab) said that using women's magazines for advertising fish was not good enough. Television had to be used. People had to be won back to fish and the decline in fish shops was worrying, too.

British efforts at conservation were being vitiated by the inadequate provision for conservation in the EEC. There were fiddles and collusion in frauds.

British fishermen were fed up of being controlled, regulated, limited, inspected and prosecuted on conservation grounds when nothing was done about the enormous over-fishing in British waters by continental vessels.

Mr David Myles (Banff, C) said he had grave doubts about the benefits to the British industry of the Russian boat off Margate that was accepting sprats, albeit at a higher price.

In the Banff and East Aberdeenshire constituencies there was quite an industry of sprat catching and processing. He wished the British sprat processing industry would pay as much as the Russians *paid.*

Mr David Mudd (Falmouth and Camborne, C) said that in Cornwall there was a loathing, distrust and hatred about the setting up of another super quango sea fishing authority. There was a suspicion in Cornish minds about the possibility of opening the door to nationalisation of fish farming.

Mr Gavin Strang, an Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Edinburgh, East, Lab), said that if there was an agreement on a common fisheries policy and if fairly soon there were substantial injections of cash into the industry that should be the occasion for an improvement in the conditions of the workers in the industry.

The Bill must be amended to enable the effective licensing of the klondykers. It was not in this country's interests that British fishermen should sell large catches to foreign vessels which would derive the benefit in the value added in the processing of those fish.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (North Angus and Mearns, C) said it was the industry broadly that financed the authority and not unfairly the view was put to the Government that those who paid for the authority should have a more direct say in its administration and running. The Government had decided that was the best way to proceed.

On the broader question of the licensing of klondyking he totally agreed. This needed to be studied but was much better taken in the context of the wider licensing scheme.

The Bill was read a second time—

House adjourned 10.30 pm.

NEB not to be abolished

Mr Norman Tebbit, Minister of State for Industry, said at question time that he had no plans to introduce legislation to abolish the National Enterprise Board.

Mr Albert McQuarrie (East Aberdeenshire, C): That is disappointing in view of the NEB's shocking record. Will he end the massive sums being spent by the board on non-productive and non-profitable enterprises?

This money could be much better used in indigenous industries which require it for proper investment for new machinery to create greater employment in these industries.

Mr Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C): His *remarks* would have been truer a while ago than it is today. The NEB is still the mechanism through which funding for British Leyland is channelled.

Steel decision soon

The Government hopes to reach a decision on the British Steel Corporation's plan for its future steelmaking capacity by the end of this month, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, said.

Mr Barry Jones (East Flint, Lab) asked the *minister* if he would direct the chairman of the corporation to permit no more steel redundancies until he had collaborated with the department to deliver new jobs in the place of those that must go?

Sir Keith Joseph: No. The board of British Steel do not need the Government's authority to seek to improve the competitiveness of British Steel plants.

Sir Anthony Meyer (West Flint, C): It is clear that a terrible weight of responsibility rests on Labour MPs and all those concerned if the steel industry is to try to make a success of the corporation's new plan and to ignore the usually bad advice being given by the ISTC to its members to vote against the proposals.

Sir Keith Joseph: While I sympathize with his general theme, I do not think it is for the Government to intervene in what is for the British Steel Corporation board. I am sure that the workers in British Steel are well aware of the options before the British Steel board.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): When is he going to report to the House on the Government's decision on the corporate plan? The House needs to have an early decision and a debate.

He surely cannot blame the present plight of the steel industry on wage claims within that industry, particularly with what has been offered at present by the corporation.

Has he anything further to say about energy costs and the effect they are having on manufacturing steel?

Sir Keith Joseph: The Government hopes to reach a decision on the British Steel plan about the end of this month, and will be reporting to Parliament.

The influences behind British Steel, the lack of British Steel competitiveness, go back into the past and effect both management and workforce.

As for energy, NEDO met last week and set up a task force which will be reporting by the end of March so that the necessary decisions can be made by the energy authorities.

Output per person shows marked decline

The Government attached great importance to the whole area of high technology and information technology. Mr *Kenneth* Baker, newly-appointed Minister of State for Industry, said during question time exchanges.

Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock, Lab) had asked what were the latest available figures for the level of productivity in British industry, how this productivity had changed since May, 1979, and what steps the Government was taking to increase productivity.

Mr Baker (City of Westminster, St Marylebone, C): The index of output per person employed in manufacturing industry in the third quarter of 1980 was 105.2, 6½ per cent below the figure for the second quarter of 1979.

However, if approximate allowance is made for the sharp fall *in the average number of hours* worked by operatives in manufacturing, the decline in productivity is a good deal smaller.

The key to productivity improvement lies not with government but with management and work forces.

Mr Roberts: These figures reflect the complete failure of the Government's policies. In general there is a highly relative correlation between the growth of productivity and the level of unemployment. It is in times of low unemployment that there is a high increase in productivity and vice-versa.

The Government's main task should be to stimulate growth in general and growth in areas of high technology in particular.

Mr Baker: The economic relationship he states is by no means proven. It varies from country to country and recession to recession. The Government attaches a great deal of importance to the whole are of high technology and information technology. That is why the Prime Minister has charged me with responsibility for information technology in the Government.

£35m lost by television licence evasion

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of *State, Home Office, in a written* reply, said: The enforcement of the television licensing system is carried out by the National Television Licence Records Office, a part of the Post Office which acts as agent for the Home Office.

About 1,400 Post Office staff are employed on work in connection with the television licensing system throughout the country; of these about 50 are employed on television detector vans. It is not possible to say how many staff are directly involved in the current campaign against television licence evaders.

The Post Office decides on behalf of the Home Office whether a person suspected of using a television set without a licence should be prosecuted in the light of the circumstances of each case.

In 1979 about 72,000 statements were taken from suspected offenders and there were about 48,000 prosecutions, the vast majority of which resulted in a conviction and a fine. There is no legal provision for the recovery of unpaid television licence fees relating to earlier periods.

The current estimate of the annual loss of revenue due to television licence evasion is about £35m. Estimates in connextion with evasion are of necessity imprecise and subject to considerable error.

Heavy cut in stocks by manufacturers

Manufacturing production might fall in 1981, though at a significantly lower rate than in 1980. Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry, said during questions on production trends.

Mr Baker (City of Westminster. St Marylebone, C) said: The most recent Industry Act forecast suggests that, within the large margins of error inherent in forecasting *exercises, manufacturing produc*tion may fell though at a significantly lower rate than in 1980.

Sir David Price (Eastleigh, C): Is it his view that, in the words of one of his colleagues, the economy has "bottomed out" and that through 1981 we can hope to see a gradual increase in the level of output of British manufacturing industry?

Mr Baker: I am concerned at the drop in manufacturing output last year. The most powerful contractual force operating in the manufacturing sector in 1980 was the reduction in the inventories and stocks at an unprecedented rate in recent economic history.

In the first three-quarters of last *year, manufacturers* cut their stocks by £675m and any recovery in output essentially depends upon whether the de-stocking exercise has come to an end. We will not know that until we have the figures for the last quarter of 1980.

Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock, Lab): There is no sign of "bottoming out" and there will be no major change in the trend until the Government decides to stimulate demand rather than curb it as it is doing at present.

Mr Baker: If he is calling for some change of course, I must remind him that it is the Government's overriding target to bring down the rate of inflation. If we lose sight of that, we will never pull out of this recession, and that is the lesson that successive Governments have learned.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, Lab): The decline in manufacturing output is related entirely, or nearly entirely, to Government action.

Mr Baker: I must refute his allegation. The drop in manufacturing output is due to a wide range of factors, one of which is the low competitiveness of our economy.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Transport Bill, second reading.

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Social Security (Contributions) Bill, second reading.

Bankruptcies

Mr Reginald Eyre, Under Secretary for Trade, in a written reply said: In the period May 1979 to November 1980 inclusive, the total numbers of bankruptcies (of all individuals and partnerships) and of company liquidations were 6,00[illegible] and 9,297 respectively (figures cover both England and Wales).

Science report

Medicine: Progress on malaria vaccine

By the Staff of *Nature*

The latest issue of *Nature* reports a small but welcome step forward in the search for a vaccine against malaria. Dr W. A. Siddiqui and his colleagues at the University of Hawaii and Pfizer Inc in Groton, Connecticut, have tested in monkeys a promising candidate for one of the essential ingredients, the adjuvant, without which no vaccine is likely to stimulate adequate protection against the disease.

Adjuvants tried so far have been too fraught with toxic side effects for possible use in man, but early results suggest that the compound known as CP-20,961 seems to be free of such drawbacks. Its potential will be closely investigated, even though there is likely to be a change of emphasis in attempts to obtain realistic quantities of the most appropriate antigen, the other major ingredient of a vaccine.

The resurgence of malaria in various parts of the developing world, notably Africa, India and Sri Lanka, is calling for renewed efforts towards three goals: new and improved drugs to treat the infection; new insecticides to kill the mosquitoes that *inject* the parasites into man, and a vaccine to protect against future infections.

Several teams are engaged in the development of a vaccine, especially against *Plasmodium falciparum*, the most malignant of the four known species of malaria parasite that infect man. One team, at Guy's Hospital, London, is led by Professor S. Cohen, who recently wrote a letter to *Nature* calling for full international cooperation between teams, to avoid the hindrance of individual commercial interests in dealing with a disease that kills more than a million African children each year.

As was the case with several other parasitic diseases of man and domestic animals, the idea of developing a vaccine against malaria grew out of the knowledge that an attack confers a sort of immunity, in that repeated attacks become less and less severe in those who survive. The task of the research teams is therefore to improve on nature. In particular, they have to distinguish those components of the parasites that give rise to the protective response, and are therefore known as antigens.

Once the considerable problem of growing the parasite in the laboratory, away from the human host, had been solved, it was possible to produce experimental vaccines based on one particular stage of its life cycle. That is the merozoite, which develops after the initial infection and invades and destroys the red blood cells, causing the symptoms of malaria.

Although such vaccines have shown promise in owl monkeys (*Aotus trivirgatus*), the only animal that will succumb satisfactorily to the human form of malar*ia, there are drawbacks.* One problem has been the lack of a suitable adjuvant, although many have been tried. The report from Dr Siddiqui and his colleagues will therefore be welcomed as a further lead.

They have been trying CP-20,961 because of its known adjuvant action in other immunological responses. They found that CP-20,961 *in combination with a mero*zoite vaccine could protect the monkeys from malarial infection and apparently had only minimum side effects, in the form of a temporary swelling at the site of injection. Because owl monkeys are extremely hard to obtain, the team could use only nine for their experiments, and the results must obviously be assessed with that in mind.

It thus remains to be seen whether CP-20,961 will be clinically acceptable with respect to side effects; whether it will retain its potency in the long term and whether it will be effective in combination with the sort of antigen towards which increasing effort is likely to be channelled in the future.

Among the drawbacks of developing a merozoite vaccine with a view to clinical use is the difficulty of culturing the parasite on a large scale in aging human red blood cells, which are essential for its nuture. Attention is therefore turning to the techniques of genetic engineering.

The hope will be to identify the parasite *antigens* by means of monoclonal antibodies, which can be produced to order virtually indefinitely and used to locate and identify specific antigens. Once identified and isolated, the antigens would be inserted into the genetic *machinery of bacteria* to be produced in large quantities.

Whichever direction the continuing search takes, an acceptable vaccine still seems a long way off. Perhaps within about two years it will become clear whether the route of genetic engineering is the most hopeful.

Source: *Nature*, January 1-8 (vol 289, p 64) 1981; *Nature*, November 6, (vol 288, p 8) 1980.

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An opportunity to reconsider all the old prejudices

Dulwich College Picture Gallery

Watteau Drawings/ Dutch Landscape Prints of the 17th Century/ British Figure Drawings
British Museum

Middlesbrough Art Gallery Collection
Mayor Gallery

It is surprising—and perhaps not too encouraging to our self-esteem—to notice how powerfully our appreciation of what we see may be influenced by the context in which we see it. Take, for example, one of my pet pictures in the Dulwich College Picture Gallery collection. Aert de Gelder's *Jacob's Dream*. Early in the nineteenth century Hazlitt wrote a paean in its praise; later, James Smetham loved it and Browning added his enthusiasm to the swelling chorus. Everyone, in short, was agreed that it was a masterpiece. But a masterpiece by Rembrandt. They were of course close to the mark, since de Gelder was a pupil of Rembrandt, and the painting is very much in the romantic chiaroscuro style of Rembrandt most prized when the Dulwich collection was put together. But then came suspicions, a cleaning revealed de Gelder's signature and for at least the last half-century the painting has retreated into relative obscurity.

But who was right. and why? Was the delight Hazlitt found in it entirely based on erroneous supposition that it was by Rembrandt? Possibly. Is the scant attention the painting now receives largely the result of its not having any longer the "right" name on the label? Even more possibly.

Considerations like this seldom arise as long as the familiar things are in their familiar places and we tend to go on drawing our reactions from stock. One of the greatest problems of any gallery is to keep on shaking up visitors' expectations ever so slightly, to persuade people who think they know exactly what they are in for to look at artworks in a fresh light, unhindered by conventional associations. The National Gallery has found an excellent way of doing this with its series of shows selected from the permanent collection by practising artists. The Dulwich Gallery has found another way. Under its new director, Giles Waterfield (the first proper, full-time director it has had in living memory), it has just reopened, restored, as far as practical to its original aspect and colour scheme, and all the pictures have been rehung to make unfamiliar points about the evolution of the collection as well as, in the central suite of rooms, to give us a vivid impression of what it must have been like to visit the collection in its early days.

The result is no sterile exercise in historicism. A great deal of care has been taken in getting the original colour of the walls right: a sort of pinkish terra cotta worked out from contemporary descriptions and a watercolour, and, to ensure absolute accuracy, made up specially from a recipe in a paint catalogue of the time for a colour described as suitable for a background to paintings. The result of this new arrangement is to shake up all one's preconceived notions about which are the guaranteed masterpieces one should rush to and which deserve only a passing glance. The idea of grouping together all the Linley family pictures (mostly by Gainsborough) in one of the square end rooms works beautifully, and the new hang in the high central galleries, more crowded than we are used to, if still less so than originally, does set off the pictures surprisingly well and gives some of the top row breathing space they have always needed.

The opportunity has also been taken to bring out of hiding some of the gallery's reserve collection which have not been seen for years. No dazzling forgotten masterpieces, but some excellent works by the likes of Pietro da Cortina, whose *The Age of Bronze* (for which the gallery has a related drawing as well) is the only known modello for his fresco in the Pitti Palace, as well as some other "demoted" pictures, such as the powerful *Lucrezia Borgia* once supposed to be by Guido Reni. By being made to look at some of these long unfashionable works through the eyes of their original donors, we can see something of what they saw in them—and learn, maybe, that our own taste is far from infallible.

The British Museum has a slightly different problem. Its collections are so vast and comprehensive that it is mainly a matter of finding contexts in which one or other aspect can be shown off, or at any rate shown. The gallery of Prints and Drawings has at the moment (until April 20) three particularly toothsome shows, cheek by jowl. The prize exhibit is undoubtedly that of the drawings of Watteau, which displays the 53 examples in the museum collection, along with three lent and some illustrative materials. As the catalogue remarks with muted but justifiable pride, the Louvre may have more but the British Museum's are of a generally higher quality.



Watteau : Four studies of the head of a young woman.

Certainly it would be difficult to put together a finer selection of painter's drawings than these. Perhaps partly because Watteau was clearly obsessed by draughtsmanship just for its own sake: it seems that he never drew anything in preparation for a specific painting, but kept his sketchbooks as a way of noting anything in the life around him which took his fancy, and thereafter as a quarry from which, sometimes years later, he might draw a pose or an expression or a detail of costume to fit into the painting in hand. Thus his most casual sketches, of people going about their everyday work or the figures from the *commedia dell'arte* that he loved, are full of life and vigour, executed with stunning aplomb, and unexpectedly free from the romantic melancholy so typical of his paintings.

This show comes, then, as something of a revelation. And so does the show of *Dutch Landscape Prints of the 17th Century* which has been mounted nearby to illustrate a new British Museum publication by David Freedberg (£9.95) which sets out deliberately to draw renewed attention to this, of late, rather unfashionable area of Dutch graphic art (the founders of Dulwich Gallery would no doubt have approved). Again, the British Museum has an amazingly comprehensive collection, and the examples on view should encourage us all to look again at the work of many beside the obvious stars like Rembrandt and Segers. If we do we shall find some graceful fantasy, at the beginning and in a different way at the end of the period, and in between a crisp and expressive realism which brings the mid-seventeenth-century Dutch scene vividly to life. And, while we are at it, we should take a look at the third show. of *British Figure Drawings* of five centuries, selected it seems more or less at random from untold riches. From Shakespeare's day to our own (the latest is a Kitaj drawing of 1979) there are so many wonders one hardly knows where to start. The only sensible thing to do is go and look.

Yet another problem a gallery may have—especially if it happens to be located somewhere rather remote from London—is to persuade people to go and look at all at what it has got. It seems to be becoming a habit, and a pleasing one, for regional galleries to send up to London teaser-trailers of their collections for short-term shows, so that at least we shall know what we are missing. The latest to do so is Middlesbrough Art Gallery, a small but choice selection of whose twentieth-century British collection is now on view (until January 31) at the Mayor Gallery in Cork Street.

Clearly those in charge have taken a happily independent line, to such effect that now that taste is beginning to catch up with them—particularly in the area of 1940s Romantics—they would probably no longer be able to afford the major paintings they have by Colquhoun, McBryde, Minton, Craxton and Keith Vaughan, not to mention fine earlier works by Christopher Wood, Alfred Wallis and others. There are also some surprises: Jacob Kramer's large ink drawing *Storm, Black and White Composition*, for instance, shows a less familiar side of his talents, and spikes the curiosity with its bold massing and expressive outline. The show is in itself a pleasure; but, if it encourages a few Londoners either to go specially to Middlesbrough to see the rest, or at least to note it down as a desirable stop on a North Country tour, then it will have done its work well.

John Russell Taylor

Sensitive tribute to Sidney Griller

Fitzwilliam Quartet
Wigmore Hall

Hilary Finch

Sidney Griller, as musician and teacher, can have cherished few of his seventieth birthday presents as dearly as the recital given in his honour on Sunday by the Fitzwilliam Quartet. As a tribute to his contribution to chamber music, they played late Haydn and Beethoven quartets, and, as a second tribute, this time to the late Jack O'Brien, second violin of the Griller Quartet, Shostakovich's eleventh quartet, itself dedicated, by strange coincidence, to the memory of another second violinist.

The Fitzwilliam's counterpart, Jonathan Sparey, rose to the occasion memorably, drawing a richly expressive eloquence from his meditations in the Elegy, particularly moving in its last bars. Throughout the work the quartet found a remarkable range of sonorities and timbres, subtly colouring the music's spare textures and thematic material, from the raw bite of the macabre Humoresque to sound blended so finely that it faded almost imperceptibly into silence at the end of the work.

The evening had begun with Haydn's Op 77 No 1 Quartet, spirited, as it were, from court to country, with all the robust spontaneity of an Eastern European village band. Here it was the turn of the first violin: Christopher Rowlands led the dance-like first movement with springy yet sturdy step, before being rivalled by some particularly fine cello playing in the Adagio, its searching modulations revealed in an unusually strong, well-integrated ensemble.

Beethoven's Op 132 A minor quartet, played throughout with a telling fusion of intuitive musicality and concentrated strength, was the particularly fitting apotheosis to the evening's music-making. Its "Thanksgiving" slow movement was given a wonderfully sustained yet vulnerable intensity, a live thread of sound running through even the most still passages, and with some sharp sweet, almost improvisatory first violin playing, rising, like birdsong, out of its sombre setting.

Yvar Mikhashoff
ICA

Max Harrison

Charles Ives's *Concord Sonata* appeared in two, very different, editions in his lifetime. He also made numerous changes, in some passages amounting to full recomposition, and put these into 14 copies of the first printing. Originally, the American pianist Yvar Mikhashoff intended to synthetize these in a variorum edition, but this proved impossible because of the contradictory nature of many of Ives's changes.

The work is a labyrinth, through which no two players are likely to find exactly the same route. Altogether the Concord Sonata is a special case, the mastery of which requires a knowledge of its cultural context, in particular the writings of Emerson, Hawthorne and Thoreau, which the composer saw as being intimately related to it. The inclusion in this season's MusICA series of a masterclass on the piece by Mr Mikhashoff was a good idea, and as performers are not the only ones who need help, his following this up with a documentary lecture recital was still more welcome.

There were four "pupils" outstanding among whom was Noriko Kawai in the exorbitantly difficult Hawthorne movement. We were given a very detailed and specific commentary on many portions of the texts of all four movements, however, in terms of aesthetics besides practical performance. The wealth of revealing points thrown off could only be summarized in an essay.

A similar remark applies even more to Sunday evening's lecture, which was illustrated with beautiful pictures of Concorde. The performance of Ives's sonata, though, was obviously the day's climax, and Mr Mikhashoff's interpretation was an exact demonstration of the precepts laid down in the afternoon's masterclass. The dense grandeur of the Emerson movement was made apparent, the wild fantasy of the Hawthorne Scherzo, the sheer beauty of the Thoreau finale. Indeed, this work's extraordinary imaginative power was fully manifest.

Pascal Rogé
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Stephen Pettitt

Notwithstanding his diminutive stature, Pascal Rogé showed himself to be one of the keyboard's giants, if often a gentle one, in his Sunday afternoon piano recital. He set himself no easy task with Liszt's early experimental tone poems (written between 1838 and 1849), *Années de Pélèrinages, Deuxième année, Italie*, but emerged with glittering prowess.

Contrasting with his fastidious yet graceful cantabile in the three Petrarch Sonnets from that set was a flamboyantly infernal sense of rhetoric in its final "Après une lecture de Dante" (actually after a Victor Hugo poem). Impeccable rapid left-hand octaves in the opening Raphael-inspired "Sposalizio" and sensitively balanced playing of the often wayward chords in "Il Penserozo"—evoking a Michelangelo statue — were other healthy ingredients in Rogé's performance. He impressed above all, though. by his uncanny ability to shape not only each piece, but also the entire cycle, into an organic whole.

But it was the first half, with music by Debussy, which tempted risky epithets of greatness. In the early *Suite Bergamasque*, Rogé exhibited control and clarity, suffusing melodic exquisitely judged rubato. Quickly jumping to Debussy's last piano works, he demonstrated with musical insight how nearly Debussy's language came to being entirely dependent on colour in five of the twelve *Etudes* (1915), and especially in the tenth, "Pour les sonorités". "Pour les octaves", the fifth, had no half lights; here the hues were as vivid as those in Pissarro's Paris scenes next door in the Hayward Gallery.

Demanding perhaps more subtle colouring, and getting it, was the second book of *Images* (1907). Nobody would have minded if the timelessness of Rogé's playing of the second piece, "Et la lune descend sur la temple" had been a reality, not mere illusion. Heaven is surely such a thing.

Sam Rivers
Round House

Richard Williams

Sam Rivers, who had to wait almost until middle age before he was able to establish much of a reputation on the international jazz scene, is a protean character who falls into no easy categories and accepts few limitations. Sunday's concert, the first in his Contemporary Music Network series, was a notable display of varied skills, featuring Rivers on tenor saxophone, flute and piano in the company of Dave Holland on bass and cello and Steve Ellington on drums.

Broken only by an interval, the trio's improvisations made use of a wide diversity of material and as many different instrumental combinations as could be arranged. Rivers began with an uninterrupted half-hour on the tenor saxophone, his main instrument, which he plays with an unusually malleable tone and attack, moving from a soft-shouldered bel canto style to a barking angularity. His piano work dealt in the same sprung rhythms and darting hyperactivity, but also relaxed for a dry-eyed ballad passage pulled this way and that by dizzying cadenzas, and for an interlude in which lush chords spiked with dissonance were memorably shadowed by ghostly left-hand figures.

Dave Holland, the outstanding English bassist who was beckoned to America by Miles Davis a decade ago, produced two solos of quite astonishing rhythmic violence. The first found him making the bass cry and snort, ending in a dying fall of bluesy triple-stops; the second was introduced by a graceful arco passage on the cello before he let the bow fall and picked up steam with furious strumming in a Moorish mode.

Steve Ellington, a drummer of great precision and warmth, completed this perfectly integrated trio and achieved his finest moment in a series of broken counter-rhythms laid to great effect behind a fast 6/8 section featuring Rivers's flute.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Book review

Farnborough
The Story of RAE

By Reginald Turnill and Arthur Reed
(*Hale, £8.25*)

To a military pilot of my generation, the Royal Aircraft Establishments at Farnborough and Bedford were the Pierian Springs of aviation learning. Our approach to flying was perhaps more amateur than is the case today; and anyone who had qualified at the Empire Test Pilots school was something of a superman in flying terms (suspiciously professional also!). Reginald Turnill and Arthur Reed, Air Correspondents for the BBC and *The Times*, respectively, touch on a great many more aspects of the RAE than those of pure flying; as a result some of the chapters are filled with technicalities rather abstruse for the general reader. The early history of testing aeroplanes, when they and, to a lesser extent, the pilots, were expendable, is as good as any adventure story by P. F. Westerman, and the revelations of what we found in the German equivalent of Farnborough in 1945 give cause for thought. Their supersonic research was far ahead of ours, and even now a wind tunnel taken as an unusual spoil of war is in use at RAE Bedford.

The frequent use of the word boffin (does it have a different meaning when in inverted commas?) and the tales of researchers (including Churchill's adviser, Lord Cherwell) who were prepared to put their theories into frightening practice give an impression that there are more *Boys Own Paper* mad scientists at Farnborough than is the case. The sanity of a pilot who set fire to his machine in flight in order to test a new extinguisher, and did it not once, but twice, could, however, have been a subject for research in itself.

The Accident Investigation Unit lays bare the sins of pilot or manufacturer, provided the pieces can be found, and quite often even if they cannot. The early Comet crashes first brought this facet of Farnborough's work to public notice, and it is described in some detail, with a glimpse of the political complications deriving from such a crash at such a time in the development of jet transport.

The authors are pro-Concorde (not surprisingly with the writer of the foreword Brian Trubshaw) and look forward to the day when "It is finally decided to go ahead with a larger more advanced multi-national supersonic transport". It will need a long runway to get airborne carrying all those adjectives.

Christopher Parsons

Abundance of American theatrical myth and magic

It could be a seasonal carnival, but every night and every matinee the boisterous scene is repeated. Crowds surge into New York's Public Theatre, that theatrical hypermarket run by Joseph Papp, and a barker welcomes them with shouts, directing people to the desired theatre spaces.

One of Papp's rooms is offering the residential experimental company Mabou Mines in a variety show about nuclear power. Another space is showing an *Alice in Wonderland* opera, *Alice in Concert*, by Elizabeth Swados and starring Meryl Streep. There is a one-man comedy about Albert Einstein, a film, and a controversial production of a new play by Sam Shepard which the playwright has disowned. And, on Broadway, Papp is filling the immense Uris Theatre with a *Pirates of Penzance* that is at once modern, irreverent and affectionately faithful to the spirit of Gilbert and Sullivan.

There are, as always, other Papp productions playing in New York, the two at the moment being the long-running *A Chorus Line* and *I'm Getting My Act Together and Taking it on the Road*. Even with the return of the producer David Merrick and his vastly popular *42nd Street*, Papp has again set the tone for the theatre season, from the serious to the frivolous. Even the best artistic rows are his.

True West is the latest instalment in Sam Shepard's mythicizing of the American family. The programme still credits Robert Woodruff with the direction. although Woodruff who was chosen by Shepard, has long since withdrawn from the production. Perhaps Shepard was justified in his protests against opening the play, for the acting wanders aimlessly all over the stage and his words, among the most taut and comical he has ever written, are frequently delivered in meaningless bursts. But underneath it all the play moves with a muscular power that becomes manifest by the end.

In other writers the appearance of a leading character who writes Hollywood screenplays is usually a simple reflection of the playwright's own upward mobility. Not so with the writer in Shepard's play who struggles at his typewriter and with a producer to market his latest project. He is one new facet of Shepard's reports on Californian life and he is endowed with a brother of a different order, a petty thief just returned from three months of living in the desert.

Peter Boyle is the thief, bald and belligerent and possessed of a single idea for a movie which he manages to sell to his brother's producer, killing his brother's project. The first suggestion is that the brothers are opposites: the sensible screenwriter entrusted with the mother's luxurious house



Ellen McElduff in *Dead End Kids*

and the thief a chip off the father, a desert-dwelling hermit. In short, evocative scenes Shepard brings them together through their animosity, equalizing their talents and depravity and binding them in a common purpose before they are spurred into a primal contest of dominance by the unexpected return of their mother. The suburban house fades away and for a moment they struggle under the moon of prehistoric West, coyotes howling in the darkness.

Everything, from the screenplay to the changed streets where the boys grew up, is a "replica of a memory", and Shepard's great trick is to prepare the way, with civilized dialogue, for that closing moment when the confrontation slips beyond conscious memory to the realization of a racial memory. The usual quirks fill his dialogue, with concern for struggling authors, struggling golfers and ten Melanie Fergusons in the town of Bakersfield, but the underlying violence is just barely suppressed in Boyle's character. At one point he slips from civilization into near-murder in less than a second, with Boyle's teeth becoming bared fangs and a golf club a primitive weapon. That moment, quickly erased, vitalizes the play and puts it on course for its powerful conclusion. Without it, the excellence of the writing would not save the wobbling production.

True West will undoubtedly be seen in London, and so will Mabou Mines, although perhaps not in *Dead End Kids*. The Mabou Mines company is one of only two surviving permanent ensembles in New York, the other being the Performance Group. *Dead End Kids* offers a collective display of some of the company's talents, though by no means all of them, as part of the company is on tour. By equating alchemy with the splitting of the atom they give their selected routines a kind of unity, but by the democratic presentation of many diverse skills it overextends and loses its focus after the interval.

JoAnne Akalaitis, who conceived and directed the production, has provided some spectacularly imaginative scenic moments, with a wonderfully realized scene from Goethe's *Faust* connecting his agreement with the devil with scientists' mastery of the atom. There is a science lecture, a cub scout assembling a hydrogen bomb on his way to some sort of merit badge and night club entertainment from meticulous magic to stand-up comedy, all played with great skill. As an unusual example of Mabou Mines material, it is unlikely to be the show that crosses the Atlantic when Riverside Studios raise the money to arrange their visit, but they certainly deserve to be seen in London.

Theatregoers can see four or more shows at the Public Theatre for the cost of the top ticket to *Pirates of Penzance*, praised by Clive Barnes on this page when it was part of last summer's free Shakespeare season in Central Park. That it is now one of the hottest tickets on Broadway is a special justice, for it deserves to take the place of *A Chorus Line* as a money-spinner which can keep the Public Theatre afloat on its dedicated course of producing new work. It is a glorious piece of syncopated theatre, triumphantly funny.

Ned Chaillet

SPORT

Football

As League abandon card game referees strike note of caution

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Red and yellow cards, which have been brandished before players in the Football League since 1976, will not appear after next Saturday, the Football Association confirmed yesterday. Although not in itself a revolutionary item of legislation, the decision carries some controversy. Not all referees are in favour of abandoning the system but the weight of opinion suggests that their job will be slightly easier.

The system was originally intended to help communication between referees and players in international matches. It was introduced, with the support of the then president of FIFA, Sir Stanley Rous, in the Olympic Games of 1968 and extended to the World Cup two years later. It was never his view that the system was necessary in domestic competition.

Sir Stanley has seen the worst and most amusing aspects of the idea. In his biography he recalls seeing a referee faced with six players refusing to move back the 10 yards. The official finally waved the yellow card, tore it into six pieces and gave one to each player. Sir Stanley concluded that in domestic matches the "unnecessary flourishing of the card . . . serves only publicly to emphasize guilt. It can humiliate the player and provoke his supporters in the crowd, something the good referee should always try to avoid".

Having made it clear that they dislike all forms of histrionics, the FA are following a consistent line. The flourishing of a yellow card can be an invitation to crowds to pressure the referee. Once a player has received his first card, the crowd has him in mind and awaits a further offence.

The result can be that the player is later sent off for some comparatively minor second infringement, whereas a referee not forced to act quite so quickly or publicly will take a moment to consider his actions. On the other hand, some referees believe that cards stop changes of mind.

As much as anything, the cards were produced to help the press know just which players had been cautioned. The present attitude of the Football League Referees' and Linesmen's Association is that of "encouragement for "man management", with their members being asked to strike a rapport with the players. In some cases this camaraderie is successful but there is no consistency, so the players are placed in difficulties. The change could help foster understanding or invite even more argument.

Alf Grey, president of the referees' association, is not convinced that the number of "bookings" will be reduced and he can draw some support from the experience of the Irish League, which ended the card system at the beginning of the season, only to see a 35 per cent increase in the number of cautions. Mr Grey said: "We feel that waving a plastic card or not waving it will make no difference. Now I suppose there will be long delays in the game while players are called over and told they have been cautioned."

He added that the real problem was a lack of respect for the referee's authority. It is to be hoped that referees will not lapse into their former habit of tapping notebooks or unbuttoning top pockets without taking names.

Graham Kelly, secretary of the Football League, has already said referees would be asked not to produce notebooks unless they intended taking a name or recording a goal.

The FA Council's deliberations probably took into account the fact that last season there were 3,520 cautions and 114 dismissals in Football League matches, whereas in the season before the introduction of the card system there were 2,412 and 94 respectively.

Alcohol sales will not be banned from league grounds for the time being. Ted Croker, the FA secretary, said there had been a lot of correspondence and more time was required to investigate all the problems. Advertising on the shirts of youth and schoolboy level team players will be allowed in future at the discretion of the competition organizers.

Weather costs West Ham a wasted trip to Wales

West Ham United's FA Cup third round second replay at Wrexham last night was postponed because the pitch was waterlogged. The match has been re-arranged for tomorrow night, kick-off 7.30 pm.

Wrexham called in referee Neil Midgeley at 2.15 pm after heavy overnight rain and several more hours of rain and sleet during the day. The early decision was made to save West Ham supporters making a fruitless journey north but it was still too late to save the team a trip because they left London at 8.30 am.

Birmingham City will gamble on Jeff Wealands tonight when they try to prevent Ipswich regaining the First Division leadership at Portman Road. Although Wealands has been troubled by a niggling thigh strain for several weeks, 19-year-old Tony Coton will have to wait for his second game.

The Birmingham manager Jim Smith adds two youngsters to his squad—18-year-olds Ian Handysides, a midfield player, and left back Phil Hawker—both members of the England youth squad. He also brings in transfer-listed Kevin Dillon.

Ipswich, one point behind leaders Aston Villa with two games in hand, have no injury worries and retain the side that beat Nottingham Forest on Saturday.

Manchester City, who meet Liverpool at Maine Road tomorrow in the League Cup semi-final round first leg, had a scare when goalkeeper Joe Corrigan was kicked on the head during training yesterday. Corrigan, who needed three stitches after colliding with Dave Bennett, will be fit to play.

Tommy Booth looks certain to miss the match, however. He has been out for four games with a thigh strain, and aggravated the injury playing in the reserves on Saturday.

Norwich City also survived an injury alarm yesterday. Their striker Justin Fashanu was sent to hospital for precautionary X-rays on a foot injury he received in Saturday's defeat at Sunderland. Fears of broken bones were unfounded but Fashanu will have to undergo intensive treatment to be fit for this week's home match with Liverpool.

Nottingham Forest's midfield player Ian Bowyer is considering a move to Sunderland.

The clubs have agreed a fee, believed to be around £250,000 and Bowyer, who has played in two European Cup finals is likely to give Sunderland a decision today.

Yesterday's results

FA Cup, third round, second replay
Fulham (0) 1 Bury (0) 0
Davies 2,368
(winners home to Charlton)

Scottish Cup, second round
Albion R (0) 1 Arbroath (1) 1
Campbell Harley
(replay to be arranged)

Second round replay
Cowdenb'h (1) 3 Hawick RA (0) 0
McGre, Liddell, Marshall
(winners away to Albion or Arbroath)

PARIS: Paris Saint-Germain 3, Nottingham Forest 0.

FA YOUTH CUP: Third round replay: Queen's Park Rangers 1, Arsenal 0.

Hungary strike Torocsik off their cup list

Andras Torocsik has been dropped from Hungary's World Cup squad because he crashed a car while driving without a licence and "in a drunken state" on New Year's Eve. Hungary are in European qualifying group four with England, Romania, Norway and Switzerland. They have yet to play their first match. Torocsik, a striker, was dropped last August for being overweight before a match with Sweden.

José Guimaraes Dirceu may no longer figure in Brazil's World Cup plans, but the 28-year-old midfield player, who was outstanding for his country in the 1978 world championship, plays a key role in Atletico Madrid's attempt to win their first Spanish League title for four years.

He proved his worth again with an eighty-sixth minute penalty that enabled Atletico to draw 2—2 at home to Las Palmas and stay five points clear at the top. Atletico's Argentine striker, Ruben Cano, opened the scoring in the sixty-fourth minute; Juan Alberto put past his own goalkeeper two minutes later and Las Palmas went 2—1 up through Juni in the seventy-sixth minute.

Dirceu's penalty saved Atletico from what would have been their first home defeat of the season and only second all told.

The second-placed Valencia, without their Argentine striker, Mario Kempes, drew 1—1 with Betis in Seville. The Paraguayan, Diarte, scored for Betis and Solsona equalized for Valencia. The third-placed Real Sociedad were the only club in the first five to win. They beat Osasuna 3—0 at home with a treble from Uralde.

Barcelona's West German international, Bernd Schuster, was reported to be in dispute with his manager, Helenio Herrera. Whatever the reason, he did not turn out in the Barcelona derby, which Español won 1—0 in the snow.

Many European countries are hibernating but the Portuguese championship restarted last weekend after the traditional winter break. The West German, Italian and Dutch championships were suspended while those countries competed in the Gold Cup tournament for World Cup winners in Uruguay.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Today's fixtures

7.30 kick-off unless stated.

FIRST DIVISION: Ipswich Town v Birmingham City.

WELSH CUP: Fourth round: Merthyr Tydfil v Swansea City (7.15); Shrewsbury v Abercynon Athletic.

ALLIANCE PREMIER: League Cup: Third round replay: Barnet v Kettering.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Trowbridge v Banbury.

FA TROPHY: First round replay: Bridgend Town v Bishop's Stortford; Enfield v Aylesbury United; Bedworth United v Kidderminster Harriers.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Division I: Wembley v Kingstonian.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Harefield United v Chertsey Town.

OTHER MATCH: Chelsea v DS 79 (Holland).

Fulham's battle is settled

Fulham's two-year battle with the Football League and Football Association was resolved yesterday when they accepted a £1,000 fine for breaches of regulations in 1976 and 1977.

The club was fined £15,000 by a joint League and FA commission in November, 1978, for alleged illegal payments to players. But the club fought for a fresh hearing and yesterday, in London, brought forward evidence to disprove some of the charges, but pleaded guilty to others.

After the hearing, the League secretary, Graham Kelly, issued a statement: "Having considered the evidence and the explanations which were forthcoming, the commission imposed a fine of £1,000 in respect of breaches of regulations in 1976 and 1977, some of which were acknowledged by the club, concerning payments on behalf of players without provision in their contract of service."

The charges arose from a period when the club's board of directors was in transition, and when top players were brought to Craven Cottage to boost attendances. Many of the broaches concerned the illegal payment of hotel bills and car hire charges for players.

Bury dispatched in dying seconds

Fulham 1 Bury 0

A goal 30 seconds from time by Gordon Davies sent Fulham through last night to a fourth round FA Cup tie at home to Charlton. In a tense finish at the Hawthorns, Davies ran onto t free kick from Goodlass and beat Southall.

Bury, for all their first half enterprise, failed to worry the Fulham goalkeeper, Peyton, although midway through the second half, the striker, Johnson, ended a determined run with a stinging shot. Fulham's best effort by this stage had been a cross from Goodlass which shaved the far post.

Trophy draw

The draw for the second round of the FA Trophy is:

Alvechurch v Kidderminster Harriers or Bedworth United, Aylesbury United or Enfield v Netherfield, Sutton United v Wycombe Wanderers, Walthamstow Avenue v Bedford Town, Goole Town v Worcester City, Blyth Spartans v Stafford Rangers, Frome Town or Yeovil v Hastings or Maidstone, Leytonstone and Ilford v Weymouth, Dagenham v Bishop's Stortford or Bridgend Town, Lancaster City or Winsford United v Altrincham, Marine v Bangor City, Bootle v Carshalton Athletic, Harlow v Northwich Victoria, Boston United v Hitchin Town, Kettering Town v Mossley or Scarborough, Dartford v Ashington. Matches to be played on January 31.

Rugby Union

England must exorcize ghosts of Arms Park

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The last eight rugby expeditions made in England across the Usk have resulted in eight defeats, more than half of them by painful, not to say humiliating margins: 31 Welsh tries have been scored against a paltry four by England and an overall points advantage to Wales of 186 against 64.

From an English standpoint, the first harrowing experience in this period occurred in 1967, when Keith Jarrett, on his first appearance at full back, contributed 19 points to a spectacular Welsh victory, 34—21. England at least managed three tries themselves that day. Yet it was worse still two years later when Wales romped home by 30—9 and Maurice Richards of Cardiff scored four tries on the left wing.

The next three visits, oddly enough, produced defeats by the same 16-point margin, at 6—22, 9—25, and 4—20. There was less in it in 1977, though Wales in a 14—9 victory scored two tries to none. And so to 1979, perhaps the most disappointing English experience of all. England thought they had a good chance again. But Wales, after losing J. P. R. Williams with an injured calf, roared away in the final quarter to win 27—3.

That, then, is the stark background to the next contest, due on Saturday and, in a week when Englishmen have grounds for hoping the pendulum is due to swing in Cardiff at least, the thoughts of the last successful England captain there must be of topical interest. Richard Sharp led England to victory in January, 1963, by 13—6 in one of the three most severe winters we have endured in these islands since the war. England went on to win the championship, and had to wait another 17 years for a similar outright success.

"I think my outstanding memory", Sharp reflects, "is of the extreme cold. The ground was so hard we couldn't train on a rugby pitch on the Friday afternoon, so we went for a run on the beach at Porthcawl and rehearsed our moves on the sands. On the Saturday the pitch was so icy it was barely playable, and some of us were thankful to have woollen vests under our jerseys".

In those days, of course, there were no coaches and no preliminary squad training, and teams assembled late on a Thursday evening. Sharp concedes that he and Dick Jeeps used sometimes to meet for a private half-back practice on the Thursday. In 1963 at Cardiff, however, the scrum half was Simon Clarke (Cambridge University and Blackheath), one of seven new English caps. The remaining six were all forwards, including the entire front five, one of whom was Mike Davis, the present English coach.

The chairman of selectors, "Budge" Rogers, whose long and distinguished international career had begun two seasons earlier, was on a flank. Another England selector, Malcolm Phillips, played centre to Peter Jackson in an experienced three-quarter line.

"We were under a lot of early pressure," Sharp recalls, "but we rode our luck and worked ourselves into the match. I never thought, in fact, we'd lose. In those days, before a great Welsh era, we reckoned the French match, home or away, was the most difficult one. England-Wales matches were always terrific occasions, but England were not the underdogs then.

"There seems to be a close parallel this year. If I was Bill Beaumont I'd be thinking I'd got plenty of lads who've been through the mill and are used to winning. Wales now look to be a little bit at sixes and sevens, in spite of all their talent—and I'm sure they still have plenty of that. You can never underestimate them, especially in Cardiff, but they seem to be experiencing one of their crises of confidence and self-criticism, and there's a certain nervousness in their approach to the game this year which England must hope to exploit."

For the record, Sharp's team was: J. G. Willcox (Oxford University); P. B. Jackson (Coventry), M. S. Phillips (Fylde), M. P. Weston (Durham City), J. Roberts (Sale), R. A. W. Sharp (Wasps - captain), S. J. S. Clarke (Cambridge University); B. A. Dovey (Rosslyn Park), J. D. Thorne (Bristol), N. J. Drake-Lee (Cambridge University), J. E. Owen (Coventry), A. M. Davis (Torquay Athletic), D. C. Manley (Exeter), B. J. Wightman (Coventry), D. P. Rogers (Bedford).

Wales have not lost an international championship match in Cardiff since France beat them there in 1968.

Of the players preparing for Saturday's encounter, the Welsh stand-off, Gareth Davies has damaged knee ligaments, the Press Association reports. His chances of playing for Wales are not good. The last time he damaged the ligament in the same joint it forced an abrupt end to his tour of South Africa with 1980 Lions—the injury coming during the second international. If he cannot play, Wales will be without two potential match-winners, the scrum half, Terry Holmes, already being out with shoulder problems.

But the Welsh captain, Steve Fenwick, is optimistic that the mistakes committed against the All Blacks in November are unlikely to be repeated against England: "Maybe we were the better side when we lost 9—8 at Twickenham last season, but I don't want to take anything away from England," he said. "To win the grand slam was a marvellous achievement and I'd be fooling myself if I thought it was going to be easy on Saturday. But I can't believe we are going to have such a bad day as we had against the All Blacks."



Sharp: "You can never underestimate Wales in Cardiff."

Tennis

McEnroe's aces are too much for Connors

Chicago, Jan 12.—John McEnro[e] began his 1981 attempt to becom[e] aside Jimmy Connors, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1, in the final of the Challeng[e] of Champions tournament las[t] night.

The talented 21-year-old, ranke[d] second behind Sweden's Bjor[n] Borg, played superbly to clai[m] the winner's cheque of $125,00[0]. "That's one of the best matche[s] I've ever played", he said afterwards.

Now McEnroe turns his atten[tion] to Borg and the grand pri[x] masters event in New York nex[t] week. Borg, who skipped th[e] Chicago tournament, is th[e] defending masters champion. "[I] would have loved to be playin[g] Borg now, the way I was hittin[g] the ball", he added.

Connors, aged 28, who has bee[n] pushed from first to third in th[e] world rankings, put up a tough[er] fight than the score indicated. Mc[En]roe's service was the decisi[ve] factor. He served 13 aces an[d] picked up a $10,000 bonus for th[e] most aces in the tournament—[…] in five matches.

He attributed his form in pa[rt] to keeping his fiery temperame[nt] in check during the last three da[ys] of the tournament. McEnroe sa[id] he made a big effort not to thro[w] any court tantrums

He had been booed by spect[a]tors in his first two matches f[or] repeatedly squabbling with li[ne] judges. Las[t] night he did n[ot] question a[ny] calls and had t[he] majority of the 12,000 crowd [on] his side.

McEnroe quickly asserted h[is] supremacy in the first set, brea[k]ing Connors's service and taki[ng] a 3—0 lead. Connors pulled ba[ck] to 2—3, but McEnroe broke h[is] serve again twice to take the s[et]. The second set followed the sa[me] pattern, McEnroe racing to a 3—[…] lead and Connors pulling back [to] 3—3. Connors had his chances [to] win the set, missing two bre[ak] points for a 5—4 advantage a[nd] then losing his own serve fr[om] 40—15 to allow McEnroe to [go] two sets up.

The third set belonged to M[c]Enroe, Connors becoming mo[re] and more demoralized as it wo[re] on. Connors said later: "I let [a] few games slip away that I shou[ld] have won. I got ahead and didn['t] put the games away."—Reuter.

Mottram is the man with the presence

Britain travel to Cardiff [on] Thursday for their second Kin[g's] Cup match of this year's compe[ti]tion with the confidence of [an] overwhelming win over Hunga[ry] at Aston Sports Centre on Sund[ay] night, having narrowly escap[ed] relegation to the second divisi[on] last year, Britain made the be[st] possible start in 1981, winni[ng] 3—0 without the loss of a set.

The availability of Christoph[er] Mottram will, however, have [a] strong bearing on their prospec[ts]. Mottram was in superb form w[ith] a 6—0, 6—1 win over Jan Benyik on Sunday. He will p[lay] on Thursday but it will be his l[ast] apearance before the play-[off] stage in February. He is not ava[il]able for the home and aw[ay] matches against Russia—a[nd] would not play even if he was.

He will also be absent [in] America, when the team trav[els] to Hungary and Sweden. Mottr[am] set some sort of record on Sun[day] by playing in the Olympia doub[les] tournament in the early hours a[nd] then travelling to Birmingham [for] his second match of the day, [100] miles up the motorway.

"It was a day's work wh[ich] marks him as a great prof[es]sional", the British te[am] manager, Paul Hutchins, said, [and] he will be missed after the ma[tch] against Sweden. He looked he[ad] and shoulders above the rest [at] Birmingham and the unfortun[ate] Benyik, who earned the loude[st] applause of the night when [he] won his solitary game, w[as] slaughtered. Richard Lewis b[eat] Peter Szoke 6—3, 7—6, to op[en] Britain's account, and David Llo[yd] and Andrew Jarrett closed it [by] beating Szoke and Robert Macha[r] 6—4, 6—4.

OTHER RESULTS: Second divis[ion]: Yugoslavia 1, Switzerland 2; Norw[ay] 3, Portugal 0; Italy 3, Bulgaria 1.

Rugby League

Final choice is Wigan or Headingley

By Keith Macklin

Although it had been predicted that Central Park, Wigan, would be the venue in the event of a Barrow v. Warrington pairing, it is by no means certain that the John Player Trophy final between the clubs will go to that ground. The Rugby League officials, who return today from accompanying the Great Britain Under 24 squad to France, will meet to decide the venue.

In geographical terms Wigan is the obvious choice, since it is quite close to Warrington and much nearer to the North West coastal town of Barrow than the alternative choice, Headingley. However, there are good reasons for Headingley being selected to stage the final, one of the most telling arguments being the underground wiring system which would ensure that the match goes ahead whatever the weather. In the knowledge that snow and frost has caused fixture disruption in the past the sponsors favour the Leeds ground because of the certainty of play

The strongest argument on behalf of Wigan is that neither Barrow nor Warrington want their supporters to travel further than necessary. If it was purely a matter of the ideal setting, Headingley is accepted as the best appointed ground outside Wembley for Rugby League's major trophy finals.

Warrington have signed the young Welsh Rugby Union trialist who scored the only try in their one point victory over Featherstone Rovers on Sunday. He is Philip Ford, aged 20, a centre from the Cardiff club and a Welsh Youth International. Like another black player, the former idol of Wigan and Great Britain, Billy Boston, Ford hails from the Tiger Bay area of Cardiff. A slimline version of the powerful and eventually portly Boston, Ford is fast and elusive and greatly impressed the Warrington supporters.

Rackets

Prenn chews the life out of Lovell

By Roy McKelvie

John Prenn, the holder, after losing the first game gave an awesome display of rackets in the amateur singles championship at Queen's Club yesterday. His opponent, Alan Lovell, is no slouch —indeed he is among the best half-dozen in the game—yet after his initial success he was rushed by 10—15, 15—4, 15—3, 15—1.

There was promise of a well-fought contest when Lovell, taking service, boldly attacked at every point showing an excellent backhand he recovered from 7—10 to take the first game in one hand. He ended with three aces. He looked happy, confident, and there was a spring in his step.

Lovell's vivacity began to fade as Prenn chewed his way to a 10—4 lead in the second game after 12 hands had been played. There were rallies but Prenn had begun to find a length and was killing the ball with those heavy crosscourt cuts that die in the corner.

Then came the hammer blow. From 10—4 in the second game Prenn served his way to 14—0 in the third game. If it was not aces then it was winning strokes and Lovell, not given to dispondency, showed some feelings of complete futility. Prenn ended the match with another service run, this time of 11.

Andrew Milne beat Andrew Beeson by 15—12, 15—6, 16—14 after a hesitant start and a spluttering finish. To begin with, Milne's timing was awry and he was hitting the ball round the walls too much. Beeson led 10—4 but gradually Milne began to straighten the ball and find a length.

RESULTS: First round: G. Milne beat R. L. O. Bridgeman 15—10, 15—8, 15—11; D. Parsons beat T. M. Brudenell 15—1, 15—1, 15—3; W. R. Boone beat C. F. Worlidge 15—5, 15—5, 15—3. Second round: J. A. N. Prenn beat A. C. Lovell 10—15, 15—4, 15—3, 15—1; A. G. Milne beat A. N. W. Beeson 15—12, 15—6, 16—14.

American football

Big American show comes live to London

The biggest annual sporting attraction in the United States, the Super Bowl, is to be shown live in Britain for the first time on January 25. The game, between the Philadelphia Eagles and the Oakland Raiders, will be transmitted from New Orleans to the Odeon Theatre in Leicester Square, London.

About 2,500 people, mostly Americans, will watch the final in an effort to re-create the Super Bowl atmosphere.

In San Diego on Sunday, Jim Plunkett passed for two touchdowns, one covering 65 yards to Raymond Chester on a deflection, and scored himself in Oakland's 34-27 victory in the American Conference final. Dan Fouts, of San Diego, completed 22 of 45 attempts for 336 yards and two touchdowns to Charlie Joiner but he was intercepted twice.

In Philadelphia, Wilbert Montgomery ran for 194 yards and Leroy Harris for 60 as the Philadelphia Eagles took the National title for the first time. Both scored touchdowns in the 20-7 defeat of the Dallas Cowboys. —Agencies.

Motor racing

Renault will still be testing when first GP is held

By John Blunsden

While the battle between FISA and FOCA for control of grand prix racing has yet to be settled, for most teams the first race of the year will be in South Africa on February 7.

FISA asked the race organizers to accept April 12 "to enable teams properly to prepare cars to the new regulations". This was refused. FISA have agreed that the South African Grand Prix may go ahead on the original date as a free-formula event (meaning that the 1980 formula one rules—with skirts—can be applied), which will not count as a world championship round.

It will be a contest between FOCA-aligned teams, who are expected to put close to 20 cars on the starting grid, thanks to three-car entries from some of the leading teams. Much will depend on car availability after vigorous off-season testing, but Brabham, Tyrrell and Williams would seem to have the best chance of fielding an additional car.

Efforts are being made to find an entry for the South African woman driver, Desire Wilson, who attempted to qualify a Williams for the British Grand Prix last July. This would provide some local compensation for the lack of FISA teams, including Ferrari, Renault, Alfa-Romeo and Talbot-Ligier.

Unless there is a last-minute change of heart, the most notable absentee will be Renault.

As the race will be outside the championship, and therefore less charged with political pressures, a Renault presence would theoretically be possible, but the practical difficulties seem insurmountable. An appearance in South Africa (which would also require a Michelin presence to provide tyres) would cut across an essential test programme on the French team's latest car.

Renault's first race is likely to be at Long Beach on March 15, which should also be the first round of the championship now that the Argentine organizers have requested a deferment of their race. Renault intend to use an interim car, the RS 20B, in California pending the launching of a new machine, the RS30.

Cricket

Indians get a boost from the bat

Canberra, Jan 12.—The Indian cricketers boosted form and confidence with a fine batting performance against the Australian Capital Territory here today.

The touring team scored 302 for six declared, to which the local side replied with eight for no wicket before the close of the first day of their two-day match.

It was a timely effort by the Indians, who suffered an innings defeat in the first Test against Australia last week and are struggling to qualify for the finals of the World Series Cup one-day competition. Yashpal Sharma, Kirti Azad and all-rounder Kapil Dev took advantage of almost perfect batting conditions to make the major contributions.

Yashpal was the cornerstone with a patient innings of 74 in 174 minutes, while Azad and Dev shared an entertaining fifth wicket partnership of 90 in 79 minutes. Dev included 11 fours in his 68, while Azad scored 56.

INDIANS: First Innings

T. E. Srinivasan, c Rowe, b Radcliffe	7
C. P. Chauhan, lbw, b Hannam	33
Yaspal Sharma, c Irvine, b Nix	74
S. M. Patil, run out	15
Kirti Azad, c Irvine, b Khan	56
Kapil Dev, c Campbell, b Irvine	68
*G. R. Viswanath, not out	29
Yograj Singh, not out	0
Extras (b-1, lb-7, w-3)	11
Total (6 wkts dec)	302

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—95, 3—111, 4—165, 5—255, 6—274.

BOWLING: Hannam, 18—3—58—1; Radcliffe, 14—3—37—1; Nix, 17—3—68—1; Khan, 12—3—42—1; Bulger, 20—6—46—0; Campbell, 4—0—18—0; Irvine, 1—0—2—1.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
First Innings

W. Campbell not out	4
T. Khan, not out	4
Extras	0
Total (no wicket)	8

BOWLING: Yograj, 2—0—4—0; Kapil Dev, 3—1—4—0; Yadav, 1—1—0—0.—Reuter.

American football

NATIONAL LEAGUE: NFC Championship: Philadelphia Eagles 20, Dallas Cowboys 7. AFC Championship: Oakland Raiders 34, San Diego Chargers 27.

Surrey and Surridge: the force of the man's drive was what made the county run

Those seven summers under an Oval sun

Wisden said of Surrey's batting in 1951 that it was "possibly the weakest in the 100 years' history of the club". Warming to his task, the correspondent added that "those whose memories take them back no farther than the days of P. G. H. Fender will remember that Surrey's ambition on winning the toss used to be to make 500 runs in a day. Last year the question was often how soon would the side be all out".

Yet in 1952 Surrey embarked on a run of success in the county championship that has never been equalled and probably never will be. For seven successive years they won the title. There was no question of their having to share it, as they had with Lancashire in 1950 or as Middlesex and Yorkshire did in 1949. They had it always to themselves, winning in 1957 by no fewer than 94 points and as early as August 16. Only in 1910, when Kent were home and dry by August 12, has it been won sooner than that.

Of the 196 championship matches Surrey played between 1952 and 1958 (in those days each county played 28, as against today's 22) they won 124. Sixty-four of these were at the Oval, where in seven years their colours were lowered only eight times. In 1955 they won their first 12 matches off the reel. Of the 34 first-class matches they played that year they won 27 (in spite of losing the toss 23 times) and lost seven. Just think of it: not a single draw in a summer of almost unbroken sunshine.

Of their championship matches in 1955 Surrey won 23, two more than Yorkshire, who were on their tails until the very end of August and had the consolation of beating them at Headingley in a titanic struggle, watched by 60,000 people and played in a "Test match atmosphere." Surrey versus Yorkshire was a great encounter in those days. Alec and Eric Bedser, McIntyre and Laker all chose Yorkshire's visit to the Oval for their benefit match. Indeed it was a measure of Yorkshire's strength that in the seven years when Surrey were winning the championship Yorkshire beat them five times. Three of their other 14 matches were drawn and six were won by Surrey.

But why and how did it start? From 1949 until 1951 Michael Barton had been a quiet, well-liked captain of Surrey. A good enough batsman to score a century in two of these three seasons, he was not a driver of men. What was needed at the Oval was someone to crack the whip, much as Brian Sellars had with the Yorkshire side of the late 1930s and as Stuart Surridge was now to do with Surrey.

During Barton's years as captain Surridge had a place in the side, eventually on a regular basis, as an enthusiastic opening bowler, good enough to take 70 championship wickets in 1950. A member of the famous family of batmakers, though at least equally interested in farming, Surridge's earlier cricket had been played mostly with Old Emanuel and Horley. He was 34 when he took over at the Oval, a large man who feared no one. Perhaps the word that best describes him, both as cricketer and captain, is belligerent.

With the full backing of his committee he stood no nonsense from anyone. His winters were spent shooting grouse and pheasants, a great deal straighter than most who do so. Though heavily built, he made himself into a safe and intrepid fielder close to the bat (in 1952 he held 58 catches, then a Surrey record); he was a gangling bowler, capable of a good pace, and on his day a dangerous hitter.

When Surridge handed over to Peter May in 1957 his reputation as a captain was made for ever.

Just how "sporting", to put it euphemistically, the Oval pitches then were is shown by the fact that in these seven victorious years only Subba Row (once) and Clark (once, though only just) averaged over 40 in any one season for Surrey with the bat—other, that is, than May, whose 8,000 championship runs between 1952 and 1958 were made at an average of 50. As often as not, May was the only Surrey player to figure in the first 30 in the national batting averages.

The others fought for their survival, usually in conditions strongly tilted in the bowlers' favour. As a rule, visiting batsmen found the quality of the bowling and the vagaries of the pitch too much for them. Laker and Lock were at the height of their powers; Alec Bedser, for the first two or three years, was still the greatest bowler of his kind in the world; Loader was good enough to go twice to Australia with MCC and once to South Africa, and Eric Bedser would have taken 100 wickets a season with his off-breaks had he played for anyone else.

With as many Test calls as Surrey had through the 1950s—during their championship years Barrington, Alec Bedser, Laker, Loader, Lock, May and McIntyre all played for England—they could not have enjoyed the success they did without a good second team. More than most counties, Surrey have tended over the years to "make the boys wait"—to favour the old soldiers, in fact. Because of it they have lost some good young players. But during Surridge's years, and then May's, there were always talented reserves ready for a chance.

The stalwarts of the side, other than the Test players, were Constable, Clark, Fletcher and Eric Bedser. Of the 196 championship matches in Surrey's seven winning years Constable played in 179, batting usually at number three and never lower than number five. Small enough for either of the Bedsers to have picked him up with one hand, Constable was as quick-footed in the covers, where he saved countless runs, as he was at the wicket.

Next, in terms of appearances, came Clark with 169, followed by Eric Bedser (160), McIntyre (159), Alec Bedser (147), Lock (140), Fletcher (138) and Laker (135). Barrington played 125 times, May only 119. After a full season in 1952 Fishlock and Parker retired; in 1955 Subba Row left for Northampton; by then Barrington was established; by 1956 Stewart, not Fletcher, was going in first with Clark; by 1957 Clark was suffering from the arthritis which was to cut short his career; in 1959 the glory ended, but not without a struggle.

In May, 1956, the Australians were beaten by ten wickets, the first Australian side for 44 years to lose to an English county. In their first innings Laker's figures were 46—18—88—10, in their second Lock's were 31.1—9—49—7. In 1958 the New Zealanders, on both their visits to the Oval, lost by an innings, each time with a day to spare. Let me end as I started by quoting Wisden, though now the 1957 edition: "Surrey's achievements undoubtedly entitle them to be considered the greatest county combination of all time." That they were one of them no one, I am sure, will dispute.

John Woodcock

Lift that caught wicketkeeper out by surprise

Sydney, Jan 12.—New Zealand have suffered an injury scare just before tomorrow's important World Series Cup day and night cricket match here against Australia.

Warren Lees, the touring team's first choice wicketkeeper, cut his arm as the team left Melbourne last night, an injury which required three stitches. He was helping with the team luggage when he caught his arm in a hotel lift door.

If Lees is not fit he will be replaced by Ian Smith, who equalled the New Zealand record of 35 dismissals in a season when he kept wicket for Central Districts for the first time in 1979-80.

New Zealand are in confident mood after their 10-wicket win against India last Saturday in the one-day cup tournament. These rivals each have six points, but New Zealand have three qualifying games left and India only two. Australia, with 10 points and three fixtures left, are certain to reach the best-of-five finals starting later this month.

AUSTRALIA (from): G. Chappell (captain), K. Hughes, G. Wood, A. Border, J. Dyson, D. Walters, R. Marsh, R. Hogg, D. Lillee, L. Pascoe, J. Higgs, S. Graf.

NEW ZEALAND (from): G. Howarth (captain), J. Wright, B. Edgar, J. Parker, M. Burgess, J. Coney, W. Lees, I. Smith, P. McEwan, E. Chatfield, M. Snedden, R. Hadlee, L. Cairns.

Davison's defiance: In Brisbane a defiant 118 by the Tasmania captain Brian Davison failed to save his side from a nine-wicket defeat by Queensland on the final day of their Sheffield Shield match today.

The 26 points Queensland gained from today's win was the highest haul since the bonus points system was introduced to the Shield competition in the 1970-71 season. They lifted Queensland to third place in the table.

SCORES: Queensland 468 for eight declared and 101 for 1 (M. Kent 68 not out). Tasmania 211 and 347 (B. Davison 118, D. Boon 75, D. Lillee 5—48).—Reuter.

Golf

Miller rebuilds in the deser[t]

Tucson (Arizona), Jan 11.—Johnny Miller, who built his reputation winning desert events, won his fourth Tucson Open here today. Miller, aged 33, won with a birdie at the 71st hole to shake off Lon Hinkle, tied with Miller with two holes to go, but who three-putted at the last.

Miller finished with a final round 65 today to card a 265 total, 15 under par. Hinkle finished with a 66 and a 267 total. Miller won $54,000, Hinkle $32,000. A cold wind swept the course and a steady, chilling rain did not lift until the leaders made the turn to the back nine.

It was the 19th American title of Miller's erratic career, and his second since last spring, when he broke a long slump with victo[ry] in the Jackie Gleason-Inverra[ry] Classic. He won here previous[ly] in 1974, 1975 and 1976.

Hinkle shrugged off his disa[p]pointment. "Thirty-two thousa[nd] will pay a few bills", he sa[id], "but three-putting the last ho[le] kind of leaves a bad taste in yo[ur] mouth."

SCORES (US unless stated): 26[5]: J. Miller, 66, 64, 70, 65. 267: Hinkle, 65, 69, 67, 66. 269: D. Halldorson (Canada), 65, 69, 66, [69]. 271: J. Mahaffey, 66, 69, 68, 68; Pohl, 67, 65, 68, 71. 272: M. Brennan, 67, 67, 70, 68. 273: M. Donal[d], 68, 66, 69, 70; W. Rogers, 69, 6[…], 69, 70. 274: S. Simpson, 67, 70, 6[…], 69. 275: L. Trevino, 68, 70, 69, 6[…]; D. Edwards, 73, 63, 71, 68; E. Fio[ri], 68, 70, 68, 69. 276: L. Nelson, 6[…], 70, 67, 70; C. Peete, 70, 68, 74, 6[…]; P. Jacobsen, 68, 70, 65, 73.—Agencies.



Victory, and the strain of it, for the erratic Miller.

هكذا من الأصل

Racing

Grand National hope Chumson will be offered for sale

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Anyone yearning to have a runner in this year's Grand National could do worse than consider buying Chumson, who won the Partridge Steeplechase for the second time in three years at Chepstow yesterday. After Chumson had beaten Forbidden Fruit to give John Francome his first winning ride for 13 days—a bad bout of flu forced him to miss the first week of the New Year—Fred Winter announced that the horse will be entered for the Grand National and that he will be offered for sale at a public auction at Ascot in either February or March, unless sold privately in the meantime.

Chumson was bred in New Zealand where he won their equivalent of our Grand National before he made the long trek which led him to his present box in Upper Lambourn. Since he has been in Mr Winter's care, Chumson has shown himself to be a thorough stayer and a good jumper, especially on better ground than he encountered yesterday. "This is no good for him", Mr Winter remarked, pointing to the course which resembled a bog following the torrential storm which left it virtually saturated shortly before midday.

In fact, Chumston must be reckoned one of the luckiest winners of the season. Forbidden Fruit led him by about three lengths all the way up the straight but just as he seemed certain to win Forbidden Fruit made an awful hash of the last fence and nearly fell. Hywell Davies did well to stay put but, by the time he had collected Forbidden Fruit, and got him balanced and running again, Chumson was beyond catching.

Sadly for Davies, the day went from bad to worse. He had a heavy fall from Cotswold Leader in the last race and was carried from the course on a stretcher. Later he was taken in an ambulance to hospital, where it was discovered he had broken his pelvis. It was Francombe who actually won that race on Major Knight, and once again we were treated to the heartwarming sight of the former champion and current leader in full cry.

Major Knight is trained by Richard Head and is far from being one of the easiest horses to ride. Incidentally, Mr Winter told me yesterday that Venture To Cognac will leave his yard today for a prolonged session of physiotherapy to his back and neck. If, at the end of the season, the trouble which has plagued him all winter has not been diagnosed, let alone cured, his connexions will seriously contemplate sending him to the United States, in the hope that the vets there will do the trick.

Mr Winter had hoped to win the first edition of the Rabbit novices hurdle as well on Father Gleb, but for some inexplicable reason this horse got very hot beforehand on a day when the majority of us were shivering. In the race, Father Gleb never looked like mastering Crimson Embers, who was wearing blinkers for the first time. They certainly had the desired effect because in his previous race at Cheltenham, Crimson Embers had run appallingly. Crimson Embers is a half-brother to that smart steeplechase The Sundance Kid and in time he should make a steeplechaser too.

Crimson Embers was Fulke Walwyn's second winner of the day, earlier Raging Torrent had won the Duck opportunity handicap hurdle for him. David Nicholson's team of four-year-olds, which is strong already, should be strengthened still further at Leicester today, when the Queen's Vase winner Toondra should be up to winning the Nomad novices hurdle.

Considering that Mr Nicholson was adamant that Toondra was short of work and in need of the race when he made his jumping debut at Newbury 11 days ago, he did not run at all badly. That experience and exercise should have put an edge on him and tuned him for this afternoon.

Go Wimpy, winner at Stockton a week ago on his first appearance of the season, is preferred to the recent Newbury winner Very Light for the Wymeswold novices chase. With Woodford Prince, Major Swallow and Another Duke all falling and Special Cargo not running to within two stone of what he is capable, Very Light had a relatively simple task in the end at Newbury.

Go Wimpy's presence in the line-up should make life a lot harder now. With Tommy Carmody required at Wetherby to partner three other horses trained by Michael Dickinson, Go Wimpy will be ridden by Kevin Whyte. That is no disadvantage, as Whyte proved to visitors to Wetherby on Boxing Day, when he won two races for the stable on Red Mills and Rathgorman.

Jonathan Seagull (1.30) and Tommy Joe (2.30) look likely winners for Carmody and Mr Dickinson at Wetherby but no one should be surprised if True Wish, their runner in the Wike handicap steeplechase, is beaten by Major Thompson. Injury has prevented True Wish from running at all for a long time. On the other hand, feeling is widespread that Major Thompson would have won on today's track in December had he not fallen at the last fence of all. At the time he was alongside the eventual winner, Bannow Breeze, and seemingly going the better. Major Thompson was ridden that day by the amateur Tim Thomson Jones and he will be partnered by him again this afternoon. Yesterday Thomson Jones told me that he felt convinced that Major Thompson would have won the time before.

Frank Durr, sent out his first jumping winner from about half a dozen runners when Cyprus Sky landed a gamble in the Round Oak novices' hurdle at Wolverhampton yesterday. Takis, Phillippou's four-year-old backed from 5-1 to 2-1 favourite was partnered by Durr's assistant John Snaith.

At the fifth flight, Snaith jumped Cyprus Sky into the lead from pacemaking Eyelight, who later fell. Although hitting the last hurdle, Cyprus Sky stuck to his task gamely in the testing going to hold the strong challenge of Kudu King by a length.

It was the second runner of the season for Durr—nearly 1,500 winners in this country as a jockey—and also Snaith's second attempt. He rode unplaced Hang On Elvis at Sandown Park in October.

Peter Scudamore, aged 22, in only his second season as a professional and challenging for the jockey's championship, gained his 50th winner this season on 100-30 favourite Sea Cargo in the Chadsmoor selling handicap hurdle.

STATE OF GOING (official): Leicester: Chase course, good to soft. Hurdles course, soft. Wetherby: Soft. Tomorrow: Plumpton: Heavy. Kelso: Soft.

Leicester programme

12.45 NOMAD HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o novices: £690: 2m)

2 0210 Fearless Seal (D), R. Hollinshead, 11-7 Holt 4
3 010 Mac's Treasure (D), T. Brookshaw, 11-7 Brooke 7
5 3000 Cala Conta, Mrs J. Pitman, 11-0 .. Smart
7 f0 Doall, R. Shelley, 11-0 .... Miss Vergette 7
8 Dutch Challenger, D. Morley, 11-0 B. Davies
9 Glisseen, F. Durr, 11-0 ...... Snaith 4
10 00 Goldridge, S. Mellor, 11-0 ...... Blacker
12 000p Himavan (B), R. Carter, 11-0 .... Barton
13 0 Irish Rifle, D. Laing, 11-0 ...... Floyd
17 0 Lady Frampton, W. Charles, 11-0 Charles 4
18 p0 Martin's Choice, E. Andrews, 11-0 Mr Andrews 7
21 Port Lad, M. Chapman, 11-0 Charles-Jones 7
22 000 Platts Piece, P. M. Taylor, 11-0 Keightley 7
25 0pp0 Warrior Bold (B), P. Felgate, 11-0 Francome
26 p Welsh Display, P. Brookshaw, 11-0 Murphy

9-4 Fearless Seal, 3-1 Mac's Treasure, 5-1 Cala Conta, 8-1 Dutch Challenger, Glisseen, 10-1 Irish Rifle, Goldridge, 16-1 others.

1.15 LEICESTER HURDLE (Handicap: £998: 3m)

201 /313- Lord Gulliver (D), Mrs J. Pitman, 8-12-0 Blacker
202 0-004 Grecian Fighter (D, B), B. Richmond, 9-11-9 .... O'Connor 7
203 f0f0 Tanora, M. Tate, 12-11-7 ...... Scudamore
209 0302 Ankus, T. Forster, 5-10-8 .... Francome
211 0-140 Tough Debate, J. Old, 6-10-5 ...... May
213 10-00 Drags O'Brandy, J. Edwards, 6-10-3 Warner
214 0-031 Rubber Legs, W. Marshall, 5-10-3 Harrington 7
215 f002 Fosseway Frolic, J. Harris, 6-10-1 Harris 7
216 /p0-0 Prelate, Mrs E. Barber, 8-10-0 .... Pearce
217 4003 Raise You, P. Asquith, 7-10-0 .... Whyte
219 0-0u0 Courtneigh, J. Edwards, 6-10-0 Caswell 4
222 0000 Wyncome Way, J. Holt, 7-10-0 .. Mr Holt 7
223 p000 Pride of Olly, N. Renshaw, 12-10-0 Wall 7
224 p-0p0 Stellata Donna (B), J. Dalton, 6-10-0 R. Davies

5-2 Ankus, 4-1 Lord Gulliver, 5-1 Rubber Legs, 6-1 Tough Debate, Grecian Fighter, 10-1 Fosseway Frolic, Tanora, 16-1 others.

1.45 BREEDON CHASE (Handicap: £1,065: 3m)

302 1114 Song of Life, D. Morley, 6-11-3 .. B. Davies
303 0-0up French Garcon, T. Forster, 11-11-2 Smith Eccles
304 1/31 Hard Outlook (D), A. Wales, 10-11-1 A. Webber
306 -4043 Tuffnut Prince (CD), S. Mellor, 7-10-8 Blacker
307 1-pp0 Slippery Dick, D. Nicholson, 9-10-7 Scudamore
308 4p03 China Cottage (CD, B), P. Bailey, 8-10-7 Mr Wilson
309 0231 Something-in-Hand, P. Felgate, 7-10-6 Francome
310 p030 Son and Heir (D, B), J. Edwards, 11-10-0 Warner
313 03-p0 Right Regal (B), J. Old, 9-10-0 McIlfeirick 7
315 20u4 Game Laddie, O. Brennan, 11-10-0 Brennan 7

5-2 Something-in-Hand, 7-2 Song of Life, 5-1 Hard Outlook, 6-1 Tuffnut Prince, Son and Heir, 8-1 Slippery Dick, 10-1 French Garcon, 14-1 others.

2.15 WYMESWOLD CHASE (Novices: £1,506: 2½m)

404 f00-1 Go Wimpy, M. Dickinson, 6-11-11 .. Whyte
406 -2414 Molfast (D), D. Nicholson, 10-11-11 Scudamore
407 -4421 Very Light, T. Forster, 7-11-11 .. Francome
408 p Burly Bill, O. O'Neill, 9-11-6 .... Webb
410 4f-0p Chiltown, T. Forster, 8-11-6 .. Smith Eccles
415 00-p4 Fair Comparison, C. Balding, 9-11-6 Reilly
417 p03p Gypsy Roamer, A. Rumsey, 10-11-6 Mr Castell 4
414 2044 Lysippe, Mrs J. Pitman, 8-11-6 ...... Smart
420 1340 Monaly, D. Kent, 9-11-6 .... Haynes
423 000p Royal Down, C. Trietline, 6-11-6 .. Caswell 4
425 0-pp0 Soy Sauce, Mrs S. Richardson, 9-11-6
[illegible]

7-4 Very Light ... 7-1 Welcome Handshake, 10-1 Lysippe, 16-1 others.

2.45 GROBY CHASE (Maidens: £888: 2m)

[illegible]

3.15 NOMAD HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o novices: £690: 2m)

[illegible]

Wetherby programme

1.0 TOCKWITH HURDLE (Selling Handicap: £523: 2m)

[illegible]

1.30 COLLINGHAM CHASE (Novices: £1,129: 2m)

[illegible]

2.0 HEALAUGH HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o novices: £690: 2m)

[illegible]

2.30 KESWICK CHASE (Handicap: £1,576: 3m)

2 C0-f3 Ballet Lord (CD), N. Crump, 10-11-8 Hawkins
3 2121 Tommy Joe, M. Dickinson, 11-11-3 .... Pimlott
4 /0f3 Brawny Scot (CD), G. Richards, 11-10-9 Barry

8-11 Tommy Joe, 2-1 Ballet Lord, 6-1 Brawny Scot.

3.0 WIKE CHASE (Handicap: £1,643: 2½m)

2 1-32f Major Thompson, M. H. Easterby, 7-12-1 Mr Thomson Jones
3 4f4/ True Wish (C), M. Dickinson, 9-12-0 Carmody
4 140f Castle Arch (CD), R. Woodhouse, 9-12-0 Tuck
5 2231 King Vulture, G. Richards, 8-12-0 Mr Todhunter 7
6 -012p Fidler On The Hoof, T. Usher, 13-11-10 Atkins
9 4p01 Bobbie Gordon (C), R. Whitaker, 11-10-12 Bowker
11 3212 Swift Albany, R. Robinson, 7-10-11 .. Pimlott
12 3308 Carnival Day, F. Fairhurst, 10-10-9 Fairhurst
13 2330 Princess Token, J. Gill, 9-10-5 .... Mr Gill 4
14 11-03 Flittermore (CD), R. E. Peacock, 10-10-3 O'Neill

7-4 Major Thompson, 7-2 King Vulture, 11-2 Fidler On The Hoof, 8-1 True Wish, 10-1 Swift Albany, 14-1 Castle Arch, 16-1 Bobbie Gordon, 20-1 others.

3.30 HEALAUGH HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o novices: £690: 2m)

1 1000 Be Friendly Too (D), W. Wright, 11-3 Carmody
2 41 Caroline Lamb, Miss S. Hall, 11-3 D. Wilkinson 4
5 1 Summary (D), M. H. Easterby, 11-3 A. Brown
8 00 Down T's Me, J. Berry, 10-10 .... Houlker 7
9 63 Duke of Connaught, M. W. Easterby, 10-10 Tuck
12 2 Mirthful, W. Elsey, 10-10 .... Flint
13 000 Mr Pelit, P. Asquith, 10-10 .... Dudley 7
14 Rock Concert, R. Whitaker, 10-10 .... Bowker
15 Whisper A Word, E. Weymes, 10-10 Hawkins

9-4 Summary, 11-4 Caroline Lamb, 4-1 Mirthful, 9-2 Duke of Connaught, 10-1 Be Friendly Too, 14-1 others.

Wetherby selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.0 Rebecca Maid. 1.30 Jonathan Seagull. 2.0 My Timmy. 2.30 Tommy Joe. 3.0 Major Thompson. 3.30 Mirthful.

Leicester selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
12.45 Dutch Challenger. 1.15 Ankus. 1.45 Song of Life. 2.15 Go Wimpy. 2.45 Prince Fury. 3.15 Toondra.

Chepstow results

[illegible]

Wolverhampton

[illegible]

Table tennis

Welsh seek to join the English league

By Richard Streeton

A reminder of the long term expansion possible to the English national league has come with applications from two leading Welsh clubs to take part next season. The requests from Cardiff City and Gwent have been agreed by the English association's management committee, whose national council are expected to approve in April.

Cardiff City and Gwent will presumably be added to the second division south, unless the two regional lower divisions are completely reorganized. The chance for Welsh players to meet more experienced opposition regularly is understood to have been a factor in the two applications. English officials clearly feel that such an expression of interest should be recognized as they continue their efforts to build up the national league.

Certainly some administrative problems lie ahead, though nothing that cannot be surmounted. The additional travelling that Welsh clubs will bring was one aspect discussed, also the matter of having "outside" members subject to the disciplinary rules and fixture commitments of a separate national association. It could even be that the English national league will have to be renamed. Glamorgan, however, already play in the English table tennis county championship without too many problems arising.

The Czechoslovakian world-ranked players, Milan Orlowski and Josef Dvoracek, will compete at next weekend's Cleveland Open at Thornaby after Thursday night's European league game with England at Belper. Robert Potton and Graham Sandley will represent England in Saturday's team event while Soham, Ellenborough, Sealink Milton Keynes, Macleans Maidenhead and Ormesby, from the national league, have helped increase the entries to 16 in the men's event. For the individual events on Sunday, both Desmond Douglas, the England No. 1, and John Hilton, the European titleholder, will be back from West German league commitments.

The draw was made yesterday for the English national championships, sponsored by Norwich Union, at the Black Lion leisure centre, Gillingham, from February 12-14. Douglas should meet either Paul Day or Max Crimmins for a place in the men's final as he attempts to win this title for the third year in succession and fourth time in all. Hilton is top seeded in the other half and is due to come up against Potton.

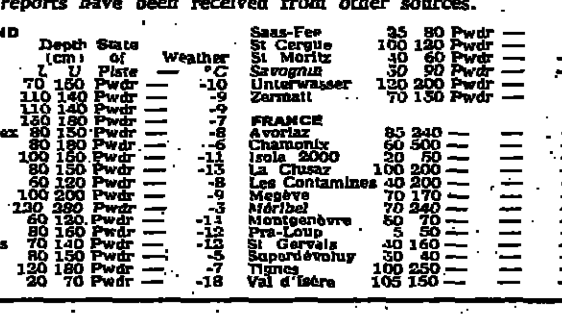
Men's singles, first half: *D. Douglas v R. Namdjou; G. Lambert v P. Beck; A. Fletcher v M. Oakley; N. Eckersley v C. Chapman; M. Sneader v M. Francis; D. Harding v L. Smith; J. Payne v C. Prean; J. Burleton v *K. Jackson; *P. Day v S. Proffitt; D. Constance v R. Oldfield; C. Wilson v N. Jarvis; P. Bradbury v qualifier 2; B. Johns v J. Souter; qualifier 4 v I. Horsham; S. Harmer v K. Fellows; W. Percival v *M. Crimmins.

Second half: *R. Potton v A. Lamprell; D. Barr v R. Jermyn; J. Walker v I. Kenyon; B. Johnson v G. Baker; M. Mitchell v S. Holloway; T. Martin v P. McQueen; D. Parker v S. Moore; qualifier 1 v *C. Sandley; *D. Johnson v J. Kennedy; M. Smith v K. Richardson; H. Buist v S. Mills; J. Kitchener v S. Andrews; J. Proffitt v qualifier 3; P. D'Arcy v K. Satchell; A. Wellman v D. Wells; L. Eadie v *J. Hilton.

Women's singles, first half: *L. Jarvis, bye; A. Mitchell v J. Bellinger; bye, C. Maiser, bye, K. Smith; C. Knight, bye; A. Stevenson v V. Taylor; G. Pritchard v L. Bellinger; bye, *K. Witt.

Second half: A. Gordon, bye; Joanne Heath v M. Reeves; S. Hunt v E. Shields; bye, M. Hill; M. Smith, bye; S. Sandley v S. Midgley; Jane Heath v H. Williams; bye, *J. Hammersley.

* A seed.



Hilton, European title holder, back from West Germany.

Hockey

In short, England are cornered by Spain

From Sydney Friskin
Karachi, Jan 12

England 1 Spain 2

Jean-Luis Coghen, a Spaniard with French connexions, must be one of the happiest men in this city today. He turned defeat into victory by converting two short corners against England in the only match today of the third Champion's Trophy tournament, sponsored by PIA.

For the first time in three matches, England met a side who knew how to handle their short corners. West Germany had nine and converted none, Australia earned 14 with one conversion but today Spain scored from two out of four.

England lost their grip on a match which was theirs for the taking. A half-chance was brilliantly seized in the third minute after which they could have established at least a three-goal lead by the interval. Spain, happily reprieved, were a completely transformed side in the second half.

In defence England were sound with their tackling, but less productive at halfback and of the forwards only Rule ran into the opposition with purpose and meaning. He could, with proper support, prove effective in the future. If England had won they would have taken second place in the table.

Everything looked right at the start for England, when Bhaura scored from a centre by Dodds. Midway in the first half Rule set up a fine chance for Bhaura, but a foot came in the way of the ball.

Not until the twenty-first minute did Spain have their first peep at the England goal. They forced a short corner but Coghen's shot was well smothered at the top of the circle. Then England stormed the Spanish citadel, only to see a shot by Brookeman go whistling past the far post.

The first hint of Spanish restoration was given in the tenth minute of the second half, when Pellon came along on the left to draw Taylor out of goal and force a long corner. They began to find gaps which had earlier escaped their notice and in the nineteenth minute Coghen converted the first short corner in this period. A minute later another shot went crashing through.

Several assaults by England were then beaten back. A long corner and a short one came to nothing and with time ticking by the Spaniards became more vociferous. In the end, Rule set up the last chance with a back-pass which found its way to Brookeman. His shot was hard and true but the Spanish goalkeeper saved.

Most of Pakistan's host of hockey supporters had by this morning recovered from the shock of their 1—0 defeat yesterday by the Netherlands. The more sober-minded do not view it as a national calamity. Among them is Air Marshal Nur Khan, the President of the Pakistan Hockey Federation, who is personally relieved for the time being of the burden of having to win or remain unbeaten. Pakistan had not lost a tournament match since the Montreal Olympic Games of 1976.

The Air Marshal said that the Pakistan team had been facing selection problems

The fate of next year's champion's trophy event hangs in the balance. It cannot be held in January, as it would be too soon after the World Cup, but could be moved to Lahore in March or April at which time the climate is cooler than Karachi. But the Ten Nations Tournament in Melbourne at the end of next year poses a problem, in which case the Air Marshal hinted that the Champion's Trophy might not be staged in 1982. Both the World Cup and Champion's Trophy were proposed by Pakistan.

ENGLAND: I. C. B. Taylor, J. L. Duthie, R. D. A. Dodds, D. Craig, A. J. Wallace, S. S. Khohar, D. G. Westcott (sub, M. Precious), N. Hughes (captain), R. H. Brookeman, K. S. Bhaura (sub, G. N. Francis), C. Rule.

SPAIN: J. Garcia, J. L. Coghen, R. Cabot, J. Malgosa, J. Cabot, J. Arbos (captain), J. Pellon, J. Monegal, P. Monsalve, C. Roca, R. Geralda.

Umpires: D. Meredith (Australia) and Shamsuz Zaman (Pakistan).

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Netherlands	2	2	0	0	8	5	4
W Germany	2	1	1	0	7	2	3
Pakistan	2	1	0	1	5	3	2
England	3	0	2	1	4	5	2
Spain	3	1	0	2	5	12	2
Australia	2	0	1	1	7	9	1

Squash rackets

Ranking list bears little relation to current form

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

The first 1981 ranking list issued by the International Squash Players' Association, the men's professional organization, is a computerized assessment of results throughout 1980 and, inevitably, contains placings that would not commend themselves to any seeding committee meeting this month.

Geoff Hunt, the world champion, is listed second behind Qamar Zaman. At No 10 is Jahangir Khan, who is supposed to be only 17 years old. Jahangir beat both Zaman and Mohibullah Khan (No 3) to win the Pakistan open championship and may reasonably be regarded as Hunt's strongest challenger for the British open championship, to be played at Bromley

The rankings include 30 players. Four nations have five or more players in the list, which confirms the familiar supremacy of Pakistan, Australia, Britain and Egypt. The only other nations represented are New Zealand and South Africa. The British players ranked are Jonah Barrington at 8, Gawain Briars, 11, Philip Kenyon, 13, John Easter, 24, Ian Robinson, 25, and John le Lievre, 26.

The top 10 are:— 1, Q. Zaman (Pakistan); 2, G. Hunt (Australia); 3, Mohibullah Khan (Pakistan); 4, H. Jahan (Pakistan); 5, G. Alauddin (Pakistan); 6, B. Brownlee (New Zealand); 7, Maqsood Ahmed (Pakistan); 8, J. Barrington (Britain); 9, G. Awad (Egypt); 10, Jahangir Khan (Pakistan).

Jahangir is top seed for the inaugural British under-23 open championship to be played at Wembley from January 24 to 30. The superficially arbitary age restriction is based on the fact that in recent years the winners of the British amateur championship were mostly under 23. There is no longer an amateur championship because distinctions between amateurs and professionals have been discarded, but it is hoped that the new event will serve a purpose similar to that of its predecessor: by giving the new generation useful experience of first class international competition before they become serious contenders for the British open

The seeding suggests that the last eight will line up as follows:— Jahangir v R. Holmes (South Africa), R. Hill (Australia) v S. Bateman (Britain), A. Naylor (Britain) v R. Norman (New Zealand), and T. Wilkinson (Zimbabwe) v G. Briars (Britain).

For the record

Tennis

FORT MYERS: Women's singles final: A. Kiyomura beat K. Cummings, 6—3, 6—2. Doubles final: R. Blount and D. Morrison beat Dr R. Richards and J. Portman, 6—1, 6—3.

BOGOTA: Davis Cup, American zone, north section, first round: Colombia beat Canada, 3—2.

GUAYAQUIL: Davis Cup, American zone, south section, first round: Ecuador level with Uruguay, 2—2.

TAIPEI: Davis Cup, Eastern zone, first round: Indonesia lead Taiwan, 2—1.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: San Antonio Spurs 137, Washington Bullets 106; Milwaukee Bucks 123, Phoenix Suns 109; San Diego Clippers 115, Kansas City Kings 105; Golden State Warriors 106, Seattle Supersonics 98; Los Angeles Lakers 117, Detroit Pistons 108.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 4, Philadelphia Flyers 2; Toronto Maple Leafs 5, New York Rangers 3; Buffalo Sabres 4, Los Angeles Kings 4; Edmonton Oilers 6, Quebec Nordiques 3; Chicago Black Hawks 2, Calgary Flames 1.

Cycling

BREMEN: Six-day race, fourth day standings: 1, P. Sercu (Belgium) and A. Fritz (WG) 131 pts; 2, W. Peffgen (WG) and G. Frank (Denmark) 100; 3, G. Braun (WG) and R. Pijnen (Netherlands) 44; one lap back: 4, H. Schuetz (WG) and R. Hermann (Liechtenstein) 118; 5, D. Clark and D. Allan (Australia) 55.

Boxing

STOCKHOLM: Amateur tournament: Light-middleweight: F. Fanoe (Denmark) beat S. Rally (GB), pts. Lightweight: F. Geoffrey (France) beat M. O'Brien (GB), pts. Featherweight: Ali ben Maghenia (Sweden) beat R. Burwood (GB), third round.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Crans Montana	70	120	Good	Varied	Good	Fair	-5
Good skiing on piste							
Davos	100	200	Good	Varied	Good	Sun	-11
Good skiing on piste							
Flaine	115	375	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	-7
Good skiing above 2000m							
Kitzbühel	70	180	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-8
Good skiing in good sunshine							
Les Arcs	75	190	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-6
Rocky patches on steep slopes							
Verbier	70	200	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	-5
Piste becoming hard							
Villars	100	150	Good	Varied	—	Fine	-5
Sunny skiing on a firm base							
Wengen	100	200	Good	Varied	Good	—	-20
Some excellent skiing							
Wildschönau	150	200	Good	Heavy	Good	Fine	-9
Excellent skiing conditions							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources.

SWITZERLAND

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Adelboden	70	150	Pwdr	—	-10
Andermatt	110	140	Pwdr	—	-9
Arosa	110	140	Pwdr	—	-9
Braunwald	150	180	Pwdr	—	-7
Chateau d'Oex	80	150	Pwdr	—	-8
Disentis	80	180	Pwdr	—	-6
Engelberg	100	150	Pwdr	—	-11
Gstaad	80	150	Pwdr	—	-13
Kandersteg	60	120	Pwdr	—	-8
Klosters	100	200	Pwdr	—	-9
Laax Flims	230	280	Pwdr	—	-3
Lenk	60	120	Pwdr	—	-11
Lenzerheide	80	160	Pwdr	—	-12
Les Diablerets	70	140	Pwdr	—	-13
Leysin	80	150	Pwdr	—	-5
Mürren	120	180	Pwdr	—	-7
Pontresina	20	70	Pwdr	—	-18
Saas-Fee	35	80	Pwdr	—	-9
St Cergue	100	120	Pwdr	—	-6
St Moritz	40	60	Pwdr	—	-15
Savognin	30	90	Pwdr	—	-10
Unterwasser	120	200	Pwdr	—	-9
Zermatt	70	150	Pwdr	—	-9

FRANCE

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Avoriaz	85	240	—	—	—
Chamonix	60	500	—	—	—
Isola 2000	20	50	—	—	—
La Clusaz	100	200	—	—	—
Les Contamines	40	200	—	—	—
Megève	70	170	—	—	—
Méribel	70	240	—	—	—
Montgenèvre	50	70	—	—	—
Pra-Loup	5	50	—	—	—
St Gervais	40	160	—	—	—
Superdévoluy	30	40	—	—	—
Tignes	100	250	—	—	—
Val d'Isère	105	150	—	—	—

Skiing

Second victory for Miss de Agostini

Schruns, Austria, Jan 12.—Doris de Agostini, of Switzerland, swept to the second World Cup victory of her career today on a downhill track that proved too tough for two leading rivals. The Swiss World Cup leader, Marie-Thérès Nadig, and Austria's Cornelia Pröll, winner of last Thursday's downhill at Pfronten, both shot off the course at a sharp right-hand bend near the finish and were disqualified.

Miss de Agostini, aged 22, followed them down the winding 2,130 metres track with smooth elegance, gathering speed on the lower slopes and maintaining perfect balance as she negotiated the last abrupt turn on the steep descent to the finishing line. She recorded one minute 17.92 seconds

The American, Cindy Nelson, was second in 1:18.46 and the West German, Irene Epple, third in 1:18.78. Although Miss Nadig's elimination meant she collected no points, she retained the lead in the World Cup overall standings with 138 points.

Miss de Agostini's only previous World Cup win was in a downhill race at Bad Gastein, Austria, in 1976. "The track was well prepared, but very fast, with one bend after another", she said. "The last part was the most difficult and it was there that I secured my victory. I took the final decisive bend well. This has helped my self-confidence."

Miss Nadig was first down the track, and clocked the day's fastest intermediate time of 46.22 seconds over the upper stretches. But as she swung right into the final right-hand bend, her speed carried her over to the left and she slid outside a control gate stake and off the track. The same mishap befell Miss Pröll. The Austrian girl thrashed the air with her ski sticks in frustration as she skidded out of contention.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL: 1, D. de Agostini (Switzerland) 1min 17.92secs; 2, C. Nelson (US) 1:18.46; 3, I. Epple (WG) 1:18.78; 4, C. Attica (France) 1:18.84; 5, H. Preuss (US) 1:19.08; 6, H. Wenzel (Liechtenstein) 1:19.26.

DOWNHILL STANDINGS (after five events): 1, D. de Agostini 80pts; 2, C. Pröll (Austria) 56; 3, M-T. Nadig (Switzerland) 52; 4, I. Epple 51; 5, J. Soltysova (Czechoslovakia) 48; 6, C. Nelson 40.

WOMEN'S OVERALL WORLD CUP STANDINGS: 1, M-T. Nadig 138pts; 2, P. Pelen (France) 114; 3, F. Serrat (France) 104; 4, I. Epple 96; 5, E. Hess (Switzerland) and D. de Agostini 80.

WOMEN'S TEAM STANDINGS (after 12 races): 1, Switzerland 381pts; 2, France 280; 3, United States 251; 4, West Germany 188; 5, Austria 166; 6, Italy 144.

NATIONS CUP (combined performances men's and women's teams): 1, Switzerland 691pts; 2, Austria 634; 3, United States 408; 4, France 396; 5, Italy 273; 6, West Germany 256.

LIBEREC: World Cup: 70m jump: 1, R. Ruud (Norway) 234.2pts; 2, H. Wallner (Austria) 233.6; 3, P. Sumin (USSR) 225.6; 4, P. Kokkonen (Finland) 224.8; 5, A. Kogler (Austria) 222.4; 6, V. Chernyaev (USSR) 220.7. Overall: 1, A. Kogler 98pts; 2, H. Neuper (Austria) 97; 3, R. Ruud 87; 4, P. Bergerud (Norway) 70; 5, P. Pulkkonen (Finland), H. Wallner 56. National standings: 1, Austria 275; 2, Norway 187; 3, Finland 149; 4, EG 45; 5, Canada 44; 6, USSR 39.

THOUNE, Switzerland: European Cup, men's downhill: 1, F. Heinzer (Switzerland) 1min 58.51sec; 2, F. Stornig (Austria) 1:59.69; 3, E. Riedelsperger (Austria) 2:0.18; 4, D. Kerr (Canada) 2:0.24.



Seamen listening to speeches in Dover Town Hall.

Why seamen are going all out for the money

When the shipowners gathered to meet the media on the eve of the seamen's "guerrilla" strike, there was only one veteran who could call on first-hand experience of the shattering 47 days of 1966.

He was Mr John Whitworth, deputy director-general of the General Council of British Shipping, who recalled in a tricky imitation Scots accent what it was like dealing with the then general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, Mr Bill Hogarth. Every time the employers upped their offer, the Hogarthian response was "Can we no' have a wee bit more?"

The same salami tactics are being employed to some effect by the NUS negotiators this time round, but Mr Whitworth discerns "a difference, and a major one". He went on: "In those days there was a widespread feeling among ratings that they were getting a very raw deal and this was expressed in resolutions carried by acclamation at their conference.

"On comparability levels, their position was not a good one. I think today their total earnings level is a very favourable one, and I don't believe there is a widespread feeling of grievance among seamen today."

That view from St Mary Axe, the City headquarters of the shipping employers hung with portraits of visiting royalty, is now being tested on the quayside.

The dispute is about money: how much the industry can afford to pay, and how the pay packet should be made up. The employers argue that wage costs are cutting the industry's competitive edge, and that even the "final" offer of 12 per cent will take its toll in lost jobs and ships sold. They point to pay rises totalling 54 per cent over the last three years, during which period one-fifth of the United Kingdom fleet has been sold or scrapped at a cost of 8,000 officers' and ratings' jobs.

Faced with determined pressure from the NUS, the employers first conceded 9 per cent—protesting that even such a settlement would accelerate the decline of the merchant marine. Then it was edged up to 9½ per cent, and finally to 10½ per cent. The seamen went to ballot with an executive recommendation to reject, and in a 45 per cent poll the offer was thrown out by 7,339 votes to 5,635.

Enter Acas, left, and after three days in the Page Street greenhouse the employers were ready to move on the final and most contentious aspect of the claim—overtime rates. The device of a new enhanced overtime rate for Sunday work pushed the offer up to 12 per cent, but this was not enough to satisfy the seamen and their negotiators walked out to step up their hitherto sporadic action.

The NUS simply does not have much faith in the shipowners' arguments over ability to pay. Drawing on the stock market performance of shipping company shares, the seamen argue: "It seems clear that the profitability of the shipping industry in 1980 should be better than British industry as a whole". Shipping firms' share prices are reported to have increased by eight per cent against the FT all-share index They quote an optimistic forecast for profits from influential analysts Phillips and Drew, and a Shipping Review report that first-half profits for 1980 are seven per cent up, with markets firm despite fuel costs and the strength of sterling.

But it is not just a matter of how much, but also how it shall be paid. The seamen contend that overtime has been systematically cut since the last pay settlement by about six hours a man, so that even if it was attractive on other grounds, the enhanced overtime device would not actually guarantee higher pay for every rating.

By their calculation, qualified seamen presently earn £111.97 for an average 66-hour week, whereas the average for all manual workers is cited as £111.10 for 45 hours. On this basis, the NUS calculates that seamen work 47 per cent more hours for 31 per cent less pay than their shore-based comparators.

It is through this statistical jungle that the Acas conciliators were attempting to hack a path when the seamen's leaders evidently decided that heightened confrontation would yield better results than conciliation. The employers point to the union's reluctance to hold a secret ballot for a national strike as support for their view that the men do not want an all-out conflict. The union counters: "We learned lessons in the 1966 strike, and we believe this form of industrial action is more effective than a national strike as such." And as even the union officials privately concede: "We shall see."

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

FACTS OF THE SEAMEN'S DISPUTE

The NUS claim, lodged September 19, 1980, was for a substantial increase in basic rates; the "efficient service pay" of £5 a week to rank for overtime and leave pay; and an increase in the overtime premium rate. The final offer of the General Council of British Shipping, due to be withdrawn at midnight tonight is:

1. An increase of £6 to £70 in the basic weekly pay of qualified seamen;
2. Ordinary overtime rate increased to £2.03 per hour;
3. A new enhanced overtime rate of £2.44 for hours worked on Sundays;
4. Other rates of pay and overtime to be increased pro rata;
5. Enhanced overtime rate to be payable for Saturday and Bank Holiday overtime worked from January 2, 1982;
6. A detailed survey under Acas auspices on the nature and extent of ratings' hours "with a view to establishing data which would facilitate consideration of this aspect of employment conditions in the future". To be completed by the end of 1981 if possible.

There are 29,000 ratings in the United Kingdom merchant fleet, working on nearly 1,200 ships with a total deadweight tonnage of 36 million. The fleet is "rich in high technology" and the average age of vessels is about seven years. But over the last three years nearly 350 ships have been sold or scrapped.

In the Anniversaries of 1981 (*January 5*) *the date of death of* Louis Auguste Blanqui *should have read* 1881, *that of* Picasso's *birth* October 25, 1881, *and that of* Carlyle's *death* February 5, 1881. *The play The Romans in Britain, mentioned in the* Review of the Year (December 31, 1980) *is by* Howard Brenton, *not* Edward Bond.

William Rees-Mogg on the theory of business cycles in the economy

The cause of depression in prosperity

The upswing of the cycle prepares for the downswing . . . it is therefore deflation rather than debt-building which points towards the restoration of future prosperity

Throughout the history of the study of economics economists have concentrated on subjects of immediate importance. In periods of deflation and high unemployment, they have developed employment theories. In *periods of inflation*, they have developed monetary theories. It is therefore natural in 1981, with the severe world recession, that there should be renewed interest in the theory of business cycles.

Between 1945 and 1973, the experience of business cycles was of such a mild character that there was only moderate interest in the theory underlying them. For the most interesting theoretical discussions, we have therefore to look back to work done before the Second World War and, in particular, to the work of the German-American economist, Joseph A. Schumpeter, who published his classical work on "Business Cycles" in 1938.

Schumpeter's work has the merit of being historical in character and *avoiding a simple single theory of the* causation of business cycles. He recurred to the question of business cycles in his History of Economic Analysis, which was published after his death in 1952. He regarded cycles as having both monetary and what might be termed 'real' causes. The monetary analysis of the business cycle was principally developed by the Austrian school of von Mises and von Hayek. It was also developed in the United States by that very great economist, Professor Irving Fisher.

Fisher's monetary theory is the simpler of the two and chiefly rests on the undoubted fact that in a period of prosperity debts are accumulated—a development which reaches a point at which the liquidation of debt becomes inevitable. The Fisher cycle is *like a pump in which debt and deflation* represent the two strokes of the piston. The debt builds up to a point at which it cannot be sustained; the deflation restores the conditions in which further expansion is possible. There are three points to note. The upswing of the cycle prepares for the downswing, and vice versa. It is therefore deflation, rather than debt building, which points towards the restoration of future prosperity. Both processes are self correcting. Both unfortunately have a tendency to overshoot.

The Austrian theory is more sophisticated. At the beginning of a period of recovery, the banks are very liquid and therefore lend money at low interest rates. This leads to extra investment in plant and equipment because the margin between the cost of capital and the profitability of investment is abnormally high. As the liquidity of the banks is drawn down, interest rates rise and much investment ceases to be profitable. At that point recession intervenes *in order to restore the* equilibrium between interest rates and profitability.

If the balance between return on capital and interest rates is the control system of expansion and recession, then levels of interest rates are particularly significant. High government borrowing pushes up interest rates, and excessive expendi*ture can, in these circumstances*, help to cause recession.

The "real" explanations are not very far from this. They also tend to concentrate on the characteristic fluctuation of the purchase of plant and equipment; it is the capital goods industries which tend, though not uniformly, to suffer most in a depression and it is the recovery of the capital goods industries which most surely marks a real revival of prosperity.

Whether this is seen as a monetary cycle which controls the level of spending on capital goods, or an independent cycle of demand for *capital goods, does not greatly matter*, as it is clear that the two theories are compatible with each other. Any theory has to have some monetary component and some real component if it is not to overlook some of the observed facts.

Perhaps the key sentence which explains the formation of business cycles is that of the nineteenth century French *economist. Clement* Juglar, who wrote "the only cause of depression is prosperity". All business cycle theories depend on this idea of a phase of prosperity which overshoots, reaches a crisis at its climax and is followed by a phase of liquidation in which the excesses of various kinds, monetary and real, are corrected. Prosperity exaggerates; it exaggerates interest rates and debts and wages, and demand for capital goods; it exaggerates prices; there comes a time when "la commedia è finita".

What we lack in 1981 is a reconciliation of the theory of business cycles with post-Keynesian monetary theory. Whatever Lord Keynes may have intended, post-Keynes monetary theory and the actual monetary conduct of governments has largely been designed—with perhaps too much success—to eliminate depressions. British governments, until the present Conservative Government, have mostly felt that their reelection depended upon the *unbroken maintenance of prosperity*. In British economic policy, the doctrine of unbroken prosperity was enshrined by the wartime White Paper on full employment. But if you succeed in eliminating the corrective process of recession you perpetuate the process of exaggeration; you build up the explosive power of the cyclical climax.

*In the post-war period the exaggera*tions have taken somewhat different forms in different countries. In some it has been industrial relations, in others inflation, in others foreign debt which has run out of control. But a prolonged period in which all the pressures run in one direction not only creates economic distortions, but a strong expectation that the distortions will go further in the future. This has applied particularly to the world wide expectation of inflation.

If the causes of depression are the distortions produced by prosperity, then the better the success in maintaining an unbroken prosperity over a long period the more serious the depression that is likely to follow. The greater the boom, the greater the slump. Only when the elements of distortion and overshoot in this long prosperity have been corrected, will the ground have been laid for the next cycle of recovery. Policy ought therefore to accept the cycle, but to try to reduce the overshoot both of boom and slump.

Unfortunately, we also have to contend with the short-term cycles of democratic politics. Politicians cannot survive depressions. If we take American evidence, the President in office in 1929 was defeated in 1932. The party in office in the recession of 1974 was defeated in 1976. The President in office in the milder recession of 1980 was defeated in a landslide. There is no lack of similar *evidence in other countries*.

There is therefore little risk that governments will fail to try to smooth the course of recessions, and a much greater risk that they will try to prevent any correction to the prosperity their electorates naturally prefer. It is in this light that we should see the problems of the Thatcher Government. The business cycle is in a *phase of depression*, but the distortions produced by the long post-war boom have by no means been eliminated from the British or the world economy. Mrs Thatcher is still concentrating on the distortion rather than the depression; she is probably right to do so, but the failure to limit public spending and therefore public borrowing has been the great weakness of her government's policy.

Bernard Levin

Is that a libel hanging on your wall?

It sounds like one of A. P. Herbert's *Misleading Cases*, but there are those, I feel, for whom it may be no joke: at last, somebody has been done for libel over a painting. The said libel was contained in a work by a Mr Georges, entitled "The Mugging of the Muse", which portrays a partly-clothed young lady being set upon with knives in a dark alley by two assailants bearing the lineaments of two of the artist's fellow-painters, Messrs Siani and Silberman, who proved, at any rate to the satisfaction of the jury, that the picture implied that they were "violent criminals or at least artists intent on murdering art".

Peace, peace, dear office lawyers: all this happened in far-off New York, though if it will make you happier I am perfectly content to add that I take no sides in the matter, offer no opinion on the justice of the verdict or the closeness of the alleged likenesses, and for that matter express no view on the appropriateness of the damages ($30,000 a head). All I want to say, really, is that the case does undoubtedly open up new vistas, and jolly ones, at that.

I suppose the oddest vehicle for a libel hitherto known was the open visiting-card left at Oscar Wilde's club by the "screaming scarlet Marquess". "To Oscar Wilde", it read, "posing as a somdomite". (That spelling of the fatal word was the Marquess's own; no doubt the state of rage he was in made him careless.) I have always wondered about the phrasing: why "*posing as*"? Could it be that even Queensberry feared to go all the way to the direct accusation? Anyway, the hall porter, as we know, put the card in an envelope and gave it to Wilde when he arrived: the evidence at the trial was that the porter did not understand the words but sensed that they would be better concealed. (A dozen or so years ago, by the way, I mentioned the card and the action of the club servant in something I was writing, and blow me if history didn't tiptoe in with her own visiting-card: I got a letter from the daughter of the hall porter in the case.)

I think that Mr Georges, the unsuccessful defendant in the American case, has improved on the Marquess's notion; libel by painting is a most strikingly original idea, particularly since this one was genuinely pictorial, as opposed, say, to a representation of a brick wall bearing graffitic words such as "Sir Anthony Grogblossom, QC, is a roaring poofdah". (A. P. Herbert did in fact compose a hardly less ingenious case, in which the words complained of were spoken on a gramophone record, and the lawyers waxed fat on the question—vital in English law—of whether they constituted a libel or a slander. In the House of Lords hearing, Lord Lick cited the case of Silvertop v The Stepney Guardians, in which a man had trained a parrot to say three times after *meals "Councillor Wart has not* washed today", and was held to have libelled the plaintiff. But A. P. Herbert was joking.)

Of course, the American case cannot possibly be the first time an action for libel *might* have been mounted over a painting, though I imagine that most of the earlier possibilities would have concerned portraits that the sitter thought less than flattering, even if the artist did not intend them to be. Sir Winston Churchill, by all accounts, was so incensed by Graham Sutherland's portrait of him that he might easily have sued for libel, and I have always thought that *any* portrait by *Annigoni should be held to con*stitute *prima facie* evidence of defamation. (As for Madame Tussaud's, nothing short of criminal libel would suffice, though an action over a waxwork would be even stranger and jollier than one over a painting.)

The point about the New York case, however, is that it was, or at least was held to be, a consciously adverse *comment* on the plaintiffs, and for that it is not easy to think of a precedent. Géricault's *Raft of the Medusa* pointed the finger of a deadly accusation, and is indeed the pictorial equivalent of Zola's *J'accuse*; but it portrays only the victims, not the criminals, and the spectator was left to supply the names in the indictment. Of course, the history of art is full of pictures of alleged tyrants tyrannizing, alleged murderers murdering and alleged traitors betraying, to say nothing of a substantial assortment of alleged naughty persons a-mollocking when the sukebind is out, but it is noticeable that these are always *past* sinners, artists customarily having been seized with discretion when it came to portraying the villains among their own contemporaries. That is understandable, but a pity; the Royal Academy's Summer Show would surely have been brightened by, say, a huge Ruskin Spear (and he would certainly have been the fellow to do it) entitled *Lords Brayley, Kagan and Plurenden, Together With Sir Eric Miller, Get Up To An Immense Amount of Financial and Other Mullarkey While Sir Harold Wilson and Lady Falkender Fail, To Their Subsequent Surprise and Sorrow, To Notice Anything Going On.*

Cartoonists and caricaturists, of course, have commented adversely on their adversaries since their art was invented; but these I classify, even the greatest of them, as the pictorial equivalent of journalists, indeed of very columnists, whose job it is to criticize those in public life who demonstrate by their public activities the need for criticism of them. (No, madame, the Raphael Cartoons in the Victoria and Albert Museum are not a series of biting comments on the author of *The Glittering Prizes*.)

I have never believed that Cromwell told Lely to put in all the warts (we have only Horace Walpole's word for it, and that old fribble would much rather have told a false good anecdote than repeated a true bad one), and I am quite sure that he didn't mean it, even if he said it. Lely did, of course, put in the warts, at least the big one in the centre of Oliver's forehead; he took care, however, to make it look odd but distinguished, not disgusting. Today, Lady Bababblacksheep may tell Mr Terence Cuneo to paint her just as he sees her, but I dare say that what she means is that she will be much obliged if he will endeavour to make her look indistinguishable, at least in a dim light, from the Rokeby Venus, or even Miss Anna Ford, and although milady may be disappointed if the result is closer to the truth than she would wish, she would have genuine ground for a solicitor's letter if he went past the truth in the opposite direction and made her look like—well, well, we don't want to set off the litigation ourselves, do we?



Jan van Eyck's Arnolfini Marriage: a suitable case?
National Gallery

The greatest missed opportunity for a lawsuit over a painting is surely Mrs Giovanni Arnolfini (nee *Cenami*) v Jan van Eyck. She could have taken *him to the cleaners (or perhaps the restorers)*, for scholars agree that the picture is of the couple on their wedding-day, yet the merest glance at it makes clear that the artist has painted the lady to look as though she has been in the pudding-club for about eight and a half months, a fact to which even the little dog in the foreground would testify, and if van Eyck had tried to maintain that the whole thing is an optical illusion caused by the way she is holding her bunched-up skirt it would only have increased *the damages*.

All in all, I think I prefer the legal risks of the writer's trade to those of the painter's. If I say of a politician that he bears a marked resemblance to a pig, a rat and a weasel, and that in view of what I know about his character I am not in the least surprised, the only *question* for the jury will be whether my words are fair comment on a matter of public interest. If I *painted* the politician similarly, and they also had to decide what the *picture* was *supposed* to convey, it would keep the *lawyers* in cream buns for a century. The justices of the American Supreme Court would be well advised to lay in a stock of headache-powders, as well as pencils, against the day when Siani and Silberman v Georges reaches them.

LONDON DIARY

Will Sir Richard win the Surrey gold cup?

Londoners will know tonight the result of the contest for the richest land development prize currently on offer anywhere in Europe—the £150 million contract to transform the redundant Surrey Commercial Docks, a mile downstream from Tower Bridge.

At this late stage all the smart money is going on Sir Richard Siefert, the prolific and maligned architect who gave birth to Centre Point and the National Westminster Tower. The Siefert consortium, known as Lysander Estates and also involving Costain Construction, Phoenix Assurance, Lazards and Sefri, a French construction company, is the clear favourite among the four serious bidders left in the race.

I gather it has been a close contest between Lysander and the second favourite, a consortium headed by Associated Dairies in which Mrs Shirley Williams and John Silkin, a former Labour planning and local government minister, have an interest. Lysander is said to have beaten its nearest rival by a nose, because it is regarded as offering the more financially viable of the two schemes.

It is certainly the more grandiose. The Siefert men propose a vast *exhibition centre*, more than half a million square feet of offices, a large shopping centre, hotel and 250 houses, all set about with greenery and water. The rival ASDA consortium has criticized the Siefert vision as being simply a random collection of single-site large developments thrown together and presented as a total urban plan.

The ASDA architects have gone for smaller-scale development, or what they call "fine-grain planning", with low-rise buildings, smaller shops, pubs, workshops and offices, with the intention of creating what they see as a town within a city.

But I must be fair to Sir Richard Siefert before he is maligned any further. When I first unveiled his plans in this space last November, his son John told me that, in spite of the firm's reputation for high-rise monsters, their Surrey Docks scheme envisaged no building higher than five storeys. "Every scheme has to be tailored to its surroundings. In the docklands we have plenty of room and this is a very low density scheme," Siefert junior told me.

Two other contenders for the contract, one led by MAB Holdings, a Dutch company, and another involving *Sainsburys*, British Home Stores and Wates the builders, are now apparently out of the running.

Southwark Council's planning and development committee will formally reach a decision at its meeting tonight, and it will be confirmed by the GLC's policy and communications committee at its meeting tomorrow. The timing of the announcement is significant: it shows that neither Southwark nor the GLC has any intention of waiting until the Urban Development Corporation begins operating later this year. The corporation could reasonably claim to have some say in the future of this, perhaps the most valuable piece of real estate in Europe, as it lies within its recently designated boundaries. But it will now have to accept a *fait accompli*.

How valuable the site is is a matter of conjecture. Although it is referred to in convenient shorthand as a £150 million project, I shall merely remind you that the Thames Barrier was described as a £170 million scheme when the first sod was dug in 1974. It was last seen rushing headlong towards £800 million, and even that figure will be out of date by lunchtime.

An inappropriate error mars the 1981 edition of the Catholic Directory *for England and Wales, which states: "Cardinals are priests of outstanding piety, judgment and ability . . . they rank as Princess of royal blood."*

A perfect-pitch

There is a glimmer of hope that London's South Bank complex Two miles upriver, may shortly have a restaurant worthy of its artistic, cultural and geographic position. The catering contract for the Royal Festival Hall and its associated concert halls has been with Ring and Brymer, nowadays a subsidiary of Trust House Forte, since 1951. Now the Greater London Council has advertised for fresh tenders.

The South Bank caterers have to run a cafeteria, several bars and coffee bars, two artists' bars, a number of reception rooms, and must be able to provide meals for conferences attended by up to 3,000 people. The turnover is more than £1,000,000 a year, but at present little of that is contributed by what should be the most beautiful restaurant in London, the Riverside restaurant in the Festival Hall, overlooking the Thames.



Concert-goers have long since ceased to remark to each other, gazing down into the refulgent pink wasteland during the intervals, how empty it always is: Sometimes there are not even any waiters in sight, all hope of any customers apparently having been abandoned. Recently a special ticket has been introduced, offering a top price seat in the auditorium and a dinner for just £10, but many tables remain empty.

None of the guide books recommends the Riverside, but Egon Ronay says he did inspect it recently. He found the food "not inedible, just very mediocre." What excites him about the future is that the GLC's advertisements speak of the possibility of "physical alterations to the layout of the restaurant and other facilities." That, he says, is sorely overdue.

"The place has a superb position and absolutely amazing potential, most particularly for lunch even more than for dinner", Ronay says. "With its colossal height it could be as beautiful as the Four Seasons restaurant in New York, which is just as high. Instead it looks like a glorified canteen, so overwhelming it is quite deflating to anyone who goes in.". As it happens the Riverside has been deputizing for the Shell Building's restaurant at lunch time lately.

The size of the South Bank's catering operations obviously limits the number of companies which can hope to challenge Ring and Brymer for their position, but anyone with ideas has to have them in by February 16.

Flights of fancy

I am aware that members of the House of Lords are often accused of being unworldly. But I did not fully appreciate quite how detached peers are from this earthly everyday life until, thumbing through the current edition of the bulletin put out by the House of Lords library, I discovered that among the list of publications available to peers "on request" is *The Flying Saucer Review*.

A quick check confirmed that this journal of sightings from other worlds is also available in the Commons library. I can only conclude that those members of both Houses of Parliament who despair of the present Government's fixed economic orbit are *scanning the heavens* for inspiration and a possible saviour from another planet, in the absence of any obvious candidate on this one.

Game losers

I hear that even the Royal Family is feeling the economic chill. Pheasants shot on the Sandringham estate by Prince Philip, Prince Charles and Prince Edward in the past week are fetching only £2 per bird in the shops, which makes them 50p cheaper than last season's bag.

Royally-killed pheasant is just one more example of a British export industry which has collapsed. The Italians and Hungarians have flooded Europe with game, destroying our once-lucrative market in France. Still, their birds don't have the same class, do they?

I wonder if this week's news that British Airways is expected to make a loss of £60 million in the current financial year has anything to do with the room number of the treasurer's department in the airline's offices at Comet House, Heathrow? It is R101.

Alan Hamilton

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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A GOVERNMENT THAT HAS FAILED

It is scarcely surprising that Mr Menachem Begin should have *clung to power in Israel for* as long as he has. His election victory four years ago had—appropriately enough for a man so wedded to biblical truths—something of the miraculous about it. Mr Begin had always been on the margin of Israeli politics, never at the centre. Suddenly, at a critical juncture in Middle East affairs, he was *given control of* the state he had served for so long and which he had helped to bring into being by running a campaign of terrorism against the British in Palestine.

Four years on, the right-wing Likud coalition over which Mr Begin has presided is a discredited political force. The Prime Minister himself is an old and sick man. Judging by recent opinion polls, the Likud's chances of re-election are slim, and Mr Begin's own chances of again achieving high office must be rated even slimmer. The roots of public displeasure lie in the Government's failure to tackle Israel's economic problems. When the Likud coalition came to power in 1977 it inherited a number of economic headaches from the Labour administration, including what was thought of at the time as an unacceptable *annual inflation rate of 35 per* cent. Yet under Mr Begin inflation has roared ahead, and is now nudging the 140 per cent mark.

Successive Finance Ministers, of whom the latest is Mr Yigael Hurwitz, *have tried and failed to* get to grips with the problem. Mr Hurwitz took over with a reputation as a tough entrepreneur who would bring his aggressive business style to the nation's economy. His resignation over teachers' pay, which has precipitated the political crisis, is very much in character.

The Begin Cabinet decided, by a clear majority, to accept the findings of an independent inquiry into teachers' pay which had recommended rises of between 30 and 60 per cent. That kind of award, Mr *Hurwitz felt, is precisely what* Israel cannot afford.

It is doubtful whether any Finance Minister, however astringent, can in fact solve overnight the endemic problems of the Israeli economy. As Mr Milton Friedman discovered when he was called in by the Begin Government to offer advice, the kind of prescriptions Mrs Thatcher found persuasive in Britain—including cuts in public spending and the attendant risk of unemployment—are politically unacceptable in Israel.

As the Zionist homeland, Israel has an obligation to absorb as many Jewish immigrants as wish to live there, and the provision of housing and jobs on a large scale can only be achieved at considerable cost to the state. Moreover, since Israel feels surrounded by several aggressive Arab states, defence spending is correspondingly high, and now accounts for some 30 per cent of the Gross National Product.

There is of course no guarantee that a different Government will be any more successful on the economic front. But the Israeli *public clearly believe that some*body else should be given the opportunity. Above all, perhaps, there is a suspicion, tending in some cases to a certainty, that the Begin administration has continued to print money—and to *rely on American financial sup*port—in order to stay in power for as long as humanly possible.

Mr Begin himself, after all, is a man of powerful political vision. What he fears above all, and wishes to postpone if not prevent, *is the return of a Labour* Government committed to undoing much of what the Likud *has set out to do in the terri*tories occupied by Israel in 1967. The future status of the West Bank, and the prospects for Palestinian self-government there, are at the heart of the current impasse in the Camp David peace process. Mr Begin earned his place in the history books by signing the Camp David treaty with Egypt in the first place. But he has subsequently proved an obstacle to progress over the West Bank, which he regards as biblical lands to which the Jewish people have a just claim.

The Labour Party, led by Mr Shimon Peres, has stopped short of promising to dismantle the Jewish settlements built in what Mr Begin refers to as "Judea and Samaria". But Labour takes a much more flexible line than the Likud, and favours various imaginative ways forward, including a federation with Jordan, a concept which may prove acceptable to the new Administration in Washington.

There is of course an outside chance that Mr Begin will be able to carry on. Constitutionally he can do so until November. He could, for example, persuade Mr Hurwitz and his tiny Rafi Party to continue supporting him, thus preserving the Likud's slender majority in the Knesset.

Yet the strain of holding together *a hodge-podge coalition of* warring factions and personalities has already led to a series of Cabinet crises, and the Government's authority has been further undermined by several political scandals. An early election will come as a relief not only to the Israelis, but to all those concerned to see further progress towards peace in the Middle East. Whether the Labour Party will gain a clear enough majority to govern without the kind of *coalition politicking* which has bedevilled Mr Begin is, however, another matter.

MR DAVID STEEL'S DECALOGUE

There are two ways of judging *Mr David Steel's ten-point pro*gramme for economic recovery: as an economic strategy for the country or as a political stratagem designed to provide common ground on which politicians of the centre could unite. It amounts to a policy of economic intervention without significantly increased public ownership, and of modified reflation. Mr Steel argues for close cooperation between government and industry along the lines practised in France, Germany and Japan; for a long-term incomes policy "which relates wage increases to economic success"; for partnership in industry and greater help for small businesses.

All of this is familiar Liberal doctrine. Some of it is sensible, though not of central importance to the running of the economy. Other items, such as the proposal for a long-term incomes policy, are of major significance but undesirable. At the same time Mr Steel wants to take some steps to reflate the economy by permitting some expansion of the public sector borrowing requirement—though the latest figures are very high—and reducing *minimum lending* rate by three points. Some reduction of interest rates over the next few months will certainly be necessary, but the *Government will have to take* great care not to allow this to become a general movement to refuel inflation.

Most people will be looking at this statement less as an economic document to enlighten the *Treasury than as a political* move to encourage Mrs Williams, *Dr Owen, Mr Rodgers* and like-minded right-wingers to break away from the Labour Party. Mr Steel denied at his press conference yesterday that he had produced the statement as the basis of a pact with the Labour dissidents. Nothing so formal is envisaged at the moment. Mr Steel does not even know yet whether there will be enough dissidents to justify such an arrangement. But he may well conclude that potential dissidents will look more favourably on the possibility of life outside the Labour Party if they believe that the centre ground is occupied by kindred spirits.

Up to a point this must be true. But one should not exaggerate the contribution that the Liberals can make at this stage to encouraging a social democratic breakaway. Any potential defectors will be wanting to hold the allegiance for the next election of erstwhile Labour voters. They will be wanting to claim that they are the true inheritors of the Labour *tradition, and they will conse*quently be shy of being discovered in a Liberal embrace. A number of the potential defectors have in fact already made it absolutely clear that if they break from Labour it will not be *to join the Liberals or a new* centre party.

What might happen after the next election—especially if there *were a reasonably strong repre*sentation of Liberals and social democrats who had broken with Labour—is of course quite another matter. But for the moment the most constructive contribution that the Liberals could make if they are to further this process would be to offer an electoral pact. Anything which helps potential defectors to believe that if they do break away they will still hold their seats in Parliament would make them more likely to take the risk. They know that it would be a gamble, but no politician wants to commit professional suicide. It remains doubtful whether the pressure of opinion within the party will permit Mr Steel to offer the electoral pact that he would obviously like. But this is what the potential defectors most want from the Liberals. Agreement on specific policies would become relevant later.

BRITAIN'S OVERWEIGHT AIRLINE

With a few lean and highly efficient exceptions, the world airline industry is passing through an exceptionally turbulent spell. Recession means that millions of potential passengers are staying at home, while operating costs, and particularly those for fuel, rise remorselessly. For many airlines the price of kerosene has become the biggest outlay, overtaking wages. Ten years ago it was 15 United States cents a gallon. Today the world average is a dollar, with some forecasts in the industry putting it at two or two and a half *dollars a gallon by the end of the* decade.

During 1980, the 108 members of the International Air Transport Association lost more than one billion pounds, equivalent to 7.6 per cent of revenues after depreciation and interest. British Airways, whose financial year runs until March 31, can be expected to contribute some £100m to that gloomy total, and has been one of the worst performers. Yesterday Mr Biffen, in his first parliamentary action as the new Secretary of State for Trade, agreed that the state airline may borrow a further £85m to pay its wages and make progress payments on new aircraft up to the end of March.

The merger, now six years old, *between the old BOAC and BEA* is still in some ways a drag on the corporation's performance. Pockets of BOAC and BEA resistance still exist throughout the airline, and particularly on flight decks, and this inhibits the drive for efficiency which has to succeed before financial stability can be achieved. Also, British *Airways is grossly overstaffed*. This is partly due to the aftermath of the merger, but more importantly to the restrictive attitude towards productivity within the airline which has traditionally been adopted by the majority of the seventeen unions with which the management has to deal. Successive *chairmen have* come into the airline with the remit to reduce staffing, only to recoil defeated after their first brush with the workers' representatives.

Will Sir John King, chairman of Babcock International, who takes the chair from February 1, fare any better than his predecessors in this matter? Standing in his way is the risk of confrontation with the unions, the possible loss of millions of that most perishable of commodities, the *airline seat, and an even more* alarming financial deficit to be made up by the taxpayer. Yet the fact remains that British Airways' staff numbers must be reduced to something more like those of the United States airlines, such as Delta, which still return profits despite the poor times through which the industry is passing. The merger should be retained to obtain the economic benefits which size can bring, but to revive staff loyalty and enthusiasm, the monolithic structure into which the airline has solidified should be subdivided into a number of smaller profit centres. It is only by employing *radical measures that Britain's* flag-carrying airline will avoid the final approach to bankruptcy in 1981 which, according to Mr Knut Hammarskjöld, director general of the International Air Transport Association, will be brighter, "but only because 1980 was such an unprecedented and deep trough".

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Food exports from the hungry

From Mr P. K. Clarke

Sir, Indeed, as Melvyn Westlake *writes in The Times* (January 8), there is a deepening food crisis in the developing countries. He did omit one causal feature of this, namely the drain of food to the "North" from Third World countries experiencing endemic malnutrition.

Last year, despite food shortages, ships departed from East Africa laden with maize for European pigs. In Brazil, the production of beans, the staple protein food for the poor, has dramatically dropped. Farmers are now growing soya beans to be exported for cattle food.

If we do have to import foodstuffs from food deficit areas, may *I propose a surcharge be levied on* all of these food imports? The surcharge will relate to the lost opportunity of attaining food self-sufficiency and security and will be paid into a special fund for promoting agricultural development in the home sector in the developing nations.

Yours faithfully,
PETER K. CLARKE,
Crinsterie Farm Cottage,
Peebles.
January 10.

European visa delays

From the Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany

Sir, I have read with interest Dr K. V. Wilkes's letter of January 8 in which she complains about delays in the handling of visa applications by West European Consulates, including that of the Federal Republic of Germany.

I regret, as every one would, that due to political circumstances beyond our control it is still considered necessary to have a visa if you want to travel from West to East and, consequently, from East to West. And I am sorry that a visitor from an East European country obviously was not satisfied with the way his application was being dealt with. *But unfortunately, some time* is needed for the formal procedure that has to be followed. I can assure you that our staff are doing their best to make things go as fast as possible.

In the case mentioned by Dr Wilkes I would like to put certain facts right:

The application, dated December 5, was received by mail on December 8. But as the forms were not completed and the passport was not enclosed, *the application could not* be dealt with immediately. More than one week later the passport was submitted so that the formal procedure could start. Despite the holiday period around Christmas, on January 6 the visa was ready for collection. I do not think that this was too long a delay.

While I do not want to comment on the general remarks about the speed with which East European countries deal with West European applications, I wish to point out that my personal experiences have been different.

Yours faithfully,
H. A. von ROHR,
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany,
23 Belgrave Square, SW1.
January 8.

Hard choices on defence

From Mr Michael James ap John

Sir, Wing Commander Derek Dudley Martin (January 9) asks why it is necessary to give military rank to, among others, doctors.

Perhaps one answer is to be found in the history of the Crimean War, before and during which it was not *considered necessary* for a medical man to exercise military authority.

Yours truthfully,
MICHAEL JAMES AP JOHN,
5 Church Lane,
Loughton,
Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire.

From Mrs Edna Walton

Sir, As one of those who emerged from our shelters and ran down to the Grand Harbour in Valletta in 1941 to cheer the arrival of the naval squadron *I should like to* record that it was not, as Mr Robert Moss writes (January 8), the music of the Royal Marines that attracted us but the thought that the convoy was bringing food. In fact I believe the ships brought mainly antiaircraft ammunition, and we were no less thankful for that.

Yours faithfully,
EDNA WALTON,
Mullenders, Swan Lane,
Burford, Oxfordshire.
January 9.

Hot under collar

From the Reverend C. E. Leighton Thomson.

Sir, This starchy problem of clerical collars is no laughing matter. Mine returned from the laundry like a boiled egg, soft in some places and hard in others.

In desperation I turned to my *friends. A judge advised posting* them to a firm in Glasgow, but a Commander in the Royal Navy generously shared his secret of a little man in Soho. The results are *hopeful but 59p per laundered collar* is almost 50 per cent of the purchase price.

Could not some enterprising diocesan committee convert a disused church into a laundry *specializing* in the cleaning of ecclesiastical apparel? Who knows; the church might collar the market.

Yours stiffly,
LEIGHTON THOMSON,
Old Church House,
4 Old Church Street, SW3.
January 8.

Sticky business

From Mr P. W. Gofton

Sir, There is one thing worse than having to remove a sticky price label from an intended gift. It is *succeeding in removing said label* only to reveal a lower price indelibly printed on the article itself.

Yours faithfully,
PETER W. GOFTON,
Flat 117,
55 Park Lane, W1.
January 7.

Press coverage of Sutcliffe case

From Mr Stewart Fairlie

Sir, *The Times* is to be congratulated on its leading article (January 7) on the Sutcliffe case, as is Lord Rawlinson on his letter on the same subject (January 7).

I, and other Scottish editors to whom I have spoken in recent days, have seen and heard with growing disbelief:

1. The police expressing understandable and yet totally incautious delight at Mr Sutcliffe's arrest.
2. The broadcasting of an interview with neighbours of a man not at that time officially named let alone charged, and also details of his home circumstances; and
3. The publication by at least two newspapers of a photograph of Mr Sutcliffe.

There is little doubt that had the proceedings come under Scottish jurisdiction, retribution would already be on the way to the offending members of the media in the likely form of a charge of attempting to pervert the course of justice or (in the third case) contempt of court.

The Lord Advocate has repeatedly warned in meetings with various sections of the Scottish newspaper industry in the past year of the perils of publishing information which may prove prejudicial to an accused person.

Significantly, he has also warned that the police must take great care to ensure that no information published could rebound to the prejudice of a person ultimately accused of a crime under investigation. A police officer who conveyed prejudicial information to the press could possibly be charged with attempting to pervert or interfere with the course of justice.

Members of the Guild of British Newspaper Editors (Scotland) have broadly welcomed the Lord Advocate's positive approach to the problem, although fears have been expressed that his guidelines to the police could have the effect of reducing the flow of legitimate *information to journalists*.

Yours faithfully,
STEWART FAIRLIE, Editor,
The Oban Times,
Oban,
Argyll.
January 8.

From Mr W. S. Greenwood

Sir, The television and Fleet Street coverage of the arrest of Peter Sutcliffe must have raised the eyebrows of many regional newspaper editors brought up in fear of the laws of contempt of court. For many years they have diligently, and sometimes overcautiously, struck background material about the accused out of reports of arrests.

Your perceptive leading article (January 7) seems to indicate that no law, let alone the Contempt Bill now before Parliament, can satisfactorily deal with all the potential problems of prejudice to a fair trial. Nearly all the previous statutory restrictions on press reporting have been found to be anomalous and imprecise. It is impossible to legislate for every news situation that can arise. Only a voluntary adherence to the principle of not assuming guilt merely because a person has been charged can really be satisfactory.

Having said this, it is sometimes difficult to follow the logic of some points raised in the current outcry. Mr Thomas McNally, MP, for instance, deplores the naming of Peter Sutcliffe once he had been arrested. How can this possibly injure his fair trial? His name will, in any case, be known to any jury that tries him and was, in fact, known as soon as he appeared before the justices. And even your own leader attacks the police for saying that they were absolutely delighted.

It follows that the police *will* be delighted if they think they have caught a murderer. If they did not think so then a charge was arrested him, nor would he have appeared in court. But the police confidence cannot mean that the accused person is necessarily guilty. That is for the jury to decide.

Yours sincerely,
WALTER S. GREENWOOD,
Chairman,
Law Examinations Board,
National Council for the Training of Journalists,
Carlton House,
Epping,
Essex.
January 7.

From Mr Tom Shields

Sir, Your leading article published today (January 7) and headed, "The right to fair trial", is an object lesson in hypocrisy. You state that it was *apparent on Sunday night* that an arrest was imminent and acknowledge that the risk of contempt had clearly begun from that moment. Nevertheless on *Monday the front page headline in The Times read*: "Ripper squad suspect faces serious charge".

The article which followed contained a statement from Mr Gregory, the chief constable of West Yorkshire, reports of the relief felt by other senior policemen and even interviews with the arresting officers.

The implication of this article was abundantly clear and any lingering doubt would have been dispelled by the cross-reference at the bottom which read, "Years of terror, page 2". Page 2 contained a review of the murders which have been the subject of police investigation.

In short the decision facing you on Sunday night was no different on the question of contempt than that which faced other editors on Monday night. The mere fact that you decided to show discretion 20 hours later when others continued to publish is no reason to point an accusatorial finger or to feel that, as Lord Rawlinson has said (January 7), you remain loyal to old-fashioned ideals.

Yours faithfully,
TOM SHIELDS,
1 Brick Court,
Temple, EC4.
January 7.

Israel's strategic value

From the Chairman of The Zionist Federation

Sir, Hisham Sharabi (article in *Europa*, *January 6*), like many proponents of the Arab cause, is standing events and reason on their heads in trying to convince us that peace in the Middle East and the West's interests are hinged on the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israel conflict.

An example of his flawed argument can be seen in his reference to Russia's aims in the *Gulf* and in Syria. If, as he claims, Russia would not risk a confrontation with the USA in the Gulf, where the prize of supremacy is oil with the enormous economic and *political advantages which inevitably* go with controlling this vital commodity, why on earth would she risk confrontation in the Israeli-Syria arena where her advantage would be checked primarily by Israel's own strength and determination, and where the prize of *success is inevitably of a speculative* nature?

While it might be true that the *Arab-Israel conflict has* enabled the Soviet Union to gain influence (if not control) in Syria, it is no less true that only the disappearance of Israel could prompt Syria to look to the West instead. But bearing in mind the fierce rivalry between Syria and Iraq, and Jordan—all of which has nothing to do with Israel or with the Palestinians—it is doubtful that this would happen even if Israel were not to exist.

Consider for a moment the possibility that Israel were to disappear. Who would replace her in the region? Either Syria or a Palestinian state ruled by the PLO. Both are Soviet surrogates in the Arab world. Thus, contrary to what Sharabi says, Israel is the only check to the *Russians staging another* Afghanistan in the Middle East, and extending her control to the shores of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Detente stands a better chance of prospering when the West is in a strong strategic position than otherwise.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY H. GELBERG,
Chairman,
The Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland,
731 High Road, N12.
January 6.

West's response to Russia

From Mr V. Shkalyabin

Sir, The British mass media and some politicians have become prisoners of their own fairy tale about the Soviet Union not being able to live without western technology.

Like Mr Iain Sproat MP (letter, December 29) they want to cut trade and apply economic pressure on the USSR all the time. But the *American grain embargo* was a fiasco. It cost the United States at least $7,000m and involved a loss of prestige as a reliable business partner.

British attempts to follow the United States line and poor credit facilities cost British companies contracts worth $1,500m between 1975 and 1980. Countries like West Germany, France and Japan increased trade with the USSR in this period. West Germany signed a 25-year cooperation programme in July, 1980, and France concluded a series of long-term contracts.

In the first half of 1980 the Soviet Union's main western trade partners were West Germany, $4,000m; France, $2,900m; Japan, $2,100m; Great Britain, $1,200m.

I attended a conference at the London Chamber of Commerce recently where businessmen from firms like ICI and Morgan Grenfell International stressed the big opportunities available to British business in the USSR. In November last year ICI signed the first-ever 10-year agreement with the USSR.

Technology exports to the USSR are not gifts or assistance but normal, mutually advantageous business deals. Of the £10,000m worth of machinery purchased by the USSR in 1979 less than a third came from the West. Most came from the other socialist countries.

The Soviet Union itself exported £5m worth of machinery and equipment and over £100,000m worth of manufactured goods.

As a vast country, unlike medium-sized and small countries, the Soviet Union with its huge resources is not dependent on foreign trade. However, the Soviet Union has stated more than once that it sees in equal, mutually advantageous and free international trade not only an effective means to meet the material interests of trade partners, but also a mighty factor developing trust, understanding and friendship.

Yours sincerely,
V. SHKALYABIN,
Editor, *Soviet Weekly*,
3 Rosary Gardens, SW7.

Soviet intentions

From Mr A. Adorian

Sir, The naivety of Lord Brockway and others (January 2) is quite frightening. Surely the invasion of Afghanistan and threatened intervention in recent events in Poland give an indication as to where the present sentiments and future intentions of the Soviet Union lie in relation to world peace.

The Eastern European governments have no aim to make a reduction of their forces or weapons—whether conventional or nuclear—let alone their abolition. In fact, in the last decade the Soviet Union increased its defence expenditure by 5 per cent a year. The blind beliefs of the World Disarmament Campaign are idealistic and must become more realistic if they are to have any influence in world affairs.

While most of us in the United Kingdom may strive for global peace, so may the vast majority of people in the eastern block. The difference is that the views of the latter group of people are *suppressed by the authorities*. This is the fact with which the WDC must come to terms. Soviet administrators surely have no new year's resolution or contemplation of demilitarising.

Taking this into consideration, multilateral demobilization seems highly unlikely for 1981 at least.

Yours faithfully,
ANTONY ADORIAN,
Gibbons Mill Farm,
Billingshurst, Sussex.

Issues of Kilner House squat

From the Leader of the Housing Policy Committee, GLC

Sir, No one should be under any illusion that all the squatters who occupied Kilner House, about whom you wrote in *The Times* on January 6, were homeless people deserving of public sympathy.

Back in November, 1977, I authorized an amnesty for all people then squatting in GLC property. Some 5,000 squatters, occupying *1,750 council houses and flats*, responded to the amnesty. Many were housed either in the property they occupied or in property elsewhere, representing a take-up of some 80 per cent.

At the same time as the amnesty I also made it plain that thereafter the GLC would crack no further squatting in its property. Since that date we have seldom had more than 400 properties squatted, but to contain squatting at that level a full-time staff of four has had to nip new squats in the bud.

Some 2,600 properties have been *cleared of squatters and* as at October 1980, with under 500 dwellings so occupied, the problem had largely been contained.

It was in October that this squat at Kilner House was organized. The premises were broken into late at night, while the night watchman was having a cup of tea, and an entry into the flats was forced.

The squatters then announced that they had taken possession of the premises in order to impede the GLC's sale of these flats, which were largely earmarked for council tenants elsewhere who wish to purchase a flat of their own.

It transpired that the leaders of the squat were Mr Piers Corbyn and Ms Susan Masters, well known political activists in London, who already happen to be council tenants. When the matter came to the High Court we found that the squatters (who had found themselves witty and amusing identities such as Kojak and John Lennon) were largely students from abroad, so few of whom could speak English that four translators had to be employed to take evidence.

It was also emphasized, both in court and in publications subsequently issued by the squatters, that the purpose of the squat was to *oppose the sale of council houses and* that the squat had been organized on the very day the 1980 Housing Act had become law.

It will be no surprise to those who notice the direction in which the London Labour Party is moving to observe that the Kilner House squat had the support of Lambeth Labour Councillors, Mr Stuart Holland, MP, the Vauxhall Labour Party, local trade unions, the Lambeth Trades Council and the local teachers' organization.

This background needs to be stated so that your readers can see why we *insisted on gaining posses*sion of these flats. The rule of law, and the 1980 Housing Act is law, must be seen to prevail in this land.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE TREMLETT,
Housing Leader's Office,
The County Hall, SE1.
January 6.

Canterbury tale

From Mr Christopher Gay

Sir, Mr Jack Lonsdale's compilation of the anniversaries of 1981 (January 5) reminds us of the death of Wat Tyler without reference to that on the previous day of Archbishop Simon of Sudbury.

Sudbury, it will be recalled, was held responsible as Chancellor for the hated poll tax and was not saved from a grisly and informal execution by the insurgents even when guarded by men at arms in the Tower.

As Archbishop of Canterbury he is remembered with thanks as a great builder. Not only was the stupendous task of rebuilding the cathedral nave put in hand as a result of his energies (and his own generous financial contributions), but also he generated a new era of civic building, including the magnificent Westgate and Holy Cross Church—now appropriately the City's Guildhall.

Each Christmas Day the Mayor places a commemorative wreath on Archbishop Sudbury's tomb. This year, 600 years after his death, there will be a number of events in Canterbury (notably a cathedral service on June 13) at which we shall remember a remarkable man.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER GAY,
City Chief Executive,
Canterbury City Council,
Military Road,
Canterbury, Kent.

In the slightly later light

From Mr B. D. Kaplan

Sir, Alas, Margaret R. Leigh (January 6) is at least a couple of decades slow in her notion of when the American work day begins. Most executives (and other office workers) that I know seldom reach their offices nowadays before 9.15 or 9.30 and, often, their starting *time has begun creeping* perilously close to 10 am. But I would not attribute this to breakfast television. If anything, the sheer monotony and predictability of morning television in the United States may be a factor in encouraging working people to leave home earlier than they otherwise might.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD D. KAPLAN,
European Correspondent,
The Hearst Newspapers of America,
55 rue Pergolese,
Paris 16e, France.
January 7.

A world of difference

From Mr Michael Milbourn

Sir, What must be (so far) the quote of 1981, attributed to Mr Peter Cadbury:

"If anyone thinks £75,000 is a lot of money, he must be in a different world"!

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MILBOURN,
Field House,
Ware Road,
Widford,
Ware,
Hertfordshire.
January 8.

Magic of Discovery

From Councillor Bob Smyth

Sir, It is unfortunate that Sir Patrick Bayly, in his understandable concern for the future of Discovery (December 24), should disparage the merit of the St Mary Overy wharf, which would be demolished if present plans for Discovery's last resting place were to proceed. The demolition permission he refers to was given by a subcommittee of Southwark council in the face of objections from a wide range of national and local societies including the Royal Fine Art Commission, the Victorian Society, the Ancient Monuments Society, the Inland Waterways Association, the Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Society and the North Southwark Community Development Group.

Sir Patrick omits to mention that the building was given emergency protection by the Department of the Environment through "spot-listing" only three days before Southwark gave demolition consent, and that the GLC subsequently refused to sanction such demolition.

The detail is perhaps less important than the basic principle he appears to ignore, which is that conservation is an indivisible concept. Those interested in preserving ships like Discovery and finding a new role from them should support attempts to safeguard and re-use old buildings of quality. (An interest in conservation is also, I suggest, indivisible from a commitment to *encouraging high standards in new* architectural or planning projects.) And while Vice-Admiral Bayly views the wharf and Clink Street as "a dismal and claustrophobic scene *with overpowering deserted build*ings", the unique character of this townscape was precisely the reason it was included in the "outstanding" conservation area around Southwark Cathedral.

It would be more profitable for the Maritime Trust to explore other havens for Discovery elsewhere on Southwark's riverfront. A short *distance eastwards* is the Hay's Dock. Beyond is St Saviour's Dock which could berth Discovery and half a dozen other vessels. It would be sad indeed if, in protecting one part of *London's maritime history*, another equally evocative element in that heritage should be needlessly destroyed.

Yours faithfully,
BOB SMYTH,
Members' Room,
London Borough of Southwark Town Hall,
Peckham Road, SE5.

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
January 12: The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Council for Education in World Citizenship was present at the opening of their new Office and Resource Centre by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor of London, Colonel Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, at Cobham House, Blackfriars Lane, London, this afternoon.
Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duke of Kent, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, will attend an inaugural meeting to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the association at the Royal Society on January 14.

Birthdays today

Air Marshal Sir John Baker-Carr, 75; Mr Michael Bond, 55; Major-General B. P. Hughes, 73; Major C. W. Hume, 95; Sir Alan Lubbock, 84; Sir John O. Rennie, 67; Mr K. C. Turpin, 66.

Forthcoming marriages

The Rev Dr R. D. Williams and Miss H. J. Paul
The engagement is announced between Rowan, only son of Mr and Mrs Aneurin Williams, of Mumbles, Swansea, and Jane, third daughter of the Bishop of Hull and Mrs Paul, of Hessle, North Humberside.

Mr S. W. E. Adnitt and Miss E. A. Comber
The engagement is announced between Stephen William Everard, elder son of Mr and Mrs W. E. Adnitt, of Gosport, and Eleanor Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. S. C. Comber, of Hongkong and London.

Mr M. A. Boyes-Watson and Miss M. M. Mark
The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Mr and Mrs J. C. P. Boyes-Watson, of Coventry, and Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. M. Mark, of Llandegfan, Anglesey.

Mr M. Hart and Miss R. Heath
The engagement is announced between Martin, son of Mr and Mrs Lewis Hart, of Hadleigh, Suffolk, and Rosalind, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Heath, of Ilminster, Somerset.

Mr A. P. Lampert-Zakiewicz and Miss J. H. Robinson
The engagement is announced between Andrew Paul Lampert-Zakiewicz, of Highgate, N6, and Julia Hilary, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. H. Robinson, of Weston-super-Mare.

Mr R. P. Schneider and Miss E. T. Comber
The engagement is announced between Roy Philip, younger son of Mr and Mrs E. Schneider, of Zurich, Switzerland, and Elizabeth Thornton, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. S. C. Comber, of London and Hongkong.

Mr P. A. Jupp and Miss S. E. Nosworthy
The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Mr and Mrs A. C. Jupp, of 2 St Peter's Grove, Southsea, Hampshire, and Susan, daughter of the late Mr J. F. K. Nosworthy and of Mrs J. F. K. Nosworthy, of Broad Oak Farm, Sturminster Newton, Dorset.

Mr S. P. Waine and Miss C. A. Pryor
The engagement is announced between Stephen, elder son of Dr and Mrs T. E. Waine, of Bilton, Rugby, and Clare, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. Pryor, of Fitzhead, Somerset.

Mr N. J. Waitt and Miss I. A. Shafto
The engagement is announced between Norman James, eldest son of Mr and Mrs N. J. Waitt, of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Imogen Angela, youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs C. E. Shafto, of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Marriages

Mr J. R. Cornwell and Mrs A. J. Hatch
The marriage took place in London on December 22, 1980, between Mr John Rainsford Cornwell and Mrs Ann Janet Hatch (née Rawlings).

Mr A. J. Gilbey and Mrs G. Waud
The marriage took place quietly in London yesterday between Mr Anthony Gilbey and Mrs Gillian Waud, daughter of Mr & Mrs Gordon Ungley.

Mr J. P. Howe and Mrs A. E. Schlüter
The marriage took place in Pinner on Saturday of Mr John Howe, son of Mr and Mrs Frank Howe, of Hillfarrance, Somerset, and Mrs Angela Schlüter, daughter of the late Mr Charalambos Nicolaides and of Mrs Nicolaides, of Edgware.

Aldeburgh to appeal for £750,000

By Our Music Reporter

An appeal for £750,000 would be made by the Aldeburgh Festival-Snape Maltings Foundation, Mr William Servaes, the festival's retiring general administrator, said yesterday.

The concert hall at Aldeburgh cost more than £50,000 a year to run, yet depended on a small local population, he said. Funds were also needed for the Britten-Pears School for Advanced Musical Studies at Snape.

Aldeburgh has a proven ability to find large sums of money; in the last 10 years it has raised about £750,000.

One means of increasing revenue will be daily guided tours of the Maltings this summer. Mr Servaes said, somewhat ruefully, that 300 people could be persuaded to pay £1 to look round the buildings, but not to pay £1.50 for a concert.

Nevertheless, there will be regular Saturday concerts to which the organizers hope to entice visitors.

This year's Aldeburgh Festival, from June 12 to 28, will include performances by Mstislav Rostropovich as cellist, piano accompanist and conductor. He will play the Tchaikovsky *Rococo Variations* with the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, accompany his wife Galina Vishnevskaya in a song recital of Britten and Schostakovich, and conduct the English Chamber Orchestra in a programme including Shostakovich's fourteenth symphony.

Other events include a new production of Britten's *Prodigal Son* and appearances by such artists as Teatro Comunale, Malcolm Williamson, Martti Talvela singing Schubert's *Winterreise*, Peggy Ashcroft and Julian Bream in a programme of words and music, Radu Lupu and Peter Maxwell Davies.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Major-General H. A. J. Reay to be Director General Army Medical Services in the rank of lieutenant-general in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Bradshaw; **Major-General T. S. Hart** to be Director of Medical Services BAOR; **Brigadier A. M. Ferrie** to be promoted to major-general and be Director Medical Services UKLF; **Brigadier J. P. Crowdy** to be promoted to major-general and be Commandant of the Royal Army Medical College.

Lord Coggan, the former Archbishop of Canterbury, to be the Church Army's first life president.

Legal

Mr Aubrey Myerson, QC, to be leader of the Wales and Chester circuit in succession to Mr Esyr Lewis, QC.

Royal Ballet loses Lynn Seymour to rock music

By Our Music Reporter

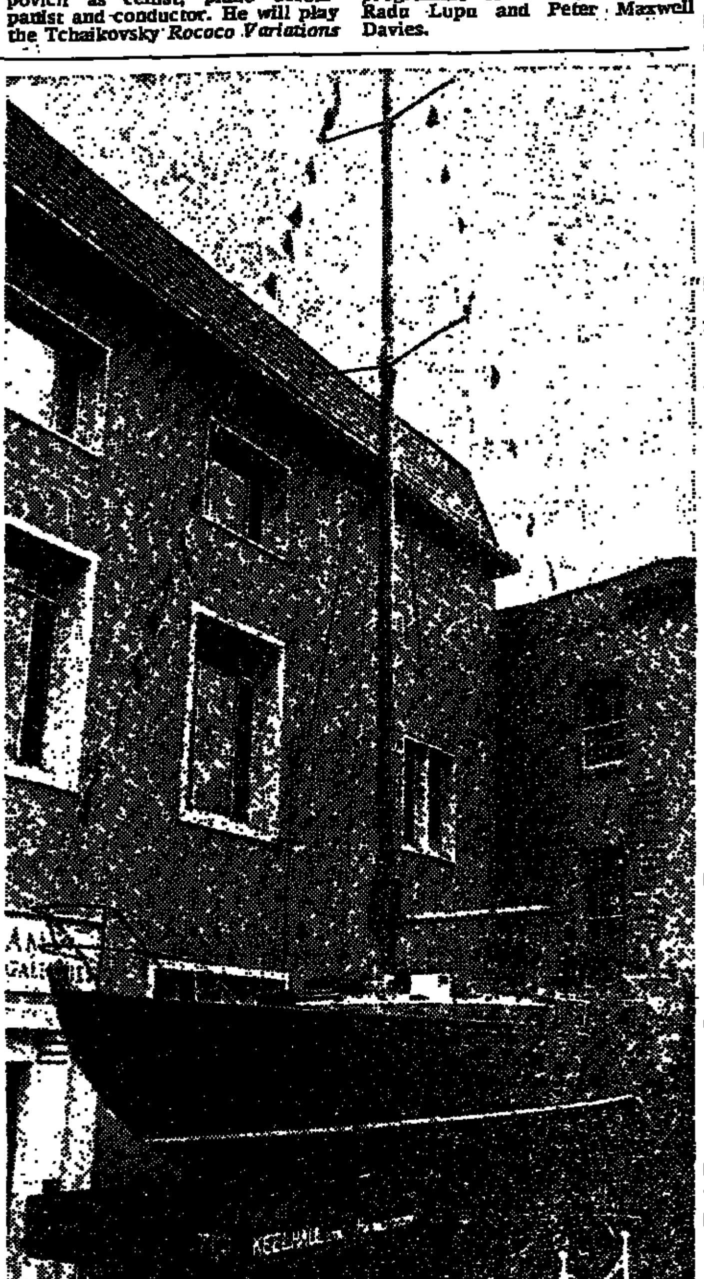
One of Britain's leading ballerinas, Lynn Seymour, has announced her resignation from the Royal Ballet, shortly before she was due to take the stage with the company for the first time since returning from Germany last year.

Miss Seymour rejoined the company last autumn after two years as artistic director of the Bavarian State Opera Ballet in Munich. There were some artistic difficulties there and then illness, which has hampered her return to fitness in London.

She had been working with the Royal Ballet, preparing for a series of performances in the spring, but has decided that she cannot go ahead and has resigned. She intends to form a company of her own, devoted to presenting dance with rock music. She is engaged to a young rock composer, Mark Goodings.

The Royal Ballet expressed great sadness at her departure, and wished her well "in the new direction of dance to which she has discovered that her interests have turned". Now aged 41, Miss Seymour created many important roles with the Royal Ballet; she was made a CBE in 1976.

She was due to dance *A Month in the Country* at the end of January, and in *Manon* and *Mayerling* next month. The company is arranging replacements.



Photograph by Peter Trievnor

Sir Francis Chichester's Gipsy Moth III moored outside Bonhams' sale room in Knightsbridge, where it is to be auctioned on Thursday.

Luncheon

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Sir Alan Parks, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college Mr Brian Harpur, Mr David Jones, Mr R. Webster, Mr W. F. Davis and Miss P. A. George.

£5,000 bond winners

The £5,000 winners in the January Premium Bonds draw are:—

2 AK 177399	2 QT 030834
10 AF 457462	7 RZ 001192
CB 551001	10 RT 805448
2 DW 710442	14 RT 260411
5 FP 208468	25 RP 058888
5 FP 756999	25 RT 067428
7 FT 017010	4 SF 091730
8 FW 786546	8 SN 876259
3 HK 470809	8 SZ 651630
3 HP 313450	10 TZ 113593
7 JT 983425	10 TZ 693624
8 JZ 558176	15 VL 674976
2 KT 397258	7 WB 208329
9 KB 210583	9 WZ 344154
10 KZ 670976	10 WW 610043
12 KB 935417	14 WB 120469
13 KF 382113	6 XT 806312
2 LK 174339	12 XP 731532
5 LF 164753	4 YF 244836
10 LW 649275	9 YL 703158
7 MT 533307	3 ZT 093846
4 PP 476593	10 ZP 636689
6 PP 556606	20 ZB 883739
11 PP 672735	21 ZB 429334
13 PW 818756	23 ZS 837929

Council for Education in World Citizenship

The Duke of Gloucester, patron of the Council for Education in World Citizenship, with Dr William Taylor, president, and Mr Peter Mason, chairman, received the guests at the official opening by the Lord Mayor of the council's new offices and resource centre at Cobham House, Blackfriars Lane, yesterday.

Epsom College

Lent Term at Epsom College begins today with 590 boys and 40 girls in the school. Mr I. V. Ennis is succeeded by Mr D. R. Lees-Jones as Housemaster of Forest, and Mr M. G. W. Squibbs by Mr D. J. Beer as Housemaster of Propert. The head of school is R. L. R. Dunn (Cr) and R. H. Mejzner (H) is captain of hockey. The 125th Anniversary Appeal has in eight months now passed £250,000 and the modernization of the Chemistry Block was completed in November. The choral society is performing Fauré's *Requiem* on Sunday, February 1, in the chapel. The school play, *Hamlet*, will be on March 18, 19 20 and 21.

Kelly College

The Easter Term begins today. Sixth Form Entrance Scholarships have been awarded to Paula Taylor (St Dunstan's, Plymouth), Vanessa Wescott (Rishworth, Halifax), Alice Wu (St Catherine's, Guildford) and W. S. Somers (Farmor's, Fairford), and a RN Exhibition has been awarded on Common Entrance to M. G. Grindon (Marsh Court, Stockbridge). The Kelly Choral Society and Orchestra will perform Bach's *St John Passion* on March 21.

St David's College, Llandudno

Term begins today with a record number of boys on the roll. Paul Stanfield (Cader Idris) is head of school and Mark Cole (Tryfan) is second head. The half term exeat is from February 20 to 23. Confirmation will take place on March 17 and term ends on March 27.

Felixstowe College

Spring Term begins today at Felixstowe College. Half term will be from February 20 to 24 and term will end with the confirmation service on March 28.

Latest wills

Professor William Alexander Robson, of Haringey, London, founder and joint editor of *The Political Quarterly*, left estate valued at £234,732 net.
Lilian Maria Faithfull **Jacobs**, of St Helens, Isle of Wight, left estate valued at £48,844 net. She left £900 and her binoculars to personal legatees, and the residue to St Helen's Parish Church.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Bryant, Mr Douglas, of Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire .. £152,599
Carter, Mr Frank William, of Willoughby, Warwickshire £186,919
Cooper, Miss Hilda Stonier, of Paignton, Devon .. £177,500
Cunningham, Mrs Pauline, of Dublin, estate in England, Wales and Irish Republic £451,921
Dicz, Mrs Josephine Winifred Mary, of Westminster .. £239,443
Ford, Mr Harold, of Regent's Park, London £458,014
Humphrys, Mr Reginald Percy, of Watford, Hertfordshire .. £225,705
Hunter, Mrs Doris Anna, of Broxbourne, Hertfordshire £214,312
King, Mr Alfred William, of Woodford Green, Essex .. £136,443
Napier, Mrs Lucy Margaret, of Deal, Kent £211,437
Plant, Mr John Hayden, of Fethard, co Tipperary, farmer and draper, estate in England, Wales and Irish Republic .. £162,825

University news

Oxford
Awards and elections
Cherwell-Simon memorial lectureship 1980-81: Professor W. K. H. Panofsky, director of the Linear Accelerator Centre, Stamford University. He will deliver a lecture on May 8.
Charles Oldham Shakespeare prize: G. J. Humphreys (St Cath); Proxime Accessit, J. S. French (Ch Ch).
Ireland and Craven scholarships: Dean Ireland's scholarship, J. C. Rutherford (CCC); First Craven scholarship, A. J. D'Angour (Merton); Second Craven scholarship, S. J. Harrison (Ball).
NUFFIELD COLLEGE: Visiting fellowship, Sir John Boreham, head of Government Statistical Service. Official fellowship from October 1, Professor J. N. J. Muellbauer, MA (Camb), MA, PhD, California Univ, economics department, Birkbeck College.
ORIEL COLLEGE: Hayward junior research fellowship from October 1, M. Ridley, BA (New Coll).

Receptions

HM Government
The Hon Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a reception held at Admiralty House yesterday in honour of Dr Mansour Al-Turki, the President of Riyadh University. The Ambassador of Saudi Arabia was among those present.

HM Government
The Hon Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a reception held at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday in honour of Signor Michele di Giesi, the *Italian Minister of Posts and* Telecommunications. The Italian Ambassador was among those present.

Dulwich Picture Gallery
The Chairman of the Dulwich Picture Gallery Committee, Dr Basil Greenhill, and the director of the gallery, Mr Giles Waterfield, were hosts at a reception held yesterday to mark the opening of the redecorated gallery.

Law reporter on 'The Times' wins £1,000 award

Dr Rachel Davies, a law reporter on *The Times*, has been awarded a £1,000 prize for her report of a medico-legal case published in *The Times* Law Report on February 6, 1980.

The report, an account of a case in which a woman unsuccessfully sued, for trespass to the person, a doctor who had operated on her, was described by the judges as most skilful and informative. It was entered in the annual competition run by a Channel Islands charity founded by Baron de Lancey, to stimulate the reporting of medico-legal court cases in England and Wales.

The presentation was made at the Royal Courts of Justice last night by Mr J. Owen Davies, a solicitor who is a governor of the charity.

Dr Davies, a barrister, has been *reporting law for The Times since* 1975. She has an LLB degree from the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and an LLM and PhD in law from London University. She has five children, one of whom is a student at Aberystwyth. Her husband, an economics graduate of Aberystwyth, is a company director.

The second prize of £350 was presented to Mr Robert Hamilton, a reporter of the Press Association Law Service, and the third prize of £150 to Mr Arnold Benson, the deputy editor.

Farm equipment to go on show in prison

One of Britain's finest collections of old farming equipment is to go on permanent display in a disused prison, Northleach House of Correction, in Gloucestershire.

Miss Olive Lloyd-Baker, of Hardwicke Court, Gloucester, left *the collection of 684 items, including* wagons, carriages and mining equipment, when she died in 1975. The Treasury agreed to accept the collection in lieu of tax if it was permanently displayed.

Cotswold District Council's plan to exhibit it has been accepted by the Government and the collection will be formally given to the council on Thursday.

Equity complains to Arts Council on lost grants

By Our Theatre Reporter

Equity, the actors' union, protested yesterday about the Arts Council's decision to end grants to 41 organizations. It plans to make representations to the council on their behalf.

Mr Peter Plouviez, general secretary of Equity, said that it was understood the council's drama panel had given about three minutes' consideration to each organization before deciding to remove the grant. The council was "an undemocratic, secret cabal", taking hasty decisions which involved the destruction of whole areas of artistic life.

The Equity council said that the withdrawal of a grant "for unspecified artistic or administrative shortcomings" would discourage other funding bodies from helping the arts groups affected.

At a time when companies were in the greatest need of commercial sponsorship, "the Arts Council has done severe, possibly fatal, damage to their chances of getting even what they have enjoyed so far, let alone increased support". Local authorities could also withdraw support for similar reasons.

The council has refused to give its reasons for cutting off grants; Equity will press for that information. The union has written to the 41 organizations offering to make representations on their behalf and several have replied seeking support.

Dinners

Clockmakers' Company
At an audit court held yesterday at Goldsmiths' Hall Mr John C. Moss was installed as Master of the Clockmakers' Company for the ensuing year and Mr F. A. Mercer and Mr B. G. L. Jackman were installed as Wardens. Mr George Daniels was appointed Deputy Master. Among others present were:
Viscount Falmouth, Sir Charles Ball, Sir Frank Francis, Mr M. Savory, Mr Oliver Van Oss and Mr K. M. Jeffrey.

Feltmakers' Company
The Master's dinner of the Feltmakers' Company, traditionally held on Plough Monday, took place at Tallow Chandlers' Hall yesterday. The Master, Mr P. J. Wardill, presided. Among those present were:
The Ambassador of South Africa, the Bishop of Hertford, Lord Hill of Luton, Sir Hugh Wontner, Alderman and Sheriff A. S. Jolliffe, Mr Sheriff D. Inglefield, Judge Kingham, the High Sheriff of Bedfordshire, the Masters of the Haberdashers', Merchant Taylors', Wax Chandlers' and Tallow Chandlers' Companies and the Governor of the Company of Merchant Adventurers of York.

Chatham Dining Club
The Chatham Dining Club held a dinner at the St Ermin's Hotel yesterday. Sir Kenneth Newman was the principal guest and Mr A. Cripps, QC, was in the chair.

Sublime Society of Beef Steaks
The Sublime Society of Beef Steaks held a dinner at the Beefsteak Club yesterday to commemorate the 246th anniversary of the founding of the society by John Rich. Dr Francis Muller, president, was in the chair.

Bridge favourites win *team event*

By Our Bridge Correspondent
The Swiss Teams Bridge Championship attracted a capacity entry of 150 teams in Liverpool over the weekend.

The holders, a team of British internationals captained by George Kirby, justified their position as strong favourites by a clear win over A. E. Reveley's North-west team, who edged the Welsh internationals out of second place by one point.

Results: 1. G. T. Kirby, J. M. Armstrong (North-west), R. Smolski, A. R. Forrester (Yorkshire), 204; 2, A. E. Reveley, R. Churney, G. G. Endicott, J. Hill, (North-west), 182; 3, J. Salisbury, R. Upton, Dr E. Martin, P. D. Jourdain (Wales), 181. Mixed Pairs: 1, Mr and Mrs G. C. H. Fox, 694; 2, Mr and Mrs D. Oram, 672; 3, H. Hibbs, Mrs D. M. Edwards, 671; 4, M. Clack, Mrs Murphy, 652.

Hastings chess leaders all have draws in round 13

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Hastings

Round 13 in the ICL Grandmaster Tournament in Hastings yesterday left the position at the top very much as in the previous round, the leaders all having drawn their games.

Ulf Andersson, the Swedish grandfaster, had a quick draw in 11 moves with Peters, but that was enough for him to retain his one point lead, since his nearest rival, the Philippine grandmaster Torre, drew a lively and well contested game with Alburt.

Torre managed to win a pawn in some middle-game complications and eventually came down to a completely drawn rook and pawn ending.

Scores at the end of round 13: Andersson 9½, Torre 8½, Lein 7½ and one postponed; Alburt 7½, Liberzon and P. Littlewood 7, Flacnik 5½ and one adjourned; Popovic and Sunye 6 and one adjourned; Chandler, Pinter and Speelman 5½; Peters 5 and one postponed; Mestel 5 and one adjourned; Bellin and Brito 4½.

Round 13 results: Pinter 1, Brito 0, QP King's Ind def, 35 moves; Littlewood ½, Bellin ½, QP Dutch def 25; Lein ½, Liberzon ½, QP King's Ind def 21; Andersson ½, Peters ½, English 11; Popovic adj against Flacnik, Sic def 40; Mestel adj against Sunye, Sic def, 41; Chandler ½, Speelman ½, QP Nimzo-Indian def, 19; Torre ½, Alburt ½, QP queen's Ind def 38.

Adjourned game result, round 12: Brito ½, Popovic ½.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev H. C. Bradbury, Rector of Morningthorpe with Fritton with Shelton and Hardwick, Leader in the Hempnall Group, and Rural Dean of Depwade, diocese of Norwich, to be Vicar of Wroxham with Hoveton St John and Hoveton St Peter, and Priest in Charge of Belaugh, same diocese.
The Rev R. Bunyan, Team Vicar at Emmanuel Church, Northampton, diocese of Peterborough, to be Vicar of St John, Erith, diocese of Rochester.
The Rev D. G. Carter, Rector of Christ Church, St Leonards-on-Sea, and Rural Dean of Hastings, diocese of Chichester to be also Canon and Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral.
The Rev H. L. Clark, Team Vicar in the South Molton Team Ministry, diocese of Exeter, to be Chaplain in the Royal Army Chaplains' Department.
The Rev A. Clements, curate of St Bartholomew, West Houghton, Bolton, diocese of Manchester, to be Rector of All Saints, Thornton Dale with St Hilda, Ellerburne, diocese of York.
The Rev W. C. L. Filby, Rector of Broadwater and Rural Dean of Worthing, diocese of Chichester, to be also Canon and Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral.
The Rev E. R. Gillies, Rector of Aldrington and Rural Dean of Hove, diocese of Chichester, to be also Canon and Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral.
The Rev N. Godwin, Rector of Attleborough, diocese of Norwich, to be also Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.
The Rev M. Harley, curate of Weeke, Winchester, diocese of Winchester, to be Vicar of Pear Tree (St Mary Extra), Southampton, same diocese.
The Rev D. W. Hiza, Chaplain of Mankato State University and Vicar of St Peter's Church, diocese of Minnesota United States to be Chaplain of the Hackney Group of Hospitals, diocese of London.
The Rev S. Horrocks, honorary curate of St Cuthbert, Miles Platting, Manchester, diocese of Manchester, to be non-stipendiary curate in charge of St Clement with St Matthias, Broughton, Salford, same diocese.
The Rev G. James, Priest in Charge of Weston Longville with Morton-on-the-Hill with Great and Little Witchingham, diocese of Norwich, to be Rector of St Mary, Diss, same diocese.
The Rev M. F. Jones, Chaplain RAF, to be Rector of St Mary, Reddish, Stockport, diocese of Manchester.
The Rev W. A. Matthews, Vicar of Winsley, diocese of Salisbury, to be Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bradford-on-Avon, same diocese.
The Rev W. D. Maundrell, Vicar of Icklesham, and Rural Dean of Rye, diocese of Chichester, to be also Canon and Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral.
Canon C. Plummer, Canon Emeritus of St Albans Cathedral, diocese of St Albans, and Rural Dean of Hingham and Mitford, diocese of Norwich, to be also Honorary Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich.

Today's engagements

Walks: Fortress to Bank, meet Tower Hill station, 2; National Portrait Gallery tour, meet outside gallery 2; Ghosts and public houses, meet St Paul's station, 7; Thames floodlit stroll, meet Monument station, 7.30.
Lunchtime music: Ronald Smith, piano, Bishopsgate Hall, 230 Bishopsgate, City, 1.05; Organ, Margaret Phillips, St Lawrence Jewry, 1.
Exhibitions: Art from Africa, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, 10-4.30; Durer and contemporary printmakers in Germany, Charrington Print Room, Fitzwilliam Museum, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, 2—5.
Talks: Post-Impressionism, Tate Gallery, 1; Gods or Heroes? Greek and Roman rulers, National Portrait Gallery, 1.
Reqiem memorial Mass: Mrs Andrew Kerr, Brompton Oratory, 11.
Memorial service: Professor J. D. B. Mitchell, Kirk of Greyfriars, Greyfriars Place, Edinburgh, 5.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, Jan 12, 1956.

The brink of war

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Jan 11.—Mr Dulles tacitly admitted today that the United States had on three occasions in the past 18 months come closer to atomic war in Asia than was generally imagined at the time. The next issue of Life magazine will contain a suggestive recapitulation of events in the Far East in which the writer seeks to establish that war was averted more by Mr Dulles's policy of deterrents than by the restraining counsels of President Eisenhower, who is generally supposed to have intervened against the more impulsive proposals of *Admiral Radford and his supporters*. The article purports to give new disclosures gleaned from Mr Dulles and other sources in the State Department which suggest that the United States "stood on the brink" three times.

OBITUARY

SIR WILLIAM MacTAGGART

Noted Scottish painter

Sir William MacTaggart, PPRSA, RA, *one of the most* individual and powerful of the senior generation of Scottish painters, died on January 9 at the age of 77.

He had from the outset to deal with a formidable family heritage, for his father was a marine engineer and his grandfather and namesake was a leading artist of his generation and one of the founders of modern Scottish painting. *William MacTaggart junior* was born on May 15, 1903, seven years before the death of William McTaggart senior (the different spelling of the surname is a useful distinction), and seems from very early on *to have been* determined on a career in art. He was admitted to Edinburgh College of Art at the age of 15, followed this with further art studies in France and Italy (problems of health dictated prolonged visits to warmer climates), and showed his first painting at the Royal Scottish Academy when he was only 18.

He was elected a member of the Society of Scottish Artists at the age of 19, and the same year was a founder member of the 1922 Group, an association of the most dynamic young painters then active in Scotland. But his first visit to the South of France, with its distinctive qualities of light and colour, was a revelation to him, and the few pictures known to survive from his first one man show (1924), a rather amateurish affair in a Scottish church hall in Cannes, have nothing amateurish about them: They already point clearly towards his mature style, with their strong outlines and vibrant colours.

In the years that followed he established himself firmly in Scotland, where he had the first *of many one man shows in 1929*, and proceeded to deepen and enrich his talents by fruitful contact with other European art, notably that of Munch, first brought to Scotland in 1931 by the Norwegian art critic Fanny Aavatsmark, whom MacTaggart married in 1937.

The rest of MacTaggart's life seems in many respects to reduce itself to a list of honours and distinctions: President of the Society of Scottish Artists *in 1933; Associate of the Royal* Scottish Academy in 1937; Academician in 1948; Secretary of the Academy in 1955; President in 1959; honorary degree from Edinburgh University in 1961; knighthood in 1962; ARA in 1968; RA in 1973; and membership of committees and commissions too numerous to catalogue.

But the impression this creates of a safe establishment figure is curiously, and gratifyingly, at odds with his essential work as a painter. Connexions with Munch, Rouault, Nolde and the German expressionists can be seen, but serve mainly to the qualities of brooding intensity and fiery richness with which he would invest a landscape or a still life. He inscribed himself in a local tradition of vivid response to nature approaching at times an almost mystical fervour.

COLONEL SIR PATRICK COGHILL

Colonel Sir Patrick Coghill, Bt., who died in Lydney hospital, Gloucestershire, on January 6 at the age of 84, was *not only* an exceptionally attractive personality but a soldier of distinction whose services, especially in the Second World War, received inadequate recognition.

Marmaduke Nevill Patrick *Somerville Coghill was born* on March 18, 1896, at Castletownshend, co. Cork, the eldest son of the late Sir Egerton Bushe Coghill, fifth baronet, and his wife Hildergarde, née Somerville; he grew up in the atmo*sphere so vividly depicted* by his aunt Edith Somerville and Martin Ross in *The Memoirs of an Irish R.M.*

From Haileybury he won an exhibition to Pembroke College, Cambridge, but his university *career was* cut short by the First World War and in 1916 he went to France as a 2nd Lieutenant in the RH and RFA (special reserve). There he was in the thick of the fighting until the Armistice, but was then posted *to the* British Military Mission in Constantinople, his first experience of a region which was to have a particular attraction for him.

In 1921, when Turkey was in the throes of the Kemalist up*rising*, he became a member of a team of British officers charged to raise a Turkish gendarmerie, and later filled Intelligence posts in Malta and Baghdad. In 1925 he left the Army, but in 1933 joined the *Hertfordshire Yeomanry and in* 1938 succeeded to its command.

In 1941 he was appointed to the command of the British Security Mission in Syria and Lebanon, an organization charged with the security of the *British forces which had just* expelled the Vichy French forces from those countries. It was a delicate assignment, as the two states had economic problems and were seething with political discontent, while the Free French who had come in with the British were imbued with jealous suspicion of their Allies. Allied collaboration in security matters was thus uneasy.

It was a tribute to the personality of "Paddy" Coghill, with his immense charm, his sympathetic understanding of other men and their problems, *and his unfailing courtesy and* good humour even in the face of great provocation, that amicable relations were at length established between his mission and the French; and later, after a measure of independ*ence had been granted*, with the Syrian and Lebanese security authorities, so that the essential requirements of the British forces were obtained with minimum friction.

In 1945 he was demobilised *and returned to Ireland, but* in 1952 he accepted the offer of the newly-created post of Director of Security in the Jordan Arab Legion, at that time commanded by Glubb Pasha, and went out to Amman. Here *he threw himself wholeheart*edly into the task of creating an organization which should ensure the security of the kingdom against internal subversion, and achieved considerable success. In 1956, however, a wave of nationalism which swept the country caused King Husain to dismiss Glubb and all the British officers who had hitherto formed the backbone of the Legion, and Coghill had to leave.

On returning home he found the atmosphere of post-war Ireland increasingly uncongenial, and in 1961 moved to Gloucestershire, where he found scope for his still considerable energies in the work of the St *John Ambulance Association*, until in 1968 ill-health forced him to give up active work.

He was unmarried. His death will be mourned by a wide circle of friends and former colleagues.

LIEUT-COL J. D. CROSTHWAITE

Lieutenant-Colonel John Durnford Crosthwaite, DSO, MC, a well-known figure in City circles, died on January 7 at the age of 89.

He was educated at Uppingham and played in the first cricket and hockey XIs for several years with distinction. From Uppingham he went to Neuchâtel University and on his return to England he was articled to Maurice Jenks Percival and Company, chartered accountants, with which firm he remained until being mobilized on the outbreak of the 1914/18 War.

He had joined the 1st Battalion, City of London Regiment, Royal Fusiliers on the day he left school. On active service his promotion was rapid, and he *rose to command first the* 8th Battalion Royal Norfolks and afterwards the 7th Battalion, Royal West Kents.

He was in command of the latter in France when the Germans broke through in March, 1918, and was *left wounded on* the battlefield. The Germans took him prisoner and he came back to England in 1919. In addition to gaining the DSO and MC and Bar, Crosthwaite was twice mentioned in despatches and was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

*In 1919 he became an asso*ciate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, but he decided to make the Stock Exchange his career and he was elected a member before the year was out. He went into partnership in the family business of Fenn and Crosthwaite, which was founded as long ago as 1845 *and in which his grandfather* and father were partners before him.

After the fall of France in May 1940 he rejoined the Army as second in command of a battalion of The Somerset Light Infantry, but when it became apparent that he would not be allowed to serve overseas due to his age, he resigned and although for a time he became *chief instructor to a Home* Guard school he soon returned *to the Stock Exchange* and became senior partner of the family firm in 1949, a position he held for the next 10 years. He served on the Stock Exchange Council from 1944 to 1953.

He joined the livery of the Merchant Taylors Company in 1920, and was one of only two men to serve two years as the Master, in 1943 and 1956.

He leaves a widow, Clair (née Trollope) to whom he had been married for 63 years, two sons and one daughter.

MAJOR MICHAEL CRICHTON-STUART

Major Michael Crichton-Stuart, MC, died on January 11 at the age of 65.

The son of Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, MP, second son of the third Marquess of Bute, who was killed *in* action in 1915, he was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He was commissioned into the Scots Guards in 1937 and served with distinction in the Second World War in the Middle East and Italy. He was wounded and awarded a Military Cross in 1943. He was the *leader of G* patrol, Long Range Desert Group, which played a vital part in getting David Stirling's SAS men to their objectives. Crichton-Stuart wrote an account of the work he and his men carried out in a book entitled *G Patrol* (1958).

He was the Hereditary Keeper of Falkland Palace and took an active part in the public life of Scotland. He was a former chairman of the executive committee of the National Trust for Scotland and a vice-president emeritus; a member of the advisory committee of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery; chairman of the Red Deer Commission from 1959 to 1963 and from 1964 to 1970 Provost of the Royal Burgh of Falkland. He was a Deputy Lieutenant and a *Justice* for Fife, a Knight of Malta and a Papal Chamberlain.

He married in 1941 Barbara, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Stewart Symes. They had a son and three daughters.

MR ALEC WILDER

Composer of popular songs

Alec Wilder, the American composer whose songs were recorded by Frank Sinatra, Bing Crosby, Mabel Mercer and many others, has died in Gainesville, Florida, after an illness. He was 73.

Born Alexander Lafayette Chew Wilder on February 17, 1907, in Rochester, New York, he studied at the Eastman School of Music, where he began to compose and to venture into the world of popular song.

During the 1940s he composed the songs with which he is most widely associated: "While We're Young", "I'll Be Around", "It's So Peaceful in the Country" and "Who Can I Turn To?". There were hundreds more, many of them written for and introduced by Mabel Mercer, and despite the Broadway milieu in which he worked, Wilder's songs were in*variably civilized and original*, often lightly nostalgic and usually optimistic. His lyricists included Johnny Mercer, Bill Engvick and Edward Eager.

He also wrote operas, choral and orchestral works, piano *pieces for Marian McPartland* and Ellis Larkins, and a vast amount of chamber music. Almost none of these were recorded, although some of his octet pieces were issued in the late 1930s, when their unusual *commingling of jazz and con*servatory ideas was received with puzzlement and Frank Sinatra lent his name to a furthem album of Wilder's scores.

Wilder, who described himself as "the president of the derrière-garde", one who did not "equate the new or the original with the superior", led a peripatetic life, making his base at the Algonquin Hotel in New York.

In 1972 he published a remarkable book, *American Popular Song: The Great Innovators, 1900-1950*, which considered the music of Kern, Gershwin, Rodgers, Porter, Arlen and others in a scholarly and entertaining way. It was incomplete only insofar as it excluded mention of his own songs.

SIR ROY MATTHEWS

Sir Roy Matthews, who was chairman of the Abbey National Building Society from 1964 to 1972, died on January 11 at the age of 79.

Harold Lancelot Roy Matthews was born on April 24, 1901, and educated at The Leys, Cambridge. In 1923 he was articled to Matthews and Goodman, chartered surveyors, and qualified as a chartered surveyor in 1925. He became a partner of the firm in 1927.

He joined the Emergency Reserve of Officers in 1938 and served during the Second World War, first in France where he was with the BEF in 1939-40. From 1940 to 1943 he was at the War Office and in the following year was in North Africa, the Middle East and Italy. From 1944 to the end of the war he was with the allied armies in the advance from the Normandy beaches to Germany. He was mentioned in despatches four times and was appointed CBE in 1943.

In 1946 he resumed his city activities. He was a director of Lloyds Bank from 1948 to 1972, and became a deputy chairman of Abbey National in 1963. He became chairman of the building society in the following year. He was chairman of the White Fish Authority from 1963 to 1967, in which year he was knighted. He was an Officer of the USA's Legion of Merit and a Commander of the Order of Orange Nassau.

Matthews married, in 1927, Violet Mary, daughter of T. L. Wilkinson, a solicitor. They had one son and one daughter.

BEULAH BONDI

Beulah Bondi, the American character actress who began her film career in the 1931 film *Street Scene* and in later years *specialized in playing* elderly women, died in Los Angeles on January 11. She was 92.

Born Beulah Bondy in Chicago May 3, 1888, she won her first stage role playing the boy lead in *Little Lord Fauntleroy* in Valparaiso, Indiana.

In the same year in which *Street Scene* was made she was seen in *Arrowsmith* and *Rain*. She later had parts in *The Trail of the Lonesome Pine; Make Way for Tomorrow; Maid of Salem; Mr Smith Goese to Washington; Our Town; The Southerner; It's A Wonderful Life; Track Of The Cat;* and *Tammy Tell Me True*.

She has also appeared in many television series and in 1977 won an Emmy award for appearance in an instalment of *The Waltons*.

SENOR MANUEL DE IRUJO

Señor Manuel de Irujo y Ollo, the Basque nationalist leader, died on January 1 at the age of 89 in Pamplona.

He was a minister in the Republican *Government* during the Spanish Civil War from 1936 to 1939 and went into *exile in London after the defeat* of the Republican forces.

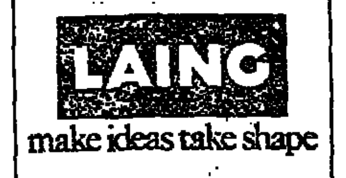
After the Second World War, he went to live in Mexico where he served in the Spanish Republic's Government-in-exile, and later settled in France before returning to Spain in *March, 1977, 24 hours after the* legalization of the Basque Nationalist Party.

He was elected senator for Navarre in June, 1977, and served until the general elections of March, 1979.

The Rev Canon John Harrison Barrow, vicar of Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex, 1932-54, and Emeritus Canon of Chelmsford Cathedral, died on January 4. He was 99.

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS



Stock markets
FT Ind 455.1 down 6.1
FT Gilts 68.31 down 0.32

Sterling
$2.3985 up 20 points
Index 79.3 up 0.2

Dollar
Index 86.5 up 0.3
DM 1.9845 up 123 pts

Gold
$562.50 down $15

Money
3-mth sterling 14¼-14⅛
3-mth Euro $ 18⅛-17⅞
6 mth Euro $ 16⅛-16⅜

Living standards showing sharp rise but national income down as profits fall

By Melvyn Westlake

Living standards for many people in Britain began to rise sharply again in the late summer and early autumn last year, although the overall income of the nation was declining. The major casualties of this trend were companies, which suffered a further overall fall in profitability.

Government figures published yesterday show that personal disposable income rose in real terms by 2 per cent in the third quarter compared to the previous three months.

Personal disposable income is a rough yardstick of living standards. The rise in the third quarter came after a very slight decline in the previous three months and an historically unparalleled rise of about 14 per cent in the two years 1978 and 1979, taken together.

The 2 per cent rise in the July-September period took place in spite of a marked fall in real national disposable income. This is similar to developments in 1978-79 when the rise in living standards was nearly twice the rise in national disposable income.

Yesterday's figures show a rise of about 4.5 per cent in wages and salaries during the third quarter, before allowing for inflation and tax. This came after a rise of 5 per cent in second quarter.

The latest increase in the wages and salaries bill would have been higher if there had not been a significant fall in employment. In particular, there has been a sharp contraction in employment in manufacturing which dropped 3 per cent between the second and third quarters of last year.

The rising level of unemployment probably also means that the growth in real personal disposable income became increasingly uneven. The economic recession and the rising level of jobless may also have been a factor encouraging people to save more of their disposable income.

The volume of consumers' expenditure was little changed in the third quarter after the sharp fall in the April-June period.

The result is that the proportion of income being saved appears to have reached a record 16.7 per cent, compared to 15 per cent in the April-June period.

For some time, there has been a steady rise in this savings ratio. One explanation for the latest rise may be that households have simply not adjusted the level of their expenditure in line with recent pay increases.

In contrast, to the rise in wages and salaries, companies in the industrial and commercial sectors saw their profits fall in the third quarter by about 4.5 per cent, after allowing for stock appreciation.

This is a bigger fall than first thought. The drop in the profitability of industrial and commercial companies before making any allowance for stock appreciation was about 12 per cent.

When North Sea oil profits are excluded, the net fall is about 8 per cent in the third quarter and nearly 10 per cent in the second and third quarters together (compared the previous six months).

In real terms, profitability has been very weak for a considerable time. Even in cash terms, net profitability was lower in the third quarter than it was five quarters earlier.

Even the companies engaged in North Sea oil and gas production have been less buoyant profits in 1980. After steadily rising since 1975, the profits of these companies fell by six per cent in the third quarter. This was the result of a decrease in both the volume of oil and gas sold and in the average price which the companies have been paid for their oil.

The fall in volume resulted from continuing maintenance work on the platforms, whereas the decrease in price arose from the appreciation of sterling against the dollar, at a time when oil prices, in dollar terms, were relatively stable.

However, over the six months to September, profits of North Sea oil companies rose by seven per cent, compared to the previous six months.

Table, page 18

Mr Moon: state funding to end this year.

Cash doubts halt new engineering training

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

The Engineering Industry Training Board has suspended plans for new training courses until the issue of how they are to be funded has been resolved.

In a letter to engineering employers, Mr Joseph Moon, the EITB's director, says he is unable to follow the customary practice of announcing forthcoming training plans.

The letter comes after a House of Commons statement by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, in November announcing a shift to voluntary training arrangements. The 24 industrial training boards have since been told that state funding of their operating costs would be reduced by 25 per cent from April and would cease altogether by 1982.

"It is clear from a letter recently received from the Manpower Services Commission that boards should plan on the basis of public funding of operating costs ending at December 31, 1981" Mr Moon says.

The EITB, one of the largest of the boards already has cut its staff by more than 250 people to a present total of 751 over the last two years. Salaries account for about half its £9m operating costs.

The boards are facing a struggle for survival. Employers have said they cannot support the boards once Exchequer funds are withdrawn, and many larger companies which undertake their own training, are indifferent to the problem.

Mr Prior has said the government is unwilling to increase the upper limit of 1 per cent of payroll on the statutory levy other than by affirmative resolution of both Houses of Parliament—a procedure which the boards believe is unrealistic for them to implement in the time available.

The only hope lies in the sector by sector review of each of the boards which Mr Prior has asked the Manpower Commission to complete by early June.

The review is intended to identify the sectors which would benefit from the continuation of a statutory training board and the scope of those individual boards the commission thinks should continue. Mr Prior has stressed that only a few statutory boards will be retained.

He is to seek immediate powers under a short Employment and Training Bill to be introduced this parliamentary session to wind up boards.

Fisons withdrawal of anti-asthma drug cuts £10m off shares value

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

Fisons, the pharmaceuticals manufacturer, is to withdraw its most promising new drug as a result of what the company last night called "an unsatisfactory safety profile for long-term administration". The news pushed the company's share price down to a new 160p low in late dealings.

Almost £10.5m was wiped off the market value of the group when it said it had decided to withdraw from the development of Proxicromil, a systemic anti-asthma drug which would have been marketed in tablet form.

This is a last-minute decision by Fisons. The drug was expected to go on to the market next year.

A spokesman said: "The withdrawal of any compound when so close to marketing is disappointing, but it is part of the accepted risk of pharmaceutical research and development."

Fisons, whose interests span pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, agrochemicals and scientific equipment, pioneered the treatment of asthma through new drugs. The company's Intal formula, first introduced in the United Kingdom 10 years ago, is now used by asthma sufferers throughout the world.

Fisons' discovery in 1965 of diosodium cromoglymate, which inhibits the effect of inhaled antigens, led to the development of Intal and derivatives such as Rynacrom, an inhalent treatment for hay fever.

Other drugs for the treatment of allergies followed. They largely contributed to the huge growth of the group's earnings from pharmaceuticals which now account for about 60 per cent of pre-interest profits, which totalled £24m last year.

Patents on Intal and its derivatives start running out next year, making the development of Proxicromil, which would have been the first oral prophylactic anti-asthmatic drug available, crucially important to the company.

As recently as May, Sir George Burton, chairman of Fisons, confirmed that the drug's development was on course.

Last night Fisons was unwilling to elaborate on the reasons for the withdrawal. However, the company pointed to a number of other compounds with "significant potential" which are now in the research pipeline, some deriving from the sodium cromoglymate discovery.

Fisons' fortunes are going through a bad spell. Difficulties last year saw it go into an agrochemicals partnership with Boots, which was formally launched yesterday, while last week the company announced a restructuring of its fertilizer interests involving 1,100 redundancies.

Financial Editor, page 17

Mobil in major Egyptian oil finds

Cairo, Jan 12.—Egypt has announced oil finds in the Suez Gulf, including an "important" discovery by Mobil, that has nearly doubled Egypt's reserves from 1,800 million barrels to 3,000 million barrels.

The 12 finds, all made last year, will help Egypt to raise its daily production from 680,000 barrels to one million barrels by 1983, Mr Ahmed Hilal, the petroleum minister, said.

An offshore test well made by Mobil near the intersection of the Suez Gulf and the Red Sea was important because oil was found at only 4,000 feet below sea level, instead of the usual 12,000 feet to 20,000 feet, he said.

Moreover, the test well was only seven miles from the coastline which meant it could be developed easily.

Mobil was searching for oil in this area under an agreement signed with the Egyptian Government in 1974. In accordance with this agreement, Mobil had to relinquish 25 per cent of the area in 1978 and an additional 25 per cent in 1980 if no oil was found.

"They were left with 50 per cent of the area, and this is where the oil was found eventually" after Mobil spent $70m (about £30m) to finance the search operation, Mr Hilal said.

The other discoveries, all in the Suez Gulf area, were four by Amoco, four by Deminex of West Germany, one by Total and two by the Italian-Egyptian Petrobell.

Mr Hilal said he could not estimate how much oil these test wells would yield when they went into commercial production, but he said they had raised Egypt's reserves to 3,000 million barrels in addition to 2,000 million barrels of gas.—UPI.

Spanish oil stake: The state-owned Mexican oil company Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) has signed an agreement increasing its stake in the Spanish oil refining company Petroleos Del Norte to 34.28 per cent from around 15 per cent.—Reuter.

British Airways admits losses may be £100m

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

British Airways yesterday admitted that its loss for the financial year ending in March could be as high as £100m. Earlier the Government agreed to allow the airline to borrow a further £85m to meet its running expenses.

The big loss has come despite intensive efforts by the beleaguered state airline to reduce costs during the 1980-81 period, including cutting capital spending by £150m, operating costs by £120m and raising £25m from the sale of aircraft and properties.

BA made a loss of £2m during the first half of this financial year, which encompassed the spring and summer when airlines generally expect to build up profits to balance losses made in the winter months, with fewer people travelling.

This compared with a profit of £70m for the first half of 1979-80. Before yesterday, BA's 1980-81 loss had been forecast at about £60m.

The airline emphasized last night that the additional £85m was not a state handout. The government decision simply gave it permission to go to British banks to raise this sum. As a result, BA's interest payments during the financial year 1981-82 will rise to about £100m.

Announcing the permission in a written Commons answer yesterday, Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, said that this would raise BA's external financing limit to £304m. The airline's revenue for the year ending in March would be £400m below budget, the minister added.

Mr Biffen said that BA had been badly affected by the recession. Even the modest element of market growth forecast by most operators had failed to materialize.


Mr Roy Watts: "The most serious financial position we have ever faced."

Although the airline had cut its costs, sold some of its assets, including aircraft, and cut capital spending, these were not enough to meet the revenue shortfall.

Mr Roy Watts, chief executive and deputy chairman of BA, said yesterday: "We are now in the most serious financial position we have ever faced, and it is most important that everybody understands that these losses are a real threat to the airline."

The revenue shortfall this year was a straight shortage of cash. "It is cash essential not just to pay fuel and wage bills, but also to buy new, efficient aircraft on which the whole future depends", he said.

Even the huge economies already made had not proved enough. The Government's agreement to allow the airline to borrow more money on the open market gave it "short-term breathing space".

Leading article, page 13

IN BRIEF

Accountants agree on merger

Arthur Young McClelland Moores is to join forces with Josolyne Layton-Bennett, lifting AYMM, the smallest of the "Bigh Eight" accountancy firms, up to fourth or fifth place in the "league table" and putting it on a par with Price Waterhouse and Coopers & Lybrand in number of partners and fee income.

JLB's strength is in specialist insurance, retailing and local authority audits, and it was its expertise in insurance that AYMM found attractive.

JLB, which was approached late last year, is a loose grouping of regional partnerships and ranks about fifteenth in the United Kingdom in terms of fee income.

AYMM's fee income will be increased by around a third to more than £30m as a result of the merger, and the number of partners will go up from 100 to 148. Geographical representation will improve, and AYMM will become the largest accountancy firm in Scotland.

Issuing Houses change

Mr Geoffrey Williams will step down next month as the Issuing Houses Association's delegate to the Council for the Securities Industry when his two-year term ends on February 20. His place is expected to be taken by Mr Thomas Manners, a vice-chairman of Lazard Brothers.

Grant for British Gas

British Gas has won a £3.2m grant from the EEC towards the cost of its advanced coal gasification project at the Westfield Development Centre in Fife, Scotland.

£24m coal contract

Matthew Hall Ortech of Sale, Cheshire, has won a £24m contract to design, build and commission a coal preparation plant at Grimethorpe, Yorkshire, for the National Coal Board.

Steel decision soon

The Government expects to reach a decision on British Steel's corporate plan at the end of this month, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, told the Commons. The plan aims to slim down the company's operations.

Scottish textile fears

North East Scotland Development Authority has submitted a report to the Government expressing the fears of textile companies in the Grampian region over their survival chances.

Courtaulds inquiry

The Government is investigating the export by Courtaulds of textile looms to the United States from factories closed at Workington and Carlisle last May. The Government may seek to claim back all or part of regional development grant paid to the company.

New oil find

Hamilton Brothers has made a new oil find in the North Sea in block 30/24, four miles west of the Argyll field. The well was tested at 6,077 barrels a day.

Wall Street steady

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 968.77, up a mere 0.08 above its Wall Street closing for last Friday. The $=SDR rate was 1.27324 while the £ was 0.529744.

Iraq raises its crude oil prices by $4 a barrel

Iraq is reported to have joined other Gulf oil producers in raising the price of its crude by the maximum $4 permitted under the loose agreement of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Bali, Indonesia, last month. Iraq is now charging $37.29 a barrel for its Kirkuk blend exported through the Ceyhan terminal on the Mediterranean coast of Turkey.

Iran is thought to be charging $36 for its main crude, a marginal increase from the $35 it fixed last year. Of the larger Opec member only the United Arab Emirates has yet to make the size of its price rise clear.

Saudi Arabia has introduced the smallest increase of $2 and retains the lowest price of $32. Algeria, Libya, Iraq, Qatar and Kuwait have raised their prices by $4. Indonesia, Venezuela and Nigeria are charging around $3 more.

Finance house credit is lowest for 18 months

By Our Economics Staff

Britain's finance house business slumped dramatically in November. New advances were down more than £50m to the lowest level since March, 1979. Credit granted by retailers increased slightly, but the total of new credit extended dropped to £579m from £621m in October, a fall of £42m.

The sharp drop in credit business meant that the public actually paid back more than they borrowed in November, after allowing for seasonal factors, so the level of debt fell by £45m, though seasonal fluctuations meant that the absolute level went up slightly to £8,838m.

Over the three months to November, the total level of advances was down 6 per cent over the previous three month period. For finance houses and other specialist sources of credit alone, the drop was 7 per cent.

At the same time as releasing figures showing the sharp drop in credit business, with declining sales of cars a major factor, the Department of Trade published revised figures showing that the volume of retail sales fell slightly, the index dropping from 109.7 in October to 109.2 in November.

The volume of sales has been virtually static since March and indications suggest that the figures in December were not particularly good. The clothing and footwear industry had a particularly bad time in the three months to November, with the volume of sales falling by 3 per cent from the previous three months.

It is possible that the volume will pick up in January in response to the winter sales, though large parts of Britain's high streets have been having sales non-stop for the past year. The impact of this is shown by figures for the value of sales in the shops, which were 9 per cent higher this November than in the same month last year.

Table, page 18

Warning on Reagan tax promise

Washington, Jan 12.—Mr William Miller, the United States Treasury Secretary said today that inflation would worse nif Congress cut taxes before it cut spending.

He said in a television interview that members of the incoming Reagan Administration had made a number of economic promises, including cutting taxes and government spending,

"My reading of the landscape is, if there's a big tax cut first, there'll be no incentive for congress to control expenditures and so you won't bet the control; you'll get a very large deficit and more inflation."

Curing the United States economy would require long-term solutions and not short-term "theatrics" such as declaring an economic emergency, Mr Miller added.

Mr James Jones, House budget committee chairman, said Congress should push for spending cuts of about half the expected Federal deficit for Fiscal 1982 of $55,000m to $60,000m.

It was too late in this fiscal year to expect "meaningful cuts" for 1981.

Mr Joe Hyman sells Crowther holding and leaves board

By Peter Wainwright

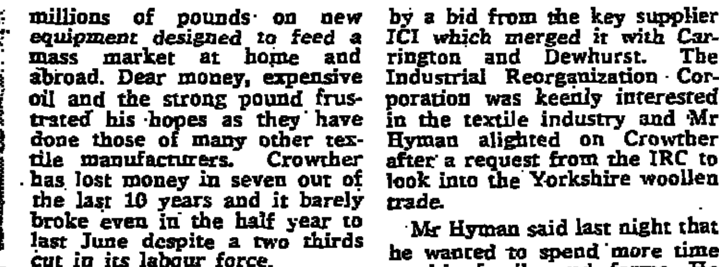
Mr Joe Hyman, the textile millionaire who was deposed as chairman of Viyella International in December 1969, is leaving the board of John Crowther, the Huddersfield woollen group in which he bought control for £1.4m in 1971.

He has sold his 55.49 per cent stake to institutions and others at 22p a share. Mr Trevor Barker, a chartered accountant who is chairman of Findlay Hardware is taking over as chairman and chief executive. He has bought 720,000 of Mr Hyman's shares, 20 per cent of the equity. Mr R. W. Aitken and Mr F. B. Webb are also leaving the board and they have sold 3,000 shares at 22p.

The deal leaves Hyman interests as key shareholders. The Joe Hyman Discretionary Trust, which accounts for nearly 33 per cent of the capital, and the Joe Hyman Charitable Trust with 0.58 per cent are keeping their stakes "for the forseeable future".

To enable outside shareholders to sell at the prices which Mr Hyman and the other directors received, L. Messel Crowther's stockbroker, is standing in the market for a week as a buyer of ordinary shares at 22p a share. Hopes of what Mr Barker will accomplish pushed Crowther up 5p to 26p yesterday.

It is thought that Mr Barker and Mr Gordon Brook, who is also joining the Crowther board, will try to unlock the group's property potential. Assets per share as indicated in the last report and accounts



Mr Hyman: trusts to retain stakes in company.

for the year to December 1979 published last June were around 56p but that assumed their continuing use in textile manufacturing.

Mr Hyman's departure marks the failure of a sustained attempt to turn Crowther into another Viyella. He spent millions of pounds on new equipment designed to feed a mass market at home and abroad. Dear money, expensive oil and the strong pound frustrated his hopes as they have done those of many other textile manufacturers. Crowther has lost money in seven out of the last 10 years and it barely broke even in the half year to last June despite a two thirds cut in its labour force.

It was in December 1969 that Mr Hyman was suddenly deposed as chairman and chief executive of Viyella International, the Clydella, Van Heusen and Peter England group after leading it for seven years. The dismissal followed months of boardroom unrest amid recession in textiles. Mr Hyman's departure was quickly followed by a bid from the key supplier ICI which merged it with Carrington and Dewhurst. The Industrial Reorganization Corporation was keenly interested in the textile industry and Mr Hyman alighted on Crowther after a request from the IRC to look into the Yorkshire woollen trade.

Mr Hyman said last night that he wanted to spend more time on his family and farms. He strongly denied that he was finished with business and added: "I would like to do a job in the public sector where my industrial experience would be of use." He continued: "I can no longer spend as much time as I would like in Huddersfield. I live in Surrey, keep a flat in London and play golf at Pulborough."

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Allen H & Ross	5p to 378p
Boustead	8p to 108p
Carpets Int	1p to 19p
Daily Mail Tst	15p to 451p
Harris Q'sway	12p to 198p
ML Holdings	10p to 260p
Man Agcy Music	5p to 195p
Mercantile Hse	26p to 563p
Municipal	20p to 580p
Paterson Zoch	7p to 432p

Falls

Berkeley Exp	17p to 223p
Braby Leslie	2p to 25p
De Beers D'fd	26p to 339p
Fisons	20p to 168p
Gas & Oil Acre	15p to 455p
Kinross	42p to 629p
Lasmo	17p to 712p
Middle Wits	25p to 825p
Tricentrol	16p to 316p
Western Areas	20p to 343p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.11	2.03
Austria Sch	35.00	33.00
Belgium Fr	78.75	75.25
Canada $	2.91	2.83
Denmark Kr	15.10	14.40
Finland Mkk	9.65	9.20
France Fr	11.25	10.80
Germany DM	4.88	4.66
Greece Dr	132.00	125.00
Hongkong $	12.70	12.10
Ireland Pd	1.32	1.26
Italy Lit	2355.00	2245.00
Japan Yn	511.00	485.00
Netherlands Gld	5.31	5.08
Norway Kr	12.79	12.24
Portugal Esc	134.00	126.00
South Africa Rd	2.11	1.98
Spain Pta	195.75	187.25
Sweden Kr	10.92	10.42
Switzerland Fr	4.43	4.22
USA $	2.46	2.39
Yugoslavia Dnr	83.50	78.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Free extensions intended to give corporation a marketing lead

Telecom salesmen plug the value of sockets

British Telecom is to provide free telephone socket extensions for certain subscribers in an 18-month trial from March.

The scheme will be offered to 24,000 residential and single line business users in Taunton and Carlisle. If the trial is successful, every home in Britain could eventually be rewired to allow a telephone handset to be plugged in anywhere in the house.

In the trial, four sockets will be installed on each line free of charge. The service is to be based on similar plug-and-socket systems which at present operate in Canada, the United States and many European countries.

British Telecom stressed yesterday that this service could not yet be generally offered to the public.

The plug-and-socket trial is the latest ploy by the corporation to give it a marketing edge when the private sector is allowed to compete with it in the supply of equipment.

The plugs and sockets will be a patented set, and it is unlikely that they will be made available to the private sector without the permission of British Telecom. The corporation still controls the network and has the right to install the first telephone.

Any extra handsets to be used with the new system would need to have a plug which was compatible with the British Telecom socket.

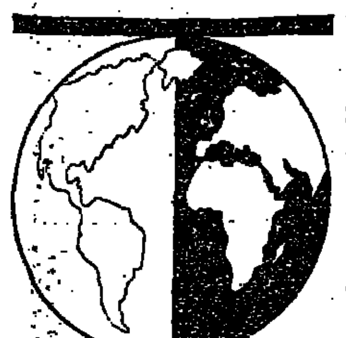
Apart from the marketing advantage, British Telecom will undoubtedly minimize maintenance and labour costs. The corporation says the main aim of the scheme is "to increase our sales of extensions and to update the residential telephone system, leading to a rise in rental and call revenue".

British Telecom is confident that the plug-and-socket system will catch on, and it is prepared to sacrifice the present rental charge for extensions—£6 per quarter for two sockets. In future, if the system is adopted, the sockets would cost the subscriber nothing. The customer could buy extra plug-in handsets from British Telecom.

The move is seen by the corporation as bringing the purchase of an extension telephone into line with that of any other consumer item.

In the trial, the corporation will convert existing customers to the new plug-and-socket scheme gradually. New residential customers will be offered the plug-and-socket installation only.

Bill Johnstone



China may 'buy British' in updating universities

Britain's advanced technology and computer industry could benefit significantly from plans by the Chinese Government to spend $393m (£165m) on updating its universities and higher education establishments.

A top level equipment review team from China is to visit the United Kingdom this month and in February to study teaching and research techniques at British institutions, universities and polytechnics and to meet manufacturers.

The visit comes after the arrangement by China of a World Bank loan to cover its university development programme. The visit is being organized in conjunction with the Industrial Council for Educational and Training Technology, the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association, the British Council and the British Overseas Trade Board.

S African rates rise

Another rise in bank lending and mortgage rates in South Africa is likely within the next few months. Commercial banks announced a 0.5 point increase to 10 per cent in the prime rate last week, the first rise since July, 1976.

Irish ferry cash

The European Investment Bank has lent the equivalent of Irish £5m (£3.9m) towards a new car, lorry and passenger ferry to operate on routes between Ireland and Britain. The 15-year loan is to the British and Irish Steam Packet Co.

French industry aid

The French Government has earmarked Fr4,500m (£418m) this year to help boost necessary industrial investments, M Rene Monory, economics minister, said. The aid, in the form of long-term loans at favourable rates—two points below market levels—is also designed to support economic activity and help French companies meet international competition.

Peking cutbacks

Premier Zhao Ziyang said in Peking it was necessary for China to stop some large construction projects for a while in order to control inflation. Mr Zhao told visiting Japanese parliamentarians that China would move forward with the projects after inflation was cut back.

$50m Ecuador credit

Ecuador is borrowing $50m (£21m) through an eight year Eurocredit to finance public works, according to its loan coordinator and agent, Lloyds Bank International. The loan will carry interest at ¾ per cent over six month London inter-bank offered rates.

Germany pulls out

The West German research and technology ministry is to end its financial contributions to a DM1,400m (£300m) joint American Japanese and West German coal liquefication project at Morganstown, West Virginia. The ministry's decision comes after a cutback in its 1981-1983 budget.

Japan cars curb

Mr Willy Claes, Belgium's economic affairs minister, said he plans to impose limits on Japanese car imports. Belgium is negotiating with The Netherlands to ensure quotas are imposed uniformly by the Benelux countries, but the Belgians may act unilaterally if no agreement is reached.

Engineering company

In yesterday's "Industry in the Regions" column the name of the company Howorth Air Engineering of Bolton was incorrectly spelt. This was the result of a transmission error, for which we apologize.

Builders' fears about 1980 squeeze confirmed by Whitehall figures

Housing starts 'lowest' since 1930s

Figures to be published by the Department of the Environment next month are expected to show that builders started work on fewer new homes in 1980 than in any peace-time year since the 1930s.

They are likely to confirm that starts in the public sector were down to about 55,000, the lowest post-war total. Private sector starts are expected to be little more than 100,000, the lowest since 1953.

Last year, the industry built 221,000 homes, and as recently as 1976 starts totalled 325,000. A Green Paper, produced during the last Labour administration, spoke of the need to ensure a housing programme of 300,000 units a year.

Department of Environment statistics published yesterday show that only 11,400 houses and flats were started, against 19,400 in the same month in 1979. Over the three-month period to November, public sector starts were down by 40 per cent on the corresponding period in 1979. On the same basis, private sector starts were down by 41 per cent.

So far, the number of homes actually completed has held up well because of the fairly lengthy construction period. Even so, completions in November were down from 25,200 in 1979 to 20,000.

The figures only confirm what housebuilders throughout Britain feared several months ago: that 1980 was going to be a tough year. Not only have they experienced difficulty in selling those homes actually built, but they have found margins squeezed.

While house price rises have ground to a standstill—and in some areas prices have actually fallen—costs have continued to rise inexorably. According to the housing cost index published by *Building* magazine, costs, excluding land, rose in 1980 by 18 per cent. Over the 12 months, new house prices rose, at most, by 6 per cent.

Surprisingly, there has been no marked increase in bankruptcies among house builders, who have become adept at cost-cutting during periods of adversity. The National Federation of Building Trades Employers added that many would have found their activities restrained, in any case, by non-availability of suitable building land.

Mr David Tutcher, a director-designate with responsibility for land and marketing for Heron Homesteads, which has built some 9,500 homes since its formation in 1965, explained that lack of confidence on the part of buyers remained the single most important constraint on the house-building market.

"There are plenty of potential buyers around, and we have seen no decline in inquiries. But they are concerned about the general economic climate: whether they will be able to continue to afford the mortgage payments, whether they will be able to sell their own homes, and so on."

In 1979, Heron, part of the diverse Heron Corporation, sold 1,100 homes. Last year, the total dropped to 900, and this year Mr Tutcher expects it to be about 600 or 700.

Heron, which builds on a sub-contract basis, expects no real improvement in the market until 1982, although it is optimistic that a further fall in mortgage interest rates will stimulate more activity.

Meanwhile, Heron, in common with many other house builders, is offering a range of incentives to clear unsold homes. Among these is an offer to pay a buyer's mortgage for a period of up to three years should he or she be made redundant. The company is also offering to pay a proportion of legal fees.

Other, larger builders are even more bullish, and Mr Laurie Barratt, chairman of the company which now ranks as Britain's largest house builder, recently said his company was poised for growth in 1981. Last year, it built about 11,000 homes.

The industry's own forecasts are less sanguine, although it is more worried at the prospect of a further sharp drop in homes started for local and other public authorities. Last month, a report published by the National Economic Development Office (NEDO) estimated starts in 1981 and 1982 at no more than 40,000.

The question is whether the private sector can revive to compensate for this loss, already reinforced by government-imposed moratoria. The NEDO report envisages an improvement in the level of "starts" to about 110,000 this year, with a stronger recovery in 1982.

Much will depend upon general economic factors. Meanwhile, the industry would like to see Government giving the private sector encouragement. In its memorandum on the Budget submitted to the Chancellor this week it called for the doubling of the mortgage interest relief to £50,000, easing of stamp duty, and changes in the operation of the development land tax to assist the release of land for house building.

John Huxley

Top-level talks sought over future of Talbot's Linwood car plant

By Ronald Faux

Scottish Office ministers are seeking to meet the senior management of Peugeot Citroën as speculation mounts that the *Talbot car plant at Linwood*, Renfrewshire, will close later this year unless a new model is introduced there.

The Government is seriously concerned about the wider implications for Scottish industry if the plant is shut down by the French parent company, which expects to lose £140m this year.

Linwood produces the Avenger, a dated model, and the Sunbeam, which has not sold as well as expected. The plant is in need of modernization. Talbot and the workforce at *Linwood are pressing Peugeot* Citroën to build a front-wheel-drive model now being designed which will replace the Peugeot 104 in Scotland.

So far the unions have not *been reassured by statements* from the French company that they would maintain a strong manufacturing base in the United Kingdom. This could refer simply to the Dodge truck division of Talbot in England. The workforce at Linwood has already been cut by almost half to just over 2,000 since the takeover two years ago. At present workers are on a three-day week.

The meeting of Scottish Office ministers and the company's owners will outline the range of assistance available for *the modernization of the plant.* This would include a 22 per cent regional development grant plus discretionary grants, which could cover about one-third of the total cost.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, is clearly prepared to do everything in the Government's power to encourage Linwood's development, mainly because of the disastrous effects that closure would have on the Scottish steel industry and numerous other suppliers.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Younger admitted his concern to secure the future of Linwood but added that there was no truth in suggestions that he had been discussing the plant with overseas businessmen in Japan *or elsewhere.*



Mr Oscar Hahn: Exhausting life *of service.*

Mr Hahn to retire from GKN

By Clifford Webb

"Mr Oscar Hahn, CBE, 57, is retiring from the main board of GKN for reasons of health." Behind that bland announcement yesterday lies the *remarkable story of a paralysed* schoolboy who became a top industrialist, sailed a 40ft ketch around the coast of much of northern Europe, and still found the time and energy to lead an exhausting life of service to the community.

In this, the Year of the Disabled, Mr Hahn's achievements from the confines of a wheelchair make salutory reading. He was born in Berlin in 1923 and at the age of 10 contracted polio, which left him totally paralysed.

Four years later he recovered *the use of his upper body* and travelled to Britain to continue his education at Gordonstoun College.

From Gordonstoun, he went to Cambridge University. Fellow undergraduates still remember the time he propelled his manually-operated armchair from Cambridge to London in one day to win a bet. The prize was two pints of beer.

By 1938 his family had left Nazi Germany and acquired BKL Alloys, a Birmingham-based aluminium forging company founded two years earlier by three fellow refugees.

After Cambridge, Mr Hahn joined the family business. *Determined* not to be a desk-bound manager, he designed and built an electrically powered buggy on which he made daily tours of the shop floor.

In 1968 when he was managing director BKL Alloys was sold to GKN. Mr Hahn was retained to run the company but this was no "obligatory" service contract. His potential as an organizer and motivator was quickly recognized by Sir Raymond Brookes, then chairman of GKN. By 1979 he was chairman of several subsidiary groups.

He was also responsible for GKN's steel rod business, which has been involved in talks with the Bank of England and the British Steel Corporation over rationalization of the steel industry.

Wales site for wind generator

By Nicholas Hirst

Carmarthen Bay power station in Dyfed, South Wales, has been chosen as the site for a prototype wind generator to supply electricity to the national grid.

Small-scale generators for use in remote areas such as the Scottish islands have already been proven commercially. A 40ft high generator with 15ft blades was recently installed and is providing power for a dairy farm at Ronaldsway, South Orkney.

The Central Electricity Generating Board intends to test large scale generation. The generator planned for Dyfed will be in the 50 to 200 kilowatt range, costing around £1,000 per kilowatt (a kilowatt provides sufficient power for a one-bar electric fire) and will be used to gain operating *experience for using a larger* machine.

Sites at a disused airfield at Wigsley, near Lincoln, Bradwell nuclear power station, Essex, and Richborough power station in eKnt are being investigated for use for the first large-scale generator of between 1,000 and 4,000 kilowatts.

Tamworth Co-op shuns Birmingham merger

By Derek Harris

A merger of one of the co-operative movement's most successful smaller retail societies, at Tamworth, with one of the movement's largest, at Birmingham, has fallen through *for the time being.*

The Birmingham Co-operative Society had already changed its name to the Greater Midlands Co-operative Society in anticipation of the merger, but a members' meeting at Tamworth has failed to produce the necessary two-third majority in favour of the move.

The Tamworth voting—152 against the merger to 151 for it —represented only 1 per cent of the total membership. Tamworth's leaders are examining how far the membership appreciated the case for the merger and this may lead to a call for a fresh vote.

The proposed merger, which is the latest of a spate of such *moves, would have created* a society with a combined turnover of £130m, of which Tamworth would have contributed around £10m. The Birmingham society is the fifth largest retailing operation in the movement.

The merger talks came after Tamworth's expansion plans were baulked by its modest resources both financial and in specialist skills like property management and marketing.

Although it had a superstore site at Wilnecote, the £3.5m project was disproportionately large for Tamworth's resources and the Birmingham society was allowed to lease the site and develop it. It has been operating successfully for six months, it is claimed.

Tamworth is one of the movement's more successful societies. Its net surplus—which would be profit in a commercial company—in 1979 was three times greater than that of the *Birmingham society at £463,000* compared with £149,000.

Birmingham's surplus has been low for two years largely *because of costs of closing down* around a fifth of its small outdated outlets, which are now down to about 200.

But Tamworth's surplus as a percentage of sales stood at 5.5 per cent compared with a national average among societies of 1.2 per cent. The Birmingham percentage was only 0.1 though this society has extensive assets backing which even at their written-down value stood at £11.54 m in 1979.

Wage councils 'cause job losses'

By Frances Gibb

Wages Councils are pricing people out of the labour market and creating unemployment, according to a report yesterday by the National Federation of *Self Employed and Small Businesses.*

It says that Wages Councils are outdated and should have their statutory powers removed, including the right to set minimum wages.

Minimum statutory wages have had a serious impact on unemployment, the report says. They affect particularly the employment of school leavers, women, and ethnic minorities, *all of whom might be prepared* to settle for lower wages to obtain a job.

They also affect those who are thrown out of work because their employer is legally prevented from offering them the choice of lower wages or redundancy, and small business *which cannot absorb sudden* and often unexpected wage increases.

Mr David Dexter, the federation's chairman, said yesterday: "Most Wages Councils were set up 60 years ago to deal with 'sweatshop' conditions and 'slave' wages. They are no longer relevant in today's society and by consistently making awards which far exceed the rate of inflation *they are literally destroying* job opportunities."

The councils might be useful in some trades as a forum for collective bargaining, but this bargaining should be done on a voluntary basis. As a first step, the report says that the *Government could convert* the councils into statutory Joint Industrial Councils, without enforcement powers.

It also urges firm dates for Wages Councils meetings and a timetable for negotiations. No awards should be backdated to a time before publication of the order.

Priced Out! The Effect of Wages Councils on Jobs: National Federation of Self Employed and Small Business Ltd., Price £1.

UK microprocessor systems aid navigation

The microprocessor is making its presence felt at the Boat Show in Earls Court, *particularly in navigational* equipment. Since its launch at the show last year the Sysmaster, a British design, now has orders worth £500,000.

The system was designed by Sysmaster of Frimley, and produced by its sister company, Systems Production. The units *are sold worldwide.*

Seven of the company's microprocessor systems have been on display. One, the NCS 4000 allows navigation by means of a global network of beacons used as "fixes".

By tuning a radio receiver on medium wave into two or more beacons and rotating a direction finding aerial, the bearings of the beacons in relation to the vessel can be determined and the position of the craft found by plotting the intersections of these bearings.

The microprocessor helps by facilitating the handling of the data.

Spurious signals from more distant beacons operating on the same frequency are suppressed.

The unit will be for use in *small commercial vessels, such* as coasters or fishing boats, and in the leisure market.

Technology News

Lathe control

In recent years the engineering lathe has been adapted to computer control and can cost up to £100,000. It can be uneconomic to take the equipment out of production so that operators can be trained.

A British company, Denford *Machine Tools*, in Brighouse, West Yorkshire, has designed a new computer-controlled lathe, the Micromaster, on which to train operators at a cost of about £16,500. To date the company has exported $400,000 about £166,666 of orders to the United States.

A prototype was shown last March at the International Machine Tool Exhibition in Birmingham. By September the unit was at the production stage and able to be launched in America at the Chicago Machine Tool Exhibition.

All controls on the lathe are computer-controlled and the trainee is guided by instructions and checks given on a visual display unit (VDU) alongside the trainee. According to the manufacturers, the excercises instruct the trainee in good and safe industrial practice.

Programming of the instructions has been done by Denford and GMS, of Huddersfield.

According to Mr Gerald Denford, managing director of Denford: "Overseas interest in *Micromaster*, particularly from the United States and Europe, confirms our research that the lathe has a worldwide market. It also proves that British technology can stay ahead with ideas and win orders".

Another British company, Chase Precision International, from Sandy, Bedfordshire, is finding success aross the Atlantic with the equipment.

The tool was exhibited at the Contact Lens Manufacturers Association, in Seattle last year and, *according to the company*, aroused a great deal of interest. The lathe forms the precise curvature and finish required in a contact lens by using a system of magnetic coupling between the spindle of the tool and the electric motor.

The contact lens is then formed from a small plastic button. Chase are confident that the lathe can be applied to any operation meeting similar precision and finish in optics, engineering or electronics.

The lens can be machined to a maximum radius of 12mm.

Energy projects

The vast sums of money *required to develop energy projects* in mining and oil have emphasized the need for efficient management of such ventures to avoid unnecessary financial overloads.

To cater for this need a new computer software system called "Ebcore", primarily designed to evaluate projects in the energy field has been designed. It is a result of two years of joint development by Core Laboratories Inc of the United States and the *European* Banking Company, an international London-based merchant bank.

Core Laboratories is one of the world's leading companies in the provision of petroleum reservoir engineering services and consultancy engineering.

According to EBC: "*In a* world where energy resources are becoming increasingly more expensive to develop Ebcore offers invaluable assistance in *establishing* project economics and in assessing the various risks which are involved".

The mathematical computer models used in the system have 49 different capital-items which can be included in the programme. Each of these can accommodate another 49 stages of development.

Bill Johnstone

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Problems of energy costs in industry

From Mr Tony Speller, MP for North Devon (Conservative)

Sir, Your editorial of January 8 *on the cost of energy to* United Kingdom industry clearly sets out the need for market pricing, in order to avoid wasting valuable supplies now at the expense of future generations. Yet the point is ignored in the subsequent analysis, which presses for price reductions to large industrial users. The editorial applauds the virtue of financial discipline on the nationalized *industries but then says that* this "must not be allowed to cloud other issues", whatever that might mean. Finally it calls for the reduction of heavy fuel oil tax, but then says that taxes should be increased to make good the cost of reducing energy prices. In short, it proposes that the government should replace one set of doubtlessly real problems by another.

British industry is losing competitiveness, but the problems generally go beyond the price of fuel. Specific industries *pressing for reduced fuel* costs should back their case by demonstrating (a) that rising energy costs have been as *serious* as the *other* components in their rising total costs in recent months, and (b) that their energy efficiency is keeping pace with that of overseas competitors. Energy efficiency is of central importance, not only in maintaining competitiveness, but also in restraining demand for physically limited resources, and the statistics show that British industry as a whole is no more efficient now than it was in 1974.

The NEDC task force is a welcome development, since an agreed set of facts would be of immense value in removing the confusion which presently surrounds the energy price debate. One area for their attention should be the effect *exchange rate movements have* in obscuring international price comparisons. It is important that the problems specific to *our energy*-intensive industries should be separated from the more general exchange rate problem faced by industry as a whole.

The CBI now suggests that large users of industrial gas and electricity should be helped by the restructuring of tariffs in their favour. *There* is justification for this but it also has obvious implications for smaller users, including *many of the CBI's own members*. It also has implications for gas supply, since a significant price advantage over the *competing oil product* would surely precipitate excessive demand for gas from industry.

I do not seek to minimize the importanse of the problems facing energy-intensive industry in the United Kingdom, but feel that solutions are not as readily attainable as you suggest.

TONY SPELLER,
House of Commons,
London,
SW1A 0AA
January 9.

Disconnexion of gas supplies

From the Deputy Chairman of the British Gas Corporation

Sir, *The allegation that the gas* industry is "trigger happy" in disconnecting supplies to customers who fall on hard times *(The Times,* December 19) is rejected totally.

Your story referred to a recently published report, "A Charter for Fuel", by the Yorkshire Regional Council of the Labour Party, who stated that many "gas and electricity boards" made disconnexions in what appeared to be an indiscriminate way, often causing hardship in winter to the most vulnerable people.

The electricity boards are well able to defend themselves, so I refer only to the British Gas record on this matter.

The National Gas Consumers' Council monitors the operation of the code of practice by the corporation and has found only two contraventions, both borderline, out of over 8,000 cases examined.

We work closely with the DHSS and local authority social services to avoid disconnexions and customers with difficulties are urged to discuss the problem with us before getting into arrears. Various methods of easy payment are widely publicized.

The suggestion that British Gas is insensitive to needy customers is groundless. On the contrary, staff who work in this difficult area do their job with great humanity.

With rising fuel prices more *families are likely to find themselves* in difficulties and people are right to be conferned. But *it is the task of the welfare authorities to make sure* that the disadvantaged can afford adequate supplies of energy; it is not the job of the fuel industries.

We do operate with a social conscience but we are not a social service.

I might add that it costs much less to heat the average home with gas than any other fuel in general use and gas prices have risen much less rapidly than prices in general over the last 10 to 15 years. Based on the average consumption of a gas cooker and a main living room fire, a couple on old-age pension would have had to spend some 10 per cent of their pension on gas back in 1968, but less than 4.5 per cent in the year just ended.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. SMITH.
British Gas Corporation,
Rivermill House,
152 Grosvenor Road, SW1.

Glass repairs over the holiday period

From Dr David J. Mavin

Sir, In reply to the letter printed in "Letters to the Editor" on Tuesday, January 6th, 81, headed "Emergency Repair List". Our fingers have done much walking into our pockets to pay vast amounts of money to advertise in Yellow Pages.

Over the Christmas and New Year break our company had three men on permanent call 24 hours every day and their telephone numbers were on a telephone answering machine. Anyone patient enough to listen to the recording would have clearly received these numbers, as did *national companies such as* Sainsburys and Taylor Woodrow and also individuals with smaller premises.

Days we were called out on included Christmas Eve, Boxing Day and the day after and New Year's day.

Our company also spends a lot of time calling at police stations giving out our telephone numbers for emergency use.

We, therefore, find it very *hard to believe Mr Stern did* any finger walking at all, as our name appears on the first page under "Glass Plate" in Yellow Pages.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID J. MAVIN,
Allglass (Leaded Lights) Ltd,
Braintree Road,
Ruislip,
Middlesex, HA4 OX7.
January 9.

Romance in investment

From the Reverend E. F. Synge

Sir, A short time ago you printed an article about the fall in the numbers of small investors. No one seems to have written to comment on it, and so perhaps you will print a brief criticism. It is this, that the writer omitted *romance*. Most so-called investment today seems to be either speculation or more moneylending. The genuine small investor identifies himself *with the company* and sticks by it, if he can, through thick and thin. He loathes the big sharks which swallow small companies. Stockbrokers used to understand this, but now they do not care.

Recently I had some money to invest after a take-over, and despairing of finding a small, go-ahead company, I turned to one of the "small company" unit trusts; but that turned out to be the dullest of all. Not a word have I heard about the progress of any of the companies, and I shall have to turn *to moneylending since I cannot* speculate. I guess that there is a lot of money waiting for a revival of romance in the financial world.

Yours faithfully,
E. F. SYNGE,
The College of St Barnabas,
Blackberry Lane,
Lingfield,
Surrey, RH7 6NJ.

ECGD and exports to Jamaica

From Mr R. E. F. de Pass

Sir, In April, 1980, Export Credits Guarantee Department withdrew cover to exporters to Jamaica without warning, presumably on a combination of political and financial grounds. This caused the cessation of a very large amount of export trade from the United Kingdom to the island.

At the end of October, there was a change of government in Jamaica, and within a very few days delegations of exporters *from the* United States were in the island offering their services. Unhappily no British mission has so far visited the island, due, principally, to the continuing reluctance of ECGD to reinstate their cover.

My company has been trading with Jamaica for nearly 100 years, and during this time we have never had a commercial default. Our experience is, I am sure, not unique in trade with this island, and so I am forced to the conclusion that, up to the present, insufficient notice has been taken by the authorities of the changed political and financial climate in Jamaica.

It is, therefore, hard to understand a *recent* report in the press that the Government is constraining ECGD not to restrict cover for trade with *Poland, whilst at the same time* there is no indication that they are pressing the Department to reinstate cover to a very old member of the Commonwealth —Jamaica. Quick action is required to assist urgent rehabilitation of this island—to await a new deal with the International Monetary Fund is only delaying the United Kingdom's traditional exports for the benefit of our trade competitors, and at the same time weakening the very old links within the Commonwealth.

ROBERT DE PASS,
58 Borough High Street,
London, SE1 1XF.
January 8.

Discounts for cash payments

From Miss J. M. Stubbs

Sir, Since the autumn you have published a number of letters concerned with aspects of purchasing. Most of these have concentrated on the *desirability*, justification or necessity for surcharges on credit card customers.

It seems to me that with an ever increasing drift to credit card purchasing the marked price of any article for sale is effectively, the credit card price (*ie* the surcharging is built into the price and the trader works out his sums in the knowledge that his net income will be the "discounted" price). In this case then surely the discussion should not be concerned so much with surcharges for credit card customers but with automatic and universally accepted discounts for cash or cheque paying customers? The person who saves up to buy his necessities should have the right to make his purchases at the same price as is charged for the goods supplied to his card carrying friends.

J. M. STUBBS,
21 Westfield Road,
Great Shelford,
Cambridge.
January 9.

Indonesia and the textile industry

From Mr Anthony Holland

Sir, So the trade dispute with Indonesia has been solved by enlarging their quota of duty-free textile exports to Britain. I agree the quota is less than the industry feared and also that there should be compensating job opportunities in other industries. Nevertheless, *the effect will be, predictably*, another few hundred textile workers on the dole.

Fine, but those of us remaining *in the textile industry* feel the very least the government could have done was to insist that Indonesia opens its doors again to British cloth by slashing the current 76 per cent duty which makes business impossible. Gaining this point would, at least, have demonstrated the Government does care for what is left of the textile industry.

Britain has been a long standing supplier of cloth to *Indonesia* whereas, until three years ago, their textile exports to us were a statistical non-event.

ANTHONY D. R. HOLLAND,
7/8 Warwick Street,
London W1.
January 9.

Finniston Report proposals

From Mr Rowland Morgan

Sir, The understandable quick denial by the secretary of the IEE (Business News, January 8) to Derek Harris' suggestion that the Privy Council had asked that institution to explain its turnabout on the Finniston Report recommendations nevertheless shows how sensitive this issue is to those who know what is going on. I suggest that apart from the Engineering Institution hierarchies very few engineers have heard of the government's draft royal charter for a new engineering body as consultation by the institu*tions has been negligible*. This is in sharp contrast to the time and care taken by Sir Monty Finniston and his committee when they sought *opinion* at packed meetings of engineers held throughout the United Kingdom.

Whatever one may think of the total package of proposals in the *Finniston Report*, the one recommendation that met with almost universal approval was the need to establish an engineering *authority, indeed* without such a body none of the Finniston recommendations could be implemented. The Government's proposals for a nominated-only engineering body raises the fear that it will be dominated by the very same people, the employers, the so called captains *of industry* and engineering institution establishment figures who have, since the war, demonstrated their total inability to make engineering effective in this country.

For a new engineering body to become that "engine of *change" so desperately* needed if we are to survive as an industrial nation, it must command the respect and support of individual engineers *of* all disciplines and be independent of government. The new General Medical Council with directly elected members of the medical profession in a major*ity over those nominated by* the medical schools and royal colleges and lay people appointed by the Privy Council is a sound structure on which to model a new engineering authority.

I very much hope that the Privy Council will question the *engineering institutions about* the degree of consultation they have had with their members for it is the individual engineers, not the institutions, who make up the engineering profession.

Yours faithfully,
ROWLAND MORGAN,
Fernacre,
Star,
Winscombe,
Avon BS25 1QB,
January 9.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Fisons drops a bombshell

Bad news is coming thick and fast for Fisons with yesterday's bombshell that it is having to drop one of its most promising pharmaceutical prospects, the anti-asthmatic Proxicromil, knocking 28p of the shares, which closed at 160p. Only last week the group announced a fundamental restructuring of its fertilizer division the financial implications of which are likely to mean a cut in the dividend, which would have been uncovered in any case on a current-cost basis after the more than halved profits *that now seem certain to be announced for* the current year. Troubles in agrochemical business have already forced it to seek out Boots as a partner.

Out of this, the pharmaceutical division has been shining like a beacon. The latest figures for the six months to the end of June showed that this division accounted for almost three-fifths of the £11.1m pre-interest profits. And, while this division has been trying to offset margins squeezed by the strength of sterling and difficulties in getting price increases through, it has plainly been the one on which Fisons has been staking a lot of its future, pumping £8m of its £14.4m research and development spending into it last year. With the long lead time it now takes to get new drugs onto the market, there is no chance of another product plugging the profits gap that is likely when the Intal patents run out next year.

The rebound in the share price after the fertilizer shock has owed much to takeover hopes, particularly as the group had wielded the axe in the very part of the company that had deterred potential bidders. But with doubts on the pharmaceutical side it is now looking as though the takeover prop even with the market capitalization of under £60m not much more than half fixed assets is starting to look a little shaky.

• *The figure of £2,310m for the central government borrowing requirement in December was every bit as bad as financial markets had feared. For the nine months to December the cumulative total has moved up to £13,060m and something fairly dramatic will have to happen in the final quarter of the present financial year to overturn market estimates of a full year public sector borrowing requirement in the £12,000m-£13,000m area.*

Although the rate of increase in supply service expenditure—the major ingredient of central government spending—has been cut back marginally from almost 26 per cent after six months, it remains high and certainly uncomforably higher than the 28 per cent rate of increase originally forecast for the full year. There should, of course, be steady improvement over the coming months as some of the larger pay awards of last year start to drop out of the year-on-year figures.

But it is still going to take time to bring about a significant deceleration in the rate of increase, while the extent to which the government will be able to achieve a better balance between the rate of increase in relative public and private sector costs during 1981 remains to be seen.

At this stage it is little wonder that gilt edged investors remain highly cautious; the seasonal improvement in public sector finances in the January-March quarter has in the past proved a highly dangerous bull trap. Investors, moreover, see little likelehood of the authorities tightening up the funding tap over the next few months, so they see plenty of reason to bide their time.

But if there are a number of clear constraints on longer term interest rates, the same constraints do not automatically apply to short-term rates Much will presumably depend on how the news background, not least on the pay front, shapes up over the rest of the month. But once the December retail prices index is out of the way, the Government could well make out a strongly plausible case for a small reduction in real interest rates.

Meanwhile, if United States rates are not destined to fall steeply, the money supply figures coming out at the moment look good enough to suggest that we probably really have now seen the peak of the present cycle.

Insurance brokers

Little evidence of recovery

Insurance brokers provided one of the stock market's few firm spots yesterday helped by a mildly bullish circular from W. Greenwell and disappointing rather than bad figures from one of the sector's smaller fry, Hogg Robinson.

Hogg, in fact, saw interim profits dip 15 per cent to £2.32m despite, apparently, a relatively strong showing from the growing travel interests. But a maintained dividend and the promise of full-year figures comparing "favourably" with the previous set were sufficient to lift the shares *a couple of* pence to 110p.

In Hogg's case, absence of provisions which took £650,000 last time could indeed keep profits close to last time's £8.6m but the shares offering a likely p/e ratio of over 9 *and yielding 7.4 per cent still look* vulnerable.

Hogg relies heavily on agency commissions from the Lloyd's insurance market, which this year could provide over 25 per cent of profits reflecting the market's successful 1978 underwriting account. There must be fears, however, that these earnings will come close to evaporating next time as they reflect the parlous conditions Lloyd's underwriters encountered in 1979.

Meanwhile, recovery hopes for brokers generally are hardly soundly based at the moment. Some flickers of life in marine and aviation have led some observers to predict at least a "bottoming out" of premium rates in the current year, while any weakness in sterling would put some gloss on overseas profits.

However, with stock market conditions in the United States still sufficiently buoyant to encourage underwriters to write business purely for investment income and the possibility of reflationary moves in the United States both these predictions could be wide of the mark. At the same time, any fall in interest rates could only have an adverse effect on brokers' investment income.

Gold

Time for a re-assessment

It may be time for a fundamental re-assessment of gold and gold mine shares. Measured in dollars, the gold price has been bumping around between $550 and $600 for a while, while the gold mine index has been pointing downwards. More important, few voices are heard predicting instant recovery for bullion, and some are even suggesting that shares should be sold.

After all the excitement of gold's historic adjustment to inflation, partly promoted by quite fortuitous political factors, it is evident that in its current phaseb ullion is influenced by technical forces such as currencies, interest rates, inflation and stock markets. The relative weight of these at any one time is very hard to dtermine, and the absence of a clear trend has kept buyers out of the bullion market and encouraged sellers to takep rofits or cut losses.

Difficult though it is to disentangle these influences, they certainly do not seem particularly encouraging at the moment for either bullion or shares. Interest rates look as if they will stay higher than was expected for longer, the dollar is firming a little, and for a while last month at least the Dow Jones was outperforming gold mines.

This pattern could stick for several months, with only an international crisis not already discounted or an increase generally in inflation breaking it.

Some life has been breathed back into the share market by institutions seeking the income they cannot get from blue chips. With top quality mines such as Kloof, Hartebeestfontein, President Steyn and Free State Geduld currently offering around yields of up to 20 per cent the move is not surprising. It is, moreover, a principle entertained in some quarters that a share is best bought when at the bottom.

But where is the bottom? Last week's quarterlies from Gold Fields showed that for the first time in 18 months profit growth has stopped, until grades are raised anyway. Measured in Rand, which is what matters to the mines, the average gold price received hardly altered. In thep resent quarter, however, the mines could well suffer a decline in gold price. As a result, the recent spectacular increase in dividends can be expected to slow down, especially since many mines are committed to heavy capital spending.

Dividends will be enough to keey yields attractive, but as long as interest rates remain so high the historic premium for South African investments will be very narrow if it exists at all. Only a definite upward trend in the gold price or a fall by interest rates to much lower levels can change that. If, however, gold does not move one must question the argument that bullion is bound to maintain its real value. And that in turn would upset all calculations about present value of mines and the basis on which shares are priced.

British industry is showing a belated interest in quality control techniques. Peter Hill reports

How Japanese workers go round in profitable circles...

Tucked away in a corner of the latest issue of the weekly journal of the Departments of Trade and Industry is a trailer advertising a forthcoming mission to study Japanese manufacturing and quality assurance techniques.

The mission reflects an increasing awareness among British industrialists of the edge which Japanese manufacturers now have over their Western counterparts in product quality, a factor which has manifestly influenced Japan's ability to carve out significant slices of key product markets.

Tomorrow, managers, trade unionists, shop-floor workers and Government officials will have a chance to examine at a conference the concept which is central to the Japanese effort —the quality control circle. The *conference, organized by the* National Economic Development Office, results from an initiative by Mr John Nott, former Trade Secretary, in a paper to the National Economic Development Council three months ago.

"Close working cooperation in Japan between companies and their suppliers of materials, components and sub-assemblies, ensures that quality problems are tackled at an early stage and that companies' quality targets are met", said Mr Nott. "This contrasts with the recriminations over quality shortcomings that commonly arise in the West where such cooperation is less certain".

In Japan, quality control circles involve small groups of shop-floor workers (although membership does not exclude managers) who meet voluntarily in groups of up to a dozen under the chairmanship of a foreman or shop steward. Their task is to analyse and resolve problems which directly affect their work, problems which may have gone unresolved for decades but for which they, uniquely, are able to develop solutions through the expertise and knowledge which they have accumulated.

Quality control circles also provide a focus for the identification of *all* workers involved *in a plant or in a company with* the underlying philosophy that it is in everyone's interest to produce goods which are not only of high quality but are competitively priced and efficiently manufactured.

Japan is not the only country to have experimented successfully with the idea.

Experience has shown that the relationship developed and the team spirit engendered by the *application* of the *quality* control concept in the United States and increasingly in Europe leads to enormous benefits and improvements.

Impressive achievements have been recorded. One Norwegian steel company recently revealed that by implementing a simple modification suggested by a circle it had managed to save $48,000 a year by reducing the number of damaged wire *rod coils.*

In the missiles system division of Lockheed Corporation an investment of about $700,000 to establish quality control circles produced savings of more than $5m over a four-year period.

Another American company, Johnson & Johnson introduced the technique at its Brazilian subsidiary. Among issues tackled was reducing the 16 days taken from the arrival of materials at the plant to their eventual use. It was cut to six and led to savings of $480,000.

Dr Joseph Juran, the American quality consultants who played an important part in advising Japanese companies on quality control procedures and techniques in the aftermath of the last war said recently: "One way of looking at the Japanese export success story is to see it as the huge return on investment in a massive quality training programme".

But embracing the concept requires a positive and continuing commitment by management particularly in the early stages. Training facilities must be provided and basic education in problem solving. Equally important is the willingness of management to implement the ideas and solutions which flow from the work *of the circles.*

In Japan the achievements of circles are considerable and wide ranging. Nippon Steel, the largest steelmaker in the world, estimates that 25 per cent of its profits result from the quality control activities of its shop-floor personnel.

Last year Sanyo Electric said that it saved $181m through company-wide management improvement campaigns and at least one-third of that saving was the result of quality control activities by blue collar workers.

Komatsu, the large construction machinery manufacturer, *saved $4,640 on the telephone* bill of one of its distribution centres as a result of ideas formulated by a circle of nine office workers.

In a recent interview, Dr Juran stated: "Top management (in the West) is going to have to start taking an interest in quality. The big opportunities for improvements and cost savings are there, but top management just does not know about them".

Neither he nor other quality control experts suggest that the quality control concept alone has been responsible for Japan's extraordinary progress to economic super power status, but it has *played* a *significant role* over the past thirty years; equally experts do not suggest that it will be possible to mirror exactly the Japanese model in the West. But there is general agreement that they can have an enourmous impact in breaking down the friction, tensions and traditional "them and us" attitudes to everyone's benefit.

What should concern the West is the emphasis which emergent industrial nations are attaching to the Japanese quality control model.

Both South Korea and Taiwan have established national centres to monitor quality control activities; an estimated 400 companies in Brazil deploy quality control circles. In the EEC, in Scandinavia and in Britain the quality control circle technique is being cultivated and the experience of Rolls-Royce, one of the pioneers provides a *useful insight.*

...and why they are doing it in Derby

Among the 30 or so British companies which have introduced quality control circles into their operations, the Derby-based state-owned aero-engine company, Rolls-Royce, has played an important pioneering role. The "father" of the idea was Mr Jim Rooney, the quality engineering manager. Fired by the obvious successes being recorded at the Lockheed Corporation's missile division, he decided in 1977 that R-R could benefit from adoption of the techniques.

His judgment has been amply vindicated. Over the past 30 months total cost savings of £520,000 have been achieved, and there has been an improvement in the quality of some key aero-engine components which have been the subject of circle study work. The idea is now spreading more widely within R-R, and outside suppliers are anxious to learn more.

One project successfully *tackled by a quality control* circle was the reduction of the scrap rate arising from machining of turbine blades. Conventionally that was running at a rate of about 4 per cent. Reorganization of equipment layout and other changes in the working area involved cut the scrap rate to less than 1 per cent and produced savings of £26,000 a year.

Another project involved *cutting down the rejection rate* on the production of cooling rings. Modification of the cutting tool produced a sharp increase in the production of rings which met the tight specifications set by R-R.

There have been many others. Mr Rooney says the

'It represents a means of getting people's experience more closely invested in the enterprise'

investment in the concept has been more than justified. He estimates a return of 10 to 1 on the money involved.

Now retired from Rolls but retained by the company as a quality consultant, Mr Rooney says: "The one aspect which attracted me to the idea was that it represents a means of getting people's skills, knowledge and experience much more closely invested *in* the enterprise and to encourage *people to become* much more deeply involved in their company and their commitment to it."

At Rolls, workers are invited to join groups and after an initial introduction to problem *solving,* the groups, which *often* include supervisors, can set about tackling a particular project.

The trade unions have been very responsive, says Mr Rooney. The movement has helped to break down some of the barriers which have developed over decades between shop-floor workers and management.

Twice a year the R-R groups explain their projects to the company's senior management. An invaluable channel of communication has thus been opened up and while it has not completely evaporated, the feeling of remoteness has been greatly diluted.

Quality control circles are not a panacea, says Mr Rooney, but "by dipping deep in the well of people's expertise and knowledge—which management has helped to create—companies are able to give workers on the shop-floor an opportunity to display and use that knowledge".

Mr Tony Hunt works in the general machining shop of the Derby works which manufacture small components. He has been a member of one of the R-R circles for the past two years. He is also a shop steward of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

"A machine operators' job is not a very interesting one," he says. "But certainly it has become much more interesting since we began with the quality *circles. You become more in*volved and have an opportunity to contribute something."

Mr Hunt sees no conflict with his role as a lay officer of a big trade union.

"What I have found is that the circle enables you to get to know people much better—people who you have worked with for perhaps twenty or thirty years—and the degree of mutual respect for their *problems and difficulties is* much greater.

"Let's face it, we all spend a great deal of our lives working. Through these circles you can improve your working life. You do not solve all the problems but it goes a long way towards it."



Mr Turgut Ozal (left), Turkey's deputy prime minister who is representing his country at the London meeting, and Mr Ismail Aydinoglu governor of the central bank until last weekend.

Turkey asks for more time

Representatives of 16 international banks are meeting in London today to consider a Turkish request for easier repayment terms on already rescheduled debts of more than $3,000m.

The meeting comes at a time when Turkey's military regime feels squeezed between the need to shield the country's long-term economic stabilization plan against political uncertainty and the growing impatience of *her Western creditors* for an early restoration of parliamentary democracy.

Turkey's economic plan was launched a year ago by Mr Turgut Ozal (who is putting the Turkish case in London this week) and given the green light by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). It has since been espoused by the Turkish generals who seized power on September 12. The generals have given Mr Ozal broader powers and named him deputy prime minister. Over the weekend Mr Ozal's powers were consolidated when the junta dismissed Mr Ismail Aydinoglu, the governor of the central *bank, who had criticized* the deputy prime minister.

The main target of the stabilization plan is to increase production in order to stem unemployment (now at 20 per cent), increase exports and check inflation (running at *100* per cent). The strategy is to secure healthy financing for investments and imports by way of attractive bank interest rates and other incentives, and to build up an infrastructure which will give this growth a self-sustained impetus.

According to the planners, to achieve this the country will require at least for another two to three years some hefty fin*ancing from abroad* (along the lines of the $1,000m loan package agreed by 15 countries of the Organization for Economic Development and cooperation (OECD) last year). Large-scale rescheduling of external debt, now estimated at over $21,000m (one-third of it in arrears of interest), is also considered essential.

What seems to have disheartened Turkey's creditors, however, is the absence of any significant signs of economic recovery one year after the stabilization plan went into operation.

Turkey's economic growth rate in 1980 was almost zero; *unemployment rose to five mil*lion; inflation lingered close to three figures; the local currency was subjected to 14 "parity adjustments" which devalued it by one-half.

The external trade deficit soared to $4,000m as the country's exports sluggishly failed to catch up even with the cost of oil imports at $3,100m. Domestic demand slackened because of inflation. Coupled with the high cost of borrowed money, this discouraged the expansion of production which, anyway, is not of a quality that *could easily find export markets.*

Low quality, in fact, has tended to reorient Turkey's exports from its traditional OECD clientele, which in 1973 absorbed 71 per cent of it (and last year only 60 per cent), to the Arab countries whose share increased from 6.6 per cent to 20.

The results of the first year are disappointing. But analysts who have scrutinized the indicators of the last three months *of 1980, have noticed some rays* of hope, especially in exports which were enhanced by the lira devaluations.

Furthermore, the military government has been taking some drastic action to get rid of some of the economy's structural defects. It has decreed, for instance, a set of 21 tax reform bills which no political party had felt strong enough to pass, as well as some labour laws which reshape management-labour relationships on a more rational footing.

A sharp increase in bank interest rates resulted in a 29 per cent growth of bank deposits within a few months, and, in order to attract the savings of Turkish workers abroad (estimated at $10,000m) the banks are now authorized to offer a 17 per cent interest on convertible currency deposits.

At the same time the Government, which seems more determined than its political predecessors to encourage foreign investors, wants to partially denationalize some of the state economic enterprises were bad *management and overstaffing* have been causing enormous deficits.

The new government hopes it can stimulate a 3 per cent gross domestic product growth in 1981 and bring inflation down to 40 per cent. The success of these efforts, however, depends heavily on how much Western aid Turkey can obtain both in terms of recycled debts and in hard cash under the OECD's umbrella.

Mario Modiano

Business Diary: A great light hope of UK aviation?

Robin Britten's aerospace factory may be found after much searching deep within the walls of a fort built in the middle 1800s near Bembridge, on the Isle of Wight, to repel a French attack that never came.

But, although the location may be somewhat unusual, it now appears more than just possible that from it will spring a revived British light aircraft industry to replace that handed over on a plate to the Americans soon after the end of the last war.

The revival is based on the Sheriff, a four-seater, twin-engined machine, large parts of the prototype of which are now appearing and whose first flight is due in September.

Britten and his team intend that each Sheriff will sell for the equivalent of £47,000 in 1983 dollar terms, compared with £55,000 for its nearest equivalent in what *Flight International* refers to as American "Spam cans".

While the base of Aircraft Designs (Bembridge), the firm of which Britten is chairman, is out of the ordinary, Britten himself has little in common with the men who lead what is left of Britain's once multifarious aerospace companies. He is the manager of the Hollies pop group which, he says proudly, has had more vocal hits than any other British pop group, including the Beatles.

Britten was happily pursuing this career when his brother John died suddenly in his early forties three years ago, leaving behind his plans for the Sheriff. John Britten was the first half of the title of the Britten-Norman aircraft manufacturing company, which produced the most successful Islander and Trislander light airliners and which is now owned by the Swiss company Pilatus.

Robin Britten decided to take on the Sheriff while continuing with the Hollies. "I welcomed the new challenge", he says. "I did not want to see something that my brother had designed go to waste and I was motivated by the fact that some of the best light aviation brains in the country were available.

Work began two years ago in an upstairs room at the Britten family home in Bembridge but a year ago came the move to the fort to accommodate the staff which had by that time grown to a dozen and to be close to production facilities.

The recruits are a mixture *of youth and experience* the latter including men who have worked on almost every big British aerospace project since the war, from the Lightning fighter to the BAC 111 airliner.

Britten sees the company's breakthrough to proper aerospace respectability coming at the end of 1979 when the Civil Aviation Authority gave its



Photograph by Dave Rainer

Spam can do or spam no can do? Robin Britten, chairman of Aircraft Designs (Bembridge), and a model of the Sheriff, a *new light plane he hopes will take off this year.*

approval to it as aircraft designers. "We thus joined an unfortunately small band of 12 in Britain" he said.

Soon after that, Britten and his team of what he terms "boffinologists" were invited to join a consortium, one of the other members of which is McAlpine, which is developing under a contract with the Department of Energy a wind-energy generator. This, when located in the North Sea, for instance in large numbers will feed energy into the national grid.

Aircraft Designs Bembridge is bringing its aerospace expertise to bear on the aerodynamic problems inherent in such a project and in particular is producing a design for the windmill blades.

Britten sees his team on the Isle of Wight as ready to tackle almost any project where aerospace principles can be applied, from the design of parts of somebody else's aircraft to the aerodynamics of a new car. More immediately, he is working with what he calls his "city cousins" to raise the money to take the Sheriff through to certification. It is a modest enough amount—some £200,000—that he is seeking, and he has a firm of stockbrokers in the City of London *advising him.*

After certification the plan is to hand over production to an aircraft manufacturing company, which will then produce the aircraft in batches of 40 at the start and then of 100. His company has already talked to a number of such companies both in Britain and abroad and he sees no problem in this area, particularly at a time of world recession.

Britten relishes diving in at the deep end at such a moment and lists the advantages he sees for a small company with a high-technology base such as his.

"Point one", he says, "is that during a recession the small company can obtain supplies within 24 hours, while when big companies are doing well they don't want to know. My brother, and his partner, Desmond Norman, had to wait weeks for ash trays when they were developing the Islander and everybody was doing well.

"The recession should bottom out in about two years, by which time our first batch of 40 Sheriffs should be on the market. It will be too late to start the development process at that point.

"Then there is the fact that the specialists which I shall require in the future for further company development are far more likely to make a move when they see the projects on which they have been working in large companies shelved against the hope of better times in the future. And the final point is that at a time like this, large companies have more time to talk to people like us and to give us the information which we need."

Britten admits that he went into the aviation business after his brother's death knowing very little about it but says that he has learned a lot since then "although *I still keep* my mouth shut at most meetings".

He sees compatibility between employees as vital and although he does not appoint new staff, *he likes to meet* them beforehand to sum them up.

"Recording artists and aerospace boffins have a lot in common, he said. "Both *groups are prickly and tem*peramental. I am a great believer in the sort of meeting where we can all get the bile out of our systems but after that we all go over to the pub *on the understanding* that nobody mentions 'shop'."

Arthur Reed

Stock markets

Strike fears give new account a gloomy start

The new account got off to a dismal start yesterday amid fears of widespread industrial action and a sharp markdown among oils.

Equities made a nervous start with prices falling sharply from the outset although they managed to calm down after lunch. From then on the market bided its time amid several small nervous offerings.

Dealers remained worried by the prospect of a strike by water and sewage workers with shipping shares also losing ground at the start of the seamen's action.

Diamonds are forever . . . the hope of stockbrokers Rowe Rudd which plans to launch the United Kingdom's first Diamond Investment Fund at the end of this month. They intend to raise about £z.lm from a placing of units at a price yet to be decided. One problem they hope to overcome: there are more than 2,000 types of diamond and virtually every expert can give a different valuation.

But the real brunt of early losses was borne by the oil sector in response to weekend comment in the press. Jobbers marked shares lower with heavy selling reported at the cheaper end of the market. However, a subsequent rally on Wall Street brought some relief to the majors, which closed off the bottom.

Business after hours received a little support from the decision of several Ford plants to accept their pay offer, but attempts at a rally soon faded. The *FT* Index, which was 5.7 lower at 10 am before dipping 6.9 at midday, eventually closed 6.1 off at 455.1.

Gilts made a hesitant start and were marked £¼ lower in the wake of heavy selling ate on Friday. Prices recovered as much as £¼ before lunch but faded after hours after the announcement of the Central Government borrowing requirement, which rose to £2,310m in December, making a total of more than £13,000m.

As a result sellers appeared and at the close falls of £⅛ were registered among longs while falls of £¼ were seen in shorts.

ICI fell 4p to 304p among leading industrials after adverse weekend comment. Beecham lost 1p to 167p, Glaxo 6p to 252p, Unilever 2p to 446p, Hawker Siddeley 4p to 236p, Pilkington Bros 3p to 263p and Dunlop 1p to 65p.

The seamen's strike brought some sharp falls among shipping shares, although jobbers reported only small "scrappy" selling. Common Bros dipped 5p to 292p, British & Commonwealth 2p to 296p. P & O D'fd 2p to 114½p, and Ocean Transport & Trading 3 p to 116p. But bid speculation continued to bolster Reardon Smith 'A' rising 4p to 104p.

In chemicals Fisons plunged 28p to 160p after hours after news that the group had decided not to market its latest anti-asthma drug.

The market appeared pleased with trading statements from Astra Ind, up 2p at 19p. Daily Mail "A", 18p to 451p, Bett Bros, 2p to 51p, and Hogg Robinson, 2p to 110p. However, lower profits clipped 4p from Ellis & Everard at 126p while the profits standstill left Carclo Engineering 5p lighter at 45p and Braid Group 2p off at 16p.

In stores Ratners hardened 2p to 50p after its interim report. Rosgill rose 4p to 27p and E. Upton 1p to 35p. Support was also given to shares of Harris Queensway, 12p higher at 198p.

The statement from the board of Jamaica Sugar over Mr Nicholas de Savary's 49 per cent acquisition left the shares 2p lower at 26p. J. Sainsbury dipped 6p to 365p after last week's 1.9m share placing and Associated Dairies softened 4p to 190p. Somportex, reporting today, hardened to 495p.

Allied Colloids weakened 3p to 99p ahead of figures tomorrow as Associated Newspapers rose 3p to 246p after figures last week. Robt Lowe climbed 2p to 29p for a similar reason.

Mr Joe Hymans's decision to sell his stake and retire as chairman had shares of John Crowther 5p dearer at 26p.

Bid speculation lifted Boustead 8p to 108p, Management Agency & Music 5p to 195p, Jenks & Cattel 7p to 80p, Warren Holdings 2p to 191p, Silkolene 7p to 262p and Mercantile House 26p to 563p. ML Holdings rallied 10p to 260p after weakness last week caused by the cancellation of a board meeting and Davies & Newman rose 7p to 100p reflecting its holiday interests.

Electricals showed further weakness in generally thin trade, still smarting from the changes at the Ministry of Defence. GEC slipped 5p to 583p, Racal 7p to 297p, ahead of figures later this month and Ferranti 10p to 435p

Buildings had SGB Group 6p higher at 128p, ahead of figures later in the week, but profit taking clipped 10p from recent high flyer Phoenix Timber at 100p. Adverse comment left UBM 4p lighter at 53½p.

The quick shake-out in oils on the back of weekend comment was directed more towards the speculative second liners. The majors recovered some of thir poise but still closed lower on the day. BP retreated 8p to 396p, Shell 8p to 446p, Ultramar 10p to 483p, Lasmo 17p to 712p, Tricentrol 16p to 316p and Burmah 3p to 183p. Among the second liners Premier dived 6½p to 96½p, Anvil 17p to 273p, IC Gas 8p to 250p, Clyde Pet 35p to 685p and Sovereign 15p to 385p.

The possibility of an imminent release of the US hostages in Iran brought a further wave of selling in golds, mainly from South Africa and Europe. Anglo Am Gold tumbled £1½ to £48½, W. Driefontein £1½ to £34⅝, St Helena £1½ to £17⅛ and Randfontein £1/16 to £35 15/16. In mining financials Consolidated Gold Fields shed 8p to 493p despite De Beers picking up 3000,000 shares at 500p in order to bring its stake nearer 29 per cent.

Worries over the seamen's strike appear more deep-rooted than most dealers are letting on, judging by the line of 250,000 European Ferries doing the rounds a t143p yesterday. Unfortunately, there were no takers and the shares fell 2p to 141p, after 143p.

Equity turnover on January 9 was £129.763m (17,250 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Ultramar, Premier, Euro Ferries, GEC, Plessey, Racal, BAT, ICI, Crystalate, Marks & Spencer, HK & Shanghai, Shell, Bass, BICC and Barclays Bank.

Traded options: Business remained quiet with only 1,046 contracts recorded. BP featured strongly on 277 contracts.

Traditional options saw class made in FMFC on 3p, Premier Oil on 10p, Ultramar on 44p, Charterhall on 10p and mith Bros on 4½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Astra Industrial (I)	—(—)	0.56(0.26)	2.32(0.66)	0.25(0.25)	13/3	—(0.79)
Bett Brothers (F)	20.5(20.3)	1.1(1.1)	7.2(7.4)	1.9(1.5)	9/3	3.1(2.5)
Braid Group	43.46(41.23)	0.87*(0.74)	16.5*(11.71)	—(0.55)	—	—(1.21)
Carclo Eng (I)	14.4(5.05)	0.47(0.46)	7.8*(8.1)	1.3(2.6)	27/2	—(5.2)
Claverhouse (F)	—(—)	0.94(0.87)	6.51(6.05)	4.15(3.7)	3/3	6.4(5.95)
Daily Mail (F)	—(—)	1.63*(7.49)	31.9(23.7)	16.5(—)	—	27.5(30†)
Ellis & Everard (I)	15(13.9)	0.7(0.83)	9.7(12.4)	2.5(2.5)	16/3	—(4.0)
Hogg Robinson (I)	18.7(16.3)	2.32(2.73)	—(—)	3(3)	31/3	—(5.7)
Murray Northern	—(—)	0.449(0.440)	1.8(1.79)	0.6(0.6)	—	—(1.75)
Ratners (I)	9.5(9.0)	0.53(0.68)	—(—)	0.67(0.67)	—	—(—)
Rosgill (I)	14.5(15.2)	0.6(0.48)	—(—)	0.82(0.75)	7/4	—(—)
F. H. Tomkins (I)	10.0(21.4)	0.83(2.0)	—(—)	0.5(—)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are sho wnon a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend oy 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *=Loss. †=For 18 months

Record Christmas at Ratners after first-half setback

By Rosemary Unsworth

Ratners (Jewellers), with more than 100 shops in the UK and eight in The Netherlands, has escaped the worst of the recession during the first half. Although profits were down by a fifth, the board has been encouraged by a record Christmas and strong indications that the group has improved its market share.

Pretax profits slipped by 21 per cent from £684,000 to £539,000 in the six months to October 6, while retail sales excluding VAT climbed by 5.5 per cent from £9.1m to £9.6m. During the same period Government statistics showed that the jewelry trade suffered a 5 per cent turnover fall, Mr Leslie Ratner, the chairman, pointed out. "These figures would indicate that we have therefore substantially increased our market share," he said.

The main reason for the profits downturn was the impact of interest charges, which cost the group about £145,000, or the difference between 1979's and 1980's interim results. In addition lower consumer demand affected trading, although Ratners stressed that this did not signify any long-term disadvantage.

The group has continued its modernization and expansion plans, which entail opening up to 10 shops a year. Shops in Perth, Dumfries, Macclesfield, Dumfermline and a second branch in Aberdeen were opened in the first half and Mr Ratner said that a few more would open during the second half. The quality of stock has also been upgraded.

"Underlying trading strength was demonstrated in the third quarter by another record Christmas," he said. "Although it is not possible at this juncture to report the effect of this encouraging feature on the outcome for the year, it is certainly the opinion of the directors that at this point the company is weathering the recession well." He also said that areas of high unemployment were spending no less than before.

Mr Leslie Ratner, chairman of Ratners.

The interim dividend has been maintained at 0.96p gross. Mr Ratner said that the final would be considered in the light of the full-year results. Last year Ratners made £3.1m pretax profit after producing only £379,000 profit in 1976.

The shares gained 2p to 50p after the announcement, and provide a 6.5 per cent yield, which compared with the 14.1 per cent yield of H. Samuel, which has a near 20 per cent stake in Ratners.

Board of Evered now backs Francis bid

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Independent directors of Evered, the olss-making West Midlands engineering group, have reluctantly recommended the 22p a share offer from Francis Industries. This is despite the fact that only last week Arab shareholders in Evered paid an average price of 24.88p to double their stake in the group to 24.8 per cent.

Shares in Evered have also been trading above the bid price, easing yesterday ½p to 24½p before the boards reaction to the Francis bid was known.

There has been speculation that another party might counterbid for Evered. Astra Industrial, which owns 13.1 per cent of Evered and which yesterday announced a big improvement in half-year profits, is known to have expressed interest in Evered's properties in the past. Mr Dennis Dukes, Astra's chairman was not available for comment but Mr F. G. Enoch, company secretary, when asked whether Astra might be interested in bidding for Evered said "Oh yes, we may wel be"

The board of Evered said of the lFrancis offer that it neither fully reflected the asset value nor the long-term prospects of the company. However, because talks with other parties had proved inconclusive, and because a return to profitability now depended upon an upturn in industrial demand, the board recognised that the bid would be attractive to ordinary shareholders.

However, they have urged Francis to improve the 40p a share offer for the preference shares to a reasonable level.

Mr Paul Tapscott, the deputy chairman of Francis who is heading the attack because Mr Sandy Saunders, chairman, is also chairman of Evered, said he was surprised by the Evered reply. However Francis would now circulate the offer to shareholders. One of the conditions of the bid was that Evered directors should *recommend it and accept in* respect of their beneficial shareholdings.

Ironically it transpores that 357,000 of the shares bought last week by the Arab shareholders, Mahmood Badr and Zahid Industries & Investment came from Wilson family trust in which Mr J. D. W. Field Evered's vice chairman, was not beneficially interested. He took no part in the decision to sell the shares.

It seems unlikely that the Arab investors will accept the Francis bid and Mr Tapscott said that he personally would be very unhappy with a large outstanding minority in Evered if the bidd succeeded.

Potential bidder Astra Industrial, which Mr Dukes is transforming from an engineering into property company raised pretax profits from £262,000 to £55,000 in the six months to October 31. Besides a maintained interim dividend of 0.36p gross, there is a 0.71p payout relating to profits from the sale of an engineering subsidiary.

Briefly

Agricultural Mortgage Corporation: Interest payable on the variable bond, due on July 13 will be £7.5313 per £100 bond, being at the rate of 15.0625 per cent a year.

Stoddard Holdings: Resolution was duly passed to approve and implement merger with Templeton Carpets and Kingsmead Carpets which form major part of carpet business of Guthrie Corporation. Shareholders also approved a resolution to authorize directors to allot and issue 1.5m 7 per cent 2nd cumulative preference shares of £1 each to Guthrie for payment in full in cash at par. Proxies in favour of the resolutions representing over 78 per cent of total voting rights were received.

Murray Northern Investment Trust: Pretax revenue for half year to November 30, £450,000 (£440,000). Nav per share 103.5p (75.1p at May 31). Estimated eps for year to May 31, 1.80p (1.79p).

Renwick Group: Mr S. Hinchliff, director, disposed of 35,000 ordinary shares on January 6 at 73p. These shares were listed among his beneficially held shareholding.

Jamaica Sugar Estates: Directors have received formal notification that Mr Nicholas de Savary, and his associates had acquired 1.6m ordinary shares at a price of 15p per share (49 per cent of the issued share capital) and now Mr De Savary intends to make a formal offer to all other shareholders.

Claverhouse Investment Trust: Dividend 9.14p (8.5p) for 1980. Pretax revenue £933,000 (£875,000). Eps 6.51p (6.05p). Nav per share 154.97p (116.02p).

Bett Brothers: Dividend 4.43p (3.57p). Turnover £20.5m (£20.3m). Profit £1.08m (£1.11m) net. Eps 7.2p (7.4p).

Brentnall Beard: Due to delay in receiving audited accounts from overseas associate companies, publication of figures for year to September 30 has been postponed until January 14.

Mansfield Brewery has completed purchase of soft drinks assets, of T. W. Beach and Sons of Evesham, Worcestershire, for £3.404m.

Central Manufacturing and Trading Group: Capaco Group acquired through the market on January 9, 95,000 ordinary shares in SMT at 51.25p. Caparo now holds 5.33m shares (30.2 per cent).

Yorkgreen Investments: Energy, Finance and General Trust Holdings *has disposed of 50,000 shares* which reduces its holding to below 5 per cent.

Braid Group plunges into £870,000 loss

By Margareta Pagano

Braid Group, the vehicle distributors, yesterday blamed rising costs, high interest rates and reduced profit margins for its plunge into the red and its passing of the final dividend.

In the year to September the Liverpool-based group lost £872,600 comparel with pretax profits last time of £595,400. Sales were up by £2m to £43.4m, but this reflects the first full-year contribution from Craners of Burton.

After interest charges of £1.1m and £110,000 taxation, the retained loss was £979,000. The interim dividend was also passed. Tax loss per share was 16.5p against earnings last time of 11.7p.

Mr Denby Bamford, the chairman, says the board believes that all the necessary steps have been taken for the group to emerge from the recession in the industry. All of the group's operations, apart from Marsden Coachbuilders, long-term hire and the Ford dealer, Craners, made losses. Three of these, Southport Engineering, B. E. Motors and Braid Motors, have *been closed. Closures* cost £221,000 and have been compensated by the sales of properties, yielding £220,300. Total funds of £1.5m are expected to be released.

The closures have eliminated businesses that were running at losses of £260,000 annually after interest. Ttogether with stock reductions in other parts of the group, they have helped to reduce borrowings. At the end of September 1979, borrowings were £4.38m. By September 1980 these had been reduced to £2.6m, and now stand at about £1.3m. *The* closures have meant 120 redundancies, leaving a total workforce of 900.

Braid deals mainly with Vauxhall vehicles, which represent 7.5 per cent of the UK car market. Although the group has no intention of reducing these outlets, it is looking at diversification of its franchises and continues to seek Ford outlets. Its British Leyland franchise at Colwyn Bay was extended last year to inclilude Jaguar, Daimler, Rover and Triumph cars.

The slump in car sales is expected to continue into 1981. New car sales are unlikely to exceed 1.42m, with no improvement in used car sales. However, the recent rationalization ? ? ? ? are expected to produce an improvement in trading this year.

Mr Thomas Walton, director and general sales manager of *Craners when it was acquired*, has joined the board as group general manager.

Last year saw the completion of the reconstructed Vauxhall parts and service operation at Northwich, a sales, services and

Babcock expects upturn

Deutsche Babcock, the West German maker of power plant equipment, expects its profits for the year to last September 30 to be the best in several years. Its profits in its last full year were DM40.9m (about £9m).

In the year to September 30, Babcock reported that sales advanced by 13 per cent to DM5,000m. Order inflow, at DM5,300m, matched the company's forecasts, but was down from DM5,900m in the year before.

International

Ashton assessment

Preliminary geological work indicates that the Upper Smoke Creek alluvial diamond deposit, part of the Ashton Joint Venture in Western Australia, has probable reserves of 500,000 cubic metres at an average *grade of 8 carats a cubic* metre, the joint venture says in its latest progress report.

Profits slip at Ellis & Everard

By Margareta Pagano

The recession is having a dual effect on Ellis & Everard, distributors of industrial chemicals. Tough trading conditions have reduced first half profits, but the recession is also bringing new customers who are switching from large tankers to *smaller orders.*

In the six months to October, pretax profits slipped to £701,000 from £835,000 last time on sales of £15m, against £13.9m. The interim dividend is unchanged at 3.57p gross.

Within the chemicals sector E & E is proving more resistant to recession than many companies, Mr Peter Wood, the finance director, said yesterday. The group, with a 20 per cent market share of small chemical distribution, is benfiting from the growth of lots below certain tonnages. Its 18 depots and fleet of 100 vehicles can cope with any increase that customers transferring to smaller orders might bring. Five new distribution agreements in the last year will provide sales in excess of £1m this year, Mr Wood said.

The group's liquidity is sound—and it is looking into a possible acquisition on the US east coast. E & E is the only British member of America's National Association of Chemical Distributors and, in turnover terms, is one of the largest. An investment of about £1m is being investigated, Mr Wood said.

The merchanting division, contributing 85 per cent of profits, showed record profits for the eleventh consecutive year, but the group has seen hiccups in the fine chemicals and manufacturing divisions. In addition, Capital Leisure, the swimming pool manufacturer, lost £70,000 in the first half and has now stopped trading. Its five outlets are to be sold and costs will be between £80,000 and £100,000.

Anstead, the fine chemicals division, supplying colours to food and cosmetic industries, *also saw losses, but will recoup* £100,000 from penalty clauses from the profits warranty.

F H Tomkins falls to £208,000

F. H. Tomkins, the West Midlands manufacturer of *buckles,* nuts and bolts, reported pretax profits down to £208,000 in the six months to October against £829,000 last time.

Sales have remainedstatic at £10m and the interim gross dividend has been cut to 0.7p against 0.8p last year. Mr Albert Porter, the chairman, said yesterday that ther had been a sharp deterioration in trading since September. This *has particularly hit its manufacturing concern.* Woden Steel and Fasteners which lost £300,000 in the first half compared with profits of £45,000. Swift cuts were imposed on the manufacture of bolts and nuts, and bright drawn steel, and any terminal losses and redundancies will be covered in an extraordinary item at the end of the year. The board believes the second half results will be *better because of the action* taken at Woden Steel.

Daily Mail Trust net loss at £1.6m

Daily Mail and General Trust reports that extraordinary items amounting to £8.8m against a credit of £441,000 turned a net profit of £7.49m into a loss of £1.6m for the year to Septem*ber 30. However, the group* also reports an attributable profit of £3.2m, compared with £2.4m, so the dividend is 39.2p gross against 42.8p, for the previous 18 months. Earnings a share went up from 23.7p to 31.9p.

Investment in strategic metals

Mr James Sinclair, the American investment adviser and metals and securities dealer, has started a new London firm offering investment in strategic metals. The firm, J. Sinclair and Co, will make markets in commodities such as cobalt, chromium, manganese, titanium and rhodium. The material is held in duty-free warehouses in Rotterdam and assayers are registered with the London Metal Exchange. Title to material is by warrant issued by the warehouse.

British Land boosts housebuilding side

British Land has acquired Jarvis Brothers and Brewster (Construction), the Worthing-based housebuilding company. The total cost of £1,821m has *initially been satisfied* by the issue of 485,472 British Land shares and a payment of £500,000.

The remaining consideration, amounting to about £821,000, is deferred and payable in two tranches of about £410,000 each in January 1982 and January 1983. This acquisition is designed to strengthen the scale and profit potential of British Land's existing housebuilding activities.

Full bid sent out for Dunton Group

Former shareholders of Earthmoving and Eastgrange have been obliged under the Takeover Code to make a full bid for Dunton Group, the company which bought the other two. Brokers Rowe Rudd are thus offering 5p per share for 840,000 shares in Dunton, which represents all the capital apart from the 10.6m shares issued to Earthmoving and Eastgrange shareholders.

The brokers intend to place 800,000 shares at 5p in Dunton and these are intended to be dealt in the Unlisted Securities Market from January 19.

Plans for new copper contract

By *Michael Prest*
Mining Correspondent

A new London Metal Exchange copper contract, which would allow some cathode brands to be delivered against wire bar contracts, is under consideration and could be introduced in September.

The proposal has been put forward by a sub-committee of the LME. It envisages selecting a list of up to 30 cathodes out of hte approximately 50 offered at present. The cathodes would have to be of continuous casting quality.

Petrocon co-founder quits in boardroom reshuffle

By *Philip Robinson*

The board of Petrocon will meet today, after the resignation of Mr James Pound, cofounder and joint managing director of the group, where Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey's NCC Energy has *nearly a one-third* stake.

In a board shake-up announced yesterday Mr Ralph Messent will leave the main board but remain managing director of the group's Offshore Drilling Supplies, and the finance director, Mr Martin Ireland, will assume the role of company secretary with the resignation of Mr J. Calnan.

Mr Peter Hodgson, chairman and joint managing director, *said: "There's no story here.* We have been moving the business away from engineering to concentrate on oil services and the business is now too small to support a head office with two managing directors. Mr Pound has said he will not sell his investment in the group and will concentrate on his private interests."

Mr Pound, aged 47, started the business with Mr Hodgson as a private concern, HNP Industrial Sales. It went public as Petrocon in 1972.

The two control a private investment company, Madgel Ltd, which bought 12½ per cent of Petrocon from John Swire & Sons in August. Combined with their own personal holding, Mr Pound and Mr Hodgson influence 25 per cent of the shares.

The Petrocon board has now been reduced to four people. Mr Hodgson said: "We are *having a board meeting to review the situation."*

He says that the group has "had contact" with Mr Ferguson Lacey, but he has "not requested to join the board nor has he been invited".

Net loss of £549,000 at Carclo

Carclo Engineering, the textile machinery and engineering group which took over English Card Clothing in 1979, made a £549,000 net loss in the half year to September 30 after paying a halved dividend of 1.86p gross.

The loss, which compares with a £221,00 profit in the same period of 1979, was after paying £534,000 of overseas tax relating to Indian Card Clothing—which has continued to do wel—and after a £186,00 extraordinary debit. There were also preference dividends of 128,000 relating to the ECC acquisition.

Pretax profit was £2,000 higher at £466,000 and turnover up from £5m to £14.4m because ECC was not included in the earlier period. This has disguised a sharp underlying fall in the volume of sales and profits.

arclo no longer expects an improvement in the traditionally stronger second half, as it earlier forecast, and is rationalizing operations in the United Kingdom where the workforce is down by a third to 1,000 since March 1980. Net borrowings fel by 256,000 to 3.38m in the half year.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster ..	14%
Rossminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £50,000 12%, over £50,000 12½%.

Business appointments

Underwriters' new chairman

Mr M. B. Rumsey has been elected chairman of Lloyd's Underwriters' Association for 1981 and Mr D. A. Pollock has been elected honorary treasurer.

Mr Michael A. Wilkinson has taken up the new position of resident director of Powell Duffryn in the United States of America.

Sir Archie Lamb has been appointed a part-time member of the board of the British National Oil Corporation for three years. Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of the British Gas Corporation and Mr Gavin Laird, a member of the executive council of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, have been re-elected as part-time members for a further three years.

Mr Tom Forrest has become managing director of Security Centres (Scotland).

Mr Anthony F. Chapman has been made United Kingdom sales and marketing director of Wicanders (GB).

Mr J. R. Gentle has been appointed products and computer services director of IAL, responsible for all the company's manufacturing and computer services activities. Mr A. G. Cunningham becomes general manager finance and business development. Mr G. I. W. Dunford, commercial director, has assumed the additional role of managing director of International Hospitals Group, IAL's medical services associate company. Mr P. Lennon, formerly publicity manager, has been appointed head of publicity.

Three specialized non-parcels regions have now been formed within the National Carriers Group. In the north of England, Mr Alan Morris becomes managing director with *Mr Jack Burnett* as area director; the eastern and south region managing director is Mr Paul Rivett, with Mr Len Maybanks as area director. The new western and midland region, with its head office in Bristol, will have as its managing director Mr David Smith and Mr Don Smalley as area director. Mr David Port becomes group director of finance and Mr Mal Perry has been appointed group director of personnel, both will be based at the new head office in Bedford.

Mr *Terry* Cave has been *appointed deputy managing director* of Control Data Ltd.

Mr Gary Hitchen has become a director of Reed Stenhouse Marketing (Aviation division).

Mr Ernst Brutsche has joined the Midland Bank subsidiary, Trinkaus & Burkhardt, as a partner in charge of foreign exchange and treasury.

Mr Donald Hall has been appointed London Transport's director of architecture following the retirement of Mr Sydney Hardy.

Mr Herbert C. Marshall has become *director* of William Moss (Construction).

Mr Thomas M. Marriott has been made director and chief executive of Attwood Garages and Mr Reginald A. Smith, Mr John H. Feltham and Mr David A. Wickins are made directors.

Mr Alastair W. Gillespie and Mr Jacques de Staercke have been appointed to the board of Rothmans International. Mr Frans A. Van Den Bergh and Dr Friedrick *A. H. Kristinus have retired* from the board.

Mr J. K. Raanan has joined the board of Esperanza as deputy chairman.

Mr F. H. Hitchman has been appointed group financial controller of Sedgwick Group, he has also become group secretary in succession to Mr B. W. Burnett who has retired. Mr G. Hilton has been appointed deputy group secretary.

Mr P. E. Moody has been made a director of the Laird Group.

Mr Denis Olliver has become deputy managing director to Pickfords Removals.

Mr R. E. Hinchliffe, previously group managing director, becomes chairman and chief executive of Heywood Williams Group. Mr C. T. Noble, previously associate director, becomes a full board director responsible for the glass and glazing division. Mr W. P. B. Cockroft joins the group as a non-executive director.

Mr J. R. Pound, group managing director, and Mr R. L. Messent have resigned from the main board of Petrocon Group. Mr Messent will *remain within the group* as managing director of Offshore Drilling Supplies. Mr M. T. Ireland, financial director, has taken over as company secretary.

Mr Andrew Marks has been made a director of Unionamerica Management and Unionamerica Insurance.

Mr L. W. H. Rea has become deputy chairman of Braby Leslie.

Wellcome Foundation falls 7 pc

By *Our Financial Staff*

The Wellcome Foundation, one of Britain's largest private companies whose sole shareholder is a charitable trust, saw profits slide by 7 per cent last year. Pretax profits went from £51.6m to £48.1m while sales advanced from £411.5m to £442.4m in the year ending August 30 1980.

Mr A. J. Shepperd, chairman, said that if sales and profit for 1979 and 1980 had been compared in local currency terms the increase in sales would have been 16 per cent whereas the relative fall in profit would have been approximately the same.

Once again the group had experienced a year with widely fluctuating trading conditions and currency values, and export trading reported serious adverse effects from the high value of sterling. Exports from the United Kingdom rose by 12 per cent to £107m

Mr Shepperd said that a number of important commercial arrangements were made during the year which would be of great future benefit, and the board expected the high level of capital expenditure to continue. Meanwhile the group remains in a very liquid position.

RETAIL SALES

Seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and the value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Trade.

		Sales by volume (1975=100)	New credit extended £m	Implied change in debt
1979	1st Qtr	105.8	1,581	220
	2nd Qtr	113.0	1,667	405
	3rd Qtr	106.6	1,879	324
	4th Qtr	109 1	1,954	275
1980	1st Qtr	110 2	1,974	330
	2nd Qtr	109 2	1,972	171
	3rd Qtr	108 9	1,947	[illegible]
	March	109.7	641	98
	April	109 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
	May	108 4	621	39
	June	109 5	676	73
	July	108.5	667	60
	Aug	109 6	623	30
	Sept	108 5	637	22
	Oct	109.7	621r	−15r
	Nov	109 2	579	−45

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BORROWING REQUIREMENT

1979-80	total £m Monthly	total £m Cumulative
Dec	1,613	10,183
Jan	−2,458	7,725
Feb	345	8,070
March	157	8,227
1980-81		
April	934	934
May	2,354	3,288
June	1,331	4,619
July	804	5,423
Aug	1,592	7,015
Sept	823	7,848
Oct	148	7,996
Nov	2,752	10,748
Dec	2,311	13,059

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME

(% increase on preceding qtr seasonally adjusted)

	1979 Qtr 4	1980 Qtr 1	1980 Qtr 2	1980 Qtr 3	Increase of Q3 1980 on Q3 1979
Total personal income	5.7	3.3	4 6	4.3	19.3
of which:					
Wages and salaries (a)	4.7	3.6	5.0	4.4	18.9
Employers' contributions	4.4	3.2	8.7	4.9	22 9
Current grants from general government	8.2	5.4	3.6	4.4	23.5
UK taxes on income	—1.6	13 0	2·8	5.4	20.6
National insurance etc contributions	4.5	1.7	12.3	2.8	22.7
Total personal disposable income	7.0	2.1	4.3	4.3	18·8
Real personal disposable income	3.9	—1.6	—0.1	1.9	4.1

(a) Including forces' pay

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980-81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
75	39	Airsprung Group	64	—	6.7	10.5	5.8
39	21	Armitage & Rhodes	36	+1	1.4	3.8	14.8
192	92½	Bardon Hill	189	—	9.7	5.1	7.1
87	46	County Cars Pref	46	—	7.6	16.5	—
98	88	Deborah Services	96	—	5.5	5.7	4.8
126	88	Frank Horsell	117	—	7.9	6.8	3.7
110	59	Frederick Parker	59	—	11.0	18.6	2.7
110	74	George Blair	75	—	3.1	4.1	—
110	59	Jackson Group	110	—	6.9	6.3	4.2
124	103	James Burrough	121	—	7.9	6.5	9.9
330	244	*Robert Jenkins*	*330*	—	*31.3*	*9.5*	—
53	50	Scruttons 'A'	53	—	5.3	10.0	3.8
224	216	Torday Limited	219	—	15.1	6.9	3.7
23	10	Twinlock Ord	13½	−½	—	—	—
90	69	Twinlock 15% ULS	78	—	15.0	19.2	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	37	—	3.0	8.1	3.8
102	81	Walter Alexander	102	—	5.7	5.5	5.6
255	181	W. S. Yeates	253	—	12.1	4.9	4.1

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER closed steadier yesterday.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars £781.00-782.50 a metric ton; three months, £803.50-804. Sales, 6,750. Cash cathodes, £761-763; three months, £784-785. Sales, 1,025 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £777-778; three months, £799-800.00. Settlement, £778.00. Sales, 11,800 tons. Cash cathodes, £758-759; three months, £781-782. Settlement, £759.00. Sales, 500 tons.

TIN.—Standard tin was steady yesterday.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,210-6,220 a tonne; three months, £6,335-6,340. Sales, 510 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,210-6,220; three months, £6,335-6,345. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,210-6,220; three months, £6,335-6,340. Settlement, £6,220. Sales, 315 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,210-6,230; three months £6,335-6,345. Settlement, £6,220. Sales, five tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works fell yesterday to 32.71 ringgit per kilo.

LEAD was easy.—Afternoon.—Cash, £300.50-301.50 per tonne; three months, £312.50-313. Sales, 3,850 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £304.50-305.00; three months, £316.50-317.00. Settlement, £305.00. Sales, 7,650 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £330.50-331.50 per tonne; three months, £343-343.50. Sales, 2,400 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £331-332.00; three months, £343-344.00. Settlement, £332.00. Sales, 6,450 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £229.15 ($550.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steadier at the close.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 617.70p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1481.40); three months, 639.80p (1538.80c); six months, 663.20p (1612.20c); one year, 707.60p (1721.50c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 621-623p; three months, 643-645.0p. Sales, 72 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 616-617.0p; three months, 638-639.0p. Settlement, 617.0p. Sales, 81 lots.

ALUMINIUM was easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £598.50—599.50 per tonne; three months, £618.50-619. Sales, 2,500 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £603.50-604.50; three months, £623.50-624. Settlement, £604.50. Sales, 3,750 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady, quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2675-2685 per tonne; three months, £2670-2680. Sales, 30 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2670-2675; three months, £2670-2675. Settlement, £2675. Sales, 336 tonnes.

RUBBER was quiet and slightly easier (pence per kilo):—Feb, 57.20-58.00; March, 58.50-59.00; April/June, 61.50-61.70; July/Sept, 64.50-64.60; Oct/Dec, 67.30-67.60; Jan/March, 70.50-70.60; April/June, 73.30-73.60; July/Sept, 76.50-76.60; Oct/Dec, 79.50-79.70. Sales: 96 lots at 15 tonnes each.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were dull.—Spot: 58.50-60.00. Cifs: Feb, 61.00-61.75; March, 61.50-62.25.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Jan, 1,030-23; March, 1,040-44; May, 1,065-55; July, 1,062-64; Sep, 1,070-72; Nov, 1,074-78; Jan, 1,080-81. Sales: 2,781 lots, including 15 options. ARABICA (officials at 16.45): Feb, 142.00-43.00; April, 144.00-45.50; June, 146.00-47.50; Aug, 146.50-47.50; Oct, 147.00-49.00; Dec, 147.00-49.00; Feb, 146.00-49.00. Sales: two lots.

COCOA was easier yesterday (£ per metric ton).—March, 861-62; May, 886-87; July, 910-11; Sept, 933-34; Dec, 960-61; March, 985-86; May, 1,006-07. Sales: 1,327 lots.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £4.00 higher at £300; the "whites" price was £3.00 higher at £321. Futures (£ per tonne): March, 306.75-07.00; May, 306.75-07.00; Aug, 298.00-98.25; Oct, 289.25-89.50; Jan, 264.00-66.00; March, 262.25-62.50; May, 259.25-61.50. Tone: steady. ISA prices (Jan 9): daily, 30.38c; 15-day average, 30.16c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was about steady (£ per tonne):—Feb, 130.30-30.50; April, 134.00-34.30; June, 135.40-35.80; Aug, 136.70-38.00; Oct, 131.60-31.70; Dec, 131.50-33.00; Feb, 132.00-35.50. Sales: 131 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds, No. 2 contract, cents per kilo (quiet):—Jan, 348-357; March, 353-358; May, 356-360; Aug, 372-375; Oct, 372-377; Dec, 377-381; Jan, 379-382; March, 381-384; May, 384-387. Sales: nil.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. United States dark northern spring, No. 2, 14 per cent: Feb, £109.25; March, £103.00 trans-shipment east coast. United States hard winter, 13½ per cent: Feb, £104.25; March, £105.25 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed, fob: April-June, £115.00 east coast.

MAIZE.—United States—French: unquoted. French: Jan, £121.00; Feb, £122.50 east coast. South African white, unquoted. South African yellow: Feb-March, £89.50.

BARLEY.—English feed, fob, Jan, £100.00; Feb, £101.26; March, £103.75; April, £106; April-June, £107.50 east coast. All per tonne cif United Kingdom unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was barely steady.—Jan, £95.80; March, £99.70; May, £102.65; Sept, £96.25; Nov, £99.95.

WHEAT was barely steady.—Jan, £105.85; March, £106.90; May, £117.00; July, £115.00; Sept, £101.20; Nov, £104.90.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:



	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£105.80	£96.20
E Midlands	—	£106.20	£95.10
N East	—	£105.20	£95.20
Scotland	—	—	£92.50

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Jan 12: GB: Cattle, 84.50p per kg lw (+1.65). UK: Sheep, 137.53p per kg est d c w (−7.94). GB: Pigs, 65.30p per kg lw (+0.05). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 14.5 per cent, average price, 84.85p (+1.52). Sheep numbers down 17.5 per cent, average price, 137.41p (−8.86). Pig numbers up 0.0 per cent, average price, 65.78p (+0.07). *Scotland:* Cattle numbers down 11.3 per cent, average price, 82.77p (+1.77). Sheep numbers down 9.0 per cent, average price, 132.85p (−0.95). Pig numbers up 10.3 per cent, average price, 67.68p (−1.17).

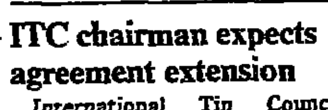
POTATOES (Gafta): Feb, £49.90; April, £63.90; Nov, £52.10. Sales, 87 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

TEA.—Among the 50,050 packages on offer in London yesterday, North Indians met with less general demand and often shed 3p to 6p per kilo.

Sylhets tended dearer except plain, poor-leafed sorts. Bright East Africans sold readily, but did not always realize valuations. Mediums were irregular and sometimes lower.

Central Africans met good support and generally gained several pence.

Brighter liquoring Ceylon teas met with considerably more competition and irregularly dearer rates. Other descriptions were firm-to-dearer. South Indian teas tended dearer.



ITC chairman expects agreement extension

International Tin Council (ITC) executive chairman, Mr Peter Lai, told Reuters yesterday that he has no doubt the present International Tin Agreement will be extended by one year until end-June, 1982, at this week's four-day council meeting starting in London today.

Mr Lai, who will propose the extension, is chairman of negotiations in Geneva of a new agreement, which were adjourned last month until March (writes David Axtell of Reuters).

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver, which is in troy ounces): Copper fell 1,125 to 121,100; Tin rose 285 to 5,205; *Lead rose 700 to 74,225; Zinc rose* 2,750 to 88,675; Aluminium fell 2,300 to 61,400; Nickel fell 108 to 4,386; Silver fell 740,000 to 26.58m.

Discount market

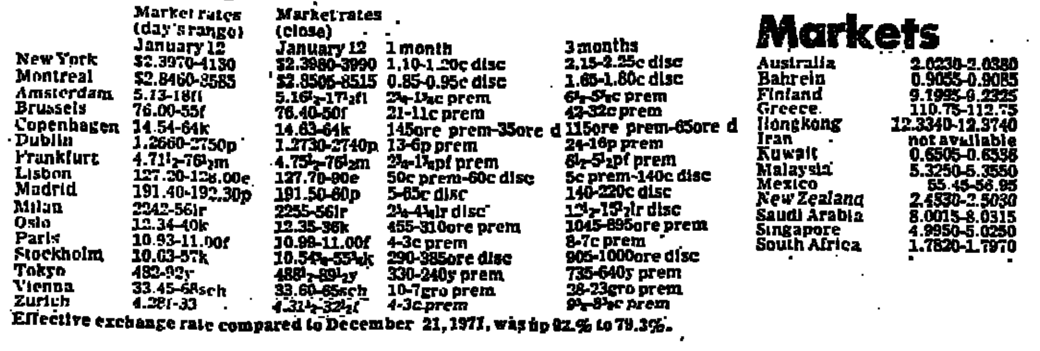
Day-to-day credit was in short supply yesterday and the Bank of England was required to assist the market on a very large scale. This assistance was channelled via purchases of a large amount of Treasury bills and small quantities of local authority bills and commercial bills direct from the houses. *Closing* balances were taken anywhere between 10 and 13 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

A broad advance by the dollar yesterday largely stemmed from increased optimism that current deliberations by the Iranian Parliament may well lead to a release of the United States hostages this week. Chemical Bank's half-point rise in its prime rate on Friday, bringing it into line with other major banks, ie 20 per cent, brought speculation yesterday that the progressive downturn in *interest rates may* have halted for the time being. So the dollar was hesitant initially and showed marginal falls before staging a smart rally. Dealers said encouraging United States money supply figures may have *helped* in the upturn.

Turnover was fairly good at times. Gains over Europeans included the mark, 1.9845 (1.9722), the Swiss franc 1.8015 (1.7825), the guilder, 2.1515 (2.1410), the French franc, 4.5910 (4.5605) and the lira, 939.00 (936.05).

The pound reflected early concern over the seamen's strike and, after reaching a "high" of $2.4125-35 against the dollar, gradually retreated to end just 20 points better at $2.3985 ($2.3965).



Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 12	Market rates (close) January 12	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.3970-4130	$2.3980-3990	1.10-1.20c disc	2.15-2.25c disc
Montreal	$2.8460-8585	$2.8505-8515	0.85-0.95c disc	1.65-1.80c disc
Amsterdam	5.13-18fl	5.16½-17½fl	2¼-1¼c prem	6½-5½c prem
Brussels	76.00-55f	76.40-50f	21-11c prem	42-32c prem
Copenhagen	14.54-64k	14.63-64k	145ore prem-35ore d	115ore prem-65ore d
Dublin	1.2660-2750p	1.2730-2740p	13-6p prem	24-16p prem
Frankfurt	4.71½-76½m	4.75½-76½m	2¼-1¼pf prem	6½-5½pf prem
Lisbon	127.30-128.00e	127.70-90e	50c prem-60c disc	5c prem-140c disc
Madrid	191.40-192.30p	191.50-60p	5-65c disc	140-220c disc
Milan	2242-56lr	2255-56lr	2¼-4¼lr disc	12½-15½lr disc
Oslo	12.34-40k	12.35-36k	455-310ore prem	1045-895ore prem
Paris	10.93-11.00f	10.98-11.00f	4-3c prem	8-7c prem
Stockholm	10.03-57k	10.54¾-55¾k	290-385ore disc	905-1000ore disc
Tokyo	482-92y	488½-89½y	330-240y prem	735-640y prem
Vienna	33.45-68sch	33.60-65sch	10-7gro prem	28-23gro prem
Zurich	4.28½-33	*4.31½-32½f*	*4-3c prem*	9½-8½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971, was up 0.2% to 79.3%.

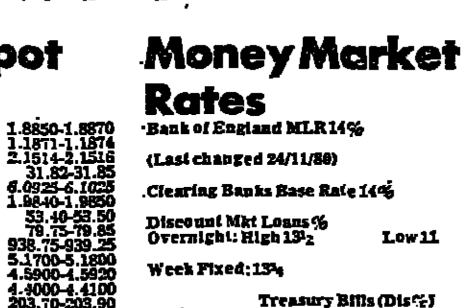
Other Markets

Australia	2.0230-2.0380
Bahrein	0.9055-0.9085
Finland	9.1995-9.2325
Greece	110.75-112.75
Hongkong	12.3340-12.3740
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.6505-0.6535
Malaysia	5.3250-5.3550
Mexico	55.45-56.95
New Zealand	2.4530-2.5030
Saudi Arabia	8.0015-8.0315
Singapore	4.9950-5.0250
South Africa	1.7820-1.7970

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	79.3	−25.2
US dollar	86.5	−7.4
Canadian dollar	79.7	−18.5
Schilling	147.1	+22.3
Belgian franc	111.4	+11.0
Danish kroner	101.6	−7.6
Deutsche mark	146.4	+39.5
Swiss franc	187.3	+76.0
Guilder	107.9	+17.6
French franc	96.5	−8.0
Lira	50.2	−52.7
Yen	144.3	+41.3

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).



Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.8850-1.8870
† Canada	1.1871-1.1874
Netherlands	2.1514-2.1516
Belgium	31.82-31.85
Denmark	6.0925-6.1025
West Germany	1.9840-1.9850
Portugal	53.40-53.50
Spain	79.75-79.85
Italy	938.75-939.25
Norway	5.1700-5.1800
France	4.5900-4.5920
Sweden	4.4000-4.4100
Japan	203.70-203.90
Austria	14.01-14.03
Switzerland	1.8005-1.8025

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8420-.8423

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 14%

(Last changed 24/11/80)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 13½ Low 11

Week Fixed: 13¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12$^{15}/_{16}$	2 months	12$^{13}/_{16}$
3 months	12$^{15}/_{16}$	3 months	12⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	13⅞-13¾	3 months	14¼
3 months	13$^{11}/_{16}$-13$^{9}/_{16}$	4 months	14½
4 months	13$^{9}/_{16}$-13$^{7}/_{16}$	6 months	13¾
6 months	13-12⅞		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15⅜-15⅛	7 months	14½-14⅛
2 months	*15⅜-15⅛*	*8 months*	*14⅜-14⅛*
3 months	15-14⅞	9 months	14½-14⅛
4 months	14¾-14½	10 months	14⅜-14⅛
5 months	14⅝-14⅜	11 months	14⅜-14⅛
6 months	14⅝-14⅜	12 months	13⅞-13⅝

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14½-14⅜	6 months	13$^{15}/_{16}$-13¾
3 months	14$^{5}/_{16}$-14$^{3}/_{16}$	12 months	13$^{9}/_{16}$-13$^{7}/_{16}$

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14	3 months	14½
7 days	14¼	6 months	14
1 month	14½	1 year	13⅝

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 13⅞-13⅝ Close 13

1 week	14¼-14	6 months	14$^{1}/_{16}$-13$^{15}/_{16}$
1 month	14$^{9}/_{16}$-14$^{7}/_{16}$	9 months	13$^{15}/_{16}$-13$^{13}/_{16}$
3 months	14$^{9}/_{16}$-14$^{7}/_{16}$	12 months	13$^{13}/_{16}$-13$^{11}/_{16}$

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 15 — 6 months 14½

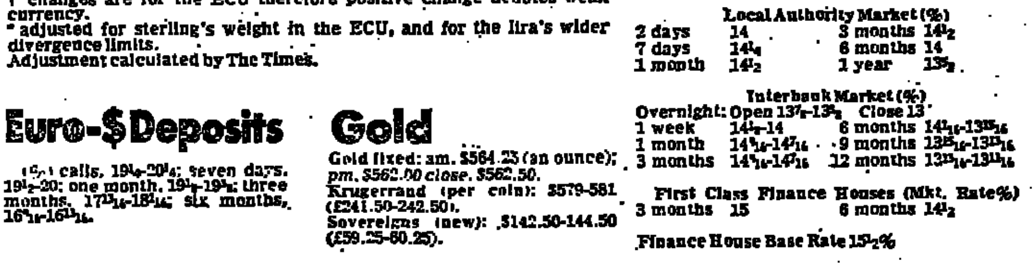
Finance House Base Rate 15½%



EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.3828	+4.00	+0.70	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.90988	+2.41	−0.89	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.57219	+3.63	+0.33	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.95407	+1.83	−1.47	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.79663	+1.93	−1.37	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.689011	+3.11	−0.19	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1221.81	+5.53	+2.23	4.08

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.



Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 19¾-20¼; seven days, 19½-20; one month, 19¼-19⅝; three months, 17$^{13}/_{16}$-18$^{5}/_{16}$; six months, 16$^{9}/_{16}$-16$^{13}/_{16}$.

Gold

Gold fixed: am. $564.25 (an ounce); *pm. $562.00 close, $562.50.*
Krugerrand (per coin): $579-581 (£241.50-242.50).
Sovereigns (new): $142.50-144.50 (£59.25-60.25).

Wall Street

New York, Jan 12.—The Dow Jones industrial average finished at 968.77, up 0.08. It had moved in a tight range of fractional gains or losses during the last hour of trading after an early 11-point gain evaporated. Advancing issues led declines by 935 to 622, with 360 unchanged. The NYSE Composite was 76.52, up 0.08.

Volume totalled 48,760,000 shares, down from 50,190,000 shares on Friday.

Experts said the stock market got early help from the report of a reduction in the money supply that was released after the close on Friday.

The market's inability to hold its early gains was blamed on *cross currents* that still have not settled completely following last week's sharp market swings.

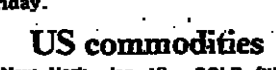
Experts said the oil and defence issues benefited from bargain hunting after lagging the market since late December.

Among the actives, Texaco added ⅜ to 46, Exxon ⅛ to 77⅜ and Standard Oil Co (Indiana) ⅜ to 79½. But Gulf Oil eased ⅝ to 42½. Phillips Petroleum, which raised its dividend, added ½ to 54⅛.

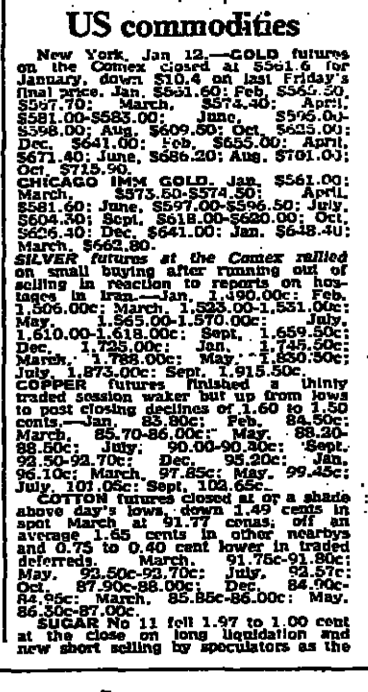
In the defence group, Raytheon rose 1⅞ to 101⅞, Litton Industries ⅜ to 81⅞, and EG and G ⅝ to 39⅞, ex-dividend.

The American Stock Exchange prices closed higher in active trading as the index rose 0.24 to 340.17 and the average price per share one cent.

Advances led declines 345 to 237 as stock turnover slowed to 5,970,000 shares from 5,760,000 on Friday.



US commodities



New York, Jan 12.—GOLD futures on the Comex closed at $561.6 for January, down $10.4 on last Friday's final price. Jan, $561.60; Feb, $565.50, $567.70; March, $574.40; April, $581.00-$583.00; June, $596.00-$598.00; Aug, $609.50; Oct, $625.00; Dec, $641.00; Feb, $655.00; April, $671.40; June, $686.20; Aug, $701.00; Oct, $715.90.

CHICAGO IMM GOLD. Jan, $561.00; March, $573.50-$574.50; April, $581.60; June, $597.00-$596.50; July, $604.30; Sept, $618.00-$620.00; Oct, $626.40; Dec, $641.00; Jan, $648.40; March, $662.80.

SILVER futures at the Comex rallied on small buying after running out of selling in reaction to reports on hostages in Iran.—Jan, 1,490.00c; Feb, 1,506.00c; March, 1,523.00-1,531.00c; May, 1,565.00-1,570.00c; July, 1,610.00-1,618.00c; Sept, 1,659.50c; Dec, 1,725.00c; Jan, 1,745.50c; March, 1,788.00c; May, 1,830.50c; July, 1,873.00c; Sept, 1,915.50c.

COPPER futures finished a thinly traded session weaker but up from lows to post closing declines of 1.60 to 1.50 cents.—Jan, 83.80c; Feb, 84.50c; March, 85.70-86.00c; May, 88.20-88.50c; July, 90.00-90.30c; Sept, 92.50-92.70c; Dec, 95.20c; Jan, 96.10c; March, 97.85c; May, 99.45c; July, 101.05c; Sept, 102.65c.

COTTON futures closed at or a shade above day's lows, down 1.49 cents in spot March at 91.77 cents, off an average 1.65 cents in other nearbys and 0.75 to 0.40 cent lower in traded deferreds. March, 91.75c-91.80c; May, 93.50c-93.70c; July, 92.57c; Oct, 87.90c-88.00c; Dec, 84.90c-84.95c; March, 85.85c-86.00c; May, 86.30c-87.00c.

SUGAR No 11 fell 1.97 to 1.00 cent at the close on long liquidation and new short selling by speculators as the market failed to sustain rallies. March, 30.10c-30.20c; May, 29.90c-30.20c; July, 30.75c; Sept, 29.43c; Oct, 29.00c; Jan, 26.48c; March, 26.00c; May, 26.00c.

COFFEE futures closed with pared gains of 1.88 to 1.21 cents. Spot March rose 1.57 cents to 131.65 cents a lb. March, 131.50c-131.75c; May, 134.01c-134.50c; July, 135.25c-135.50c; Sept, 136.01c-136.50c; Dec, 135.05c; March, 134.50c-136.00c; May, 134.00c-137.00c.

COCOA futures for March slipped by about $2 on Friday's price to close at $1,987 a ton. March, $1,987; May, $2,034; July, $2,085; Sept, $2,132; Dec, $2,182; March, $2,240.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS closed strong, up 13¼ to 25½ cents a bushel. Jan, 814c-791½c; March, 835½c-815c; May, 860c-842c; July, 876c-860c; Aug, 868½c-846c; Jan 886½c-865c. SOYA- 874c-859c; Sept, 869c-851c; Nov,

BEAN OIL held to Friday's nominal *levels of 23.50 cents a lb.* Jan, 24.95c-24.98c; March, 25.70c-25.75c; May, 26.50c-26.55c; July, 27.35c-27.30c; Aug, 27.45c-27.50c; Sept, 27.60c-27.70c; Oct, 27.80c; Dec, 28.05c-28.10c; Jan, 27.90-28.00c; March, 28.25c-28.35c. SOYABEAN MEAL: Jan, $235.00; March, $244.00-$243.80; May, $251.00; July, $256.00; Aug, $256.00-$257.00; Sept, $257.00; Oct, $250.50-$251.00; Dec, $251.50-$252.50; Jan, $253.00-$255.00.

CHICAGO GRAINS: WHEAT futures were firm. March, 499c-492c; May, 509c-502½c; July, 497c-488c; Sept, 508c-503c; Dec, 526½c-518c. MAIZE was firm.—March, 376½c-373½c; May, *382½c-380c; July, 383½c-381c; Sept,* 376c-374c; Dec, 358½c-366c; March, 379c-377c. OATS were firm.—March, 225c-220½c; May, 228½c-225½c; July, 225c-222c; Sept, 21½c-19½c; Dec, 24c-225c.

	Jan 12	Jan 9
Allied Chem	51⅞	51⅝
Allied Stores	21	21½
Allis Chalmers	30⅞	30½
Alcoa	61	[illegible]
Amax Inc	40	40¼
Amerada Hess	41	41
Am Airlines	9¼	9
Am Brands	77¼	76½
Am Broadcast	27¼	27¾
Am Can	30¾	31⅛
Am Cyanamid	30¾	31¼
Am Elec Power	17⅛	17⅞
Am Home	30⅜	30
Am Motors	4	4⅛
Am Nat Res	45½	45
Am Standard	33¾	33⅞
Am Telephone	50	49¾
AMF Inc	20⅞	20⅜
Armco Steel	38½	38¾
Asarco	39⅝	40
Ashland Oil	35⅞	36¼
Atlntic Richfield	61⅞	62½
Avco	29½	29½
Avon Products	35⅛	35⅛
Bankers Tst NY	61⅛	60⅞
Bank of America	28⅞	29
Bank of NY	36⅛	36
Beatrice Foods	19⅛	19
Bendix	57⅞	57⅞
Bethlehem Steel	25⅞	26⅛
Boeing	41⅛	40½
Boise Cascade	36⅛	36⅛
Borden	25⅞	25⅞
Borg Warner	43	42⅝
Bristol Myers	49⅛	50
BP	37½	38⅝
Burlington Ind	19	19
Burlington Nthn	61⅞	61¼
Burroughs	51⅞	52
Campbell Soup	32⅛	32⅞
Canadian Pacific	34½	34⅞
Caterpillar	59	59½
Celanese	59¼	59⅝
Central Soya	16	15⅞
Chase Manhat	47½	47⅞
Chem Bank NY	46⅜	45½
Chesapeake Ohio	41⅛	41⅞
Chrysler	5⅞	5⅞
Citicorp	23⅛	23½
Cities Service	43⅞	44⅛
Clark Equip	33⅝	33½
Coca Cola	35½	35⅛
Colgate	15	15
CBS	47⅛	47¾
Columbia Gas	39⅛	39⅛
Combustion Eng	40⅛	41⅞
Comwlth Edison	18⅛	19⅞
Conoco	61	61⅞
Cons Edison	24⅜	24⅝
Cons Foods	24⅞	24⅞
Cons Power	17⅛	17¼
Continental Grp	33⅛	33
Control Data	68¼	68¾
Corning Glass	62⅞	62⅞
CPC Intnl	63⅛	63⅛
Crane	43⅞	43¼
Crocker Int	36⅞	36½
Crown Zeller	45⅛	45⅛
Dart & Kraft	44⅞	44⅞
Deere	44⅛	43½
Delta Air	55⅞	57
Detroit Edison	11½	11¼
Disney	52⅛	51⅛
Dow Chemical	33⅝	33⅞
Dresser Ind	47⅞	49⅛
Duke Power	18⅞	18⅞
Du Pont	42⅛	42⅞
Eastern Air	7⅞	7⅞
Eastman Kodak	71½	72⅞
Eaton Corp	28½	28
El Paso Nat Gas	23⅞	23⅞
Equitable Life	11⅞	12⅛
Esmark	51½	51⅛
Evans P. D.	21⅞	22
Exxon Corp	77⅞	77¼
Fed Dept Stores	31	31¼
Firestone	10½	10½
Fst Chicago	17	17¼

	Jan 12	Jan 9
Fst Nat Boston	37	36⅛
Fst Penn Corp	4⅛	4¼
Ford	20⅛	20⅛
GAF Corp	13⅛	13¼
Gen Dynamics	38⅛	38
Gen Electric	63⅞	63⅛
Gen Foods	30½	31⅛
Gen Mills	29	29⅛
Gen Motors	46⅛	45⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	4⅞	4⅞
Gen Tel Elec	27	27⅛
Gen Tire	19⅛	19
Genesco	6⅛	6½
Georgia Pacific	25⅞	25¼
Getty Oil	85⅛	84⅛
Gillette	30	30
Goodrich	24	23⅞
Goodyear	17⅛	17½
Gould Inc	26⅛	26½
Grace	54⅞	55¼
Gt Atltc & Pacific	5⅛	5⅛
Greyhound	14½	14⅛
Grumman Corp	26⅛	26⅛
Gulf Oil	42½	43⅛
Gulf & West	15⅞	15⅞
Heinz H. J.	48⅞	48½
Hercules	20⅛	20⅛
Honeywell	102	102½
IC Inds	31⅛	31⅛
Ingersoll	73⅛	75½
Inland Steel	29	29
IBM	68⅛	67⅞
Int Harvester	25⅞	25⅞
INCO	20⅞	20⅞
Int Paper	42⅞	43
Int Tel Tel	31	30½
Irving Bank	48⅞	48⅝
Jewel Co	35⅛	34½
Jim Walter	30⅞	30⅛
Johns-Manville	24	23⅞
Johnson & John	98	97
Kaiser Alumin	24⅞	24⅞
Kennecott	26⅛	26⅛
Kerr McGee	71⅞	73⅛
Kimberly Clark	56	56⅞
K Mart	20⅛	20
Kroger	22	21⅛
L.T.V. Corp	19⅛	19⅞
Litton	81⅞	81⅞
Lockheed	31⅛	31⅞
Lucky Stores	15⅛	15⅛
Manuf Hanover	32⅞	32⅞
Mapco	41½	41⅞
Marathon Oil	68⅛	68½
Marine Midland	17⅞	17½
Martin Marietta	66½	68⅞
McDonnell	44⅛	44⅛
Mead	29⅞	29⅞
Merck	85⅞	84⅛
Minnesota Mng	61⅞	61⅞
Mobil Oil	78	78
Monsanto	70	70⅛
Morgan J. P.	53	53
Motorola	66	67½
NCR Corp	74⅛	73⅞
NL Industries	72⅞	72
Nabisco	28	27⅞
Nat Distillers	26⅛	26⅛
Nat Steel	26⅞	27⅞
Norfolk West	42⅞	41⅞
NW Bancorp	30⅛	29⅞
Norton Simon	16⅛	15⅞
Occidental Pet	31⅛	31⅞
Ogden	31⅞	31½
Olin Corp	20	19⅞
Owens-Illinois	25	25
Pacific Gas Elec	21⅛	21½
Pan Am	4⅛	4⅞
Penney J. C.	24⅞	24⅞
Pennzoil	46⅞	45⅛
Pepsico	29	29
Pfizer	52⅞	52⅞
Phelps Dodge	35	35⅞
Philip Morris	46⅞	46⅞
Phillips Petrol	54⅛	53⅞
Polaroid	25½	25⅛
PPG Ind	40½	38⅞
Proctor Gamble	70⅞	71

	Jan 12	Jan 9
Pub Ser El & Gas	18½	17⅞
Rapid American	24⅞	24
Raytheon	102⅞	100
RCA Corp	29⅞	30½
Republic Steel	23⅞	23⅞
Reynolds Ind	47	47
Reynolds Metal	36	36⅞
Rockwell Int	40⅛	40⅞
Royal Dutch	95⅛	96
Safeways	31⅞	32
St Regis Paper	35⅛	34½
Santa Fe Ind	95⅛	95⅞
SCM	25	24⅞
Schlumberger	109⅞	107⅞
Scott Paper	23⅞	24⅛
Seagram	60½	60½
Sears Roebuck	15⅞	16
Shell Oil	53⅞	53⅞
Shell Trans	43	42⅞
Signal Co	37⅞	38
Singer	11⅞	11⅞
Sony	15⅛	15⅛
Sth Cal Edison	25⅞	25½
Southern Pacific	39⅛	39
Southern Rly	80½	79⅞
Sperry Corp	62⅞	62⅞
Std Brands	27⅞	27⅞
Std Oil Califnia	95½	94⅞
Std Oil Indiana	79½	74⅞
Std Oil Ohio	66	66½
Sterling Drug	23⅞	23⅞
Stevens J. P.	15	14⅞
Sunbeam Corp	19	19
Sun Comp	45	45½
Teledyne	192⅞	194⅛
Tenneco	45⅞	49
Texaco	46	45⅞
Texas East Corp	73½	73⅞
Texas Inst	117	116⅞
Texas Utilities	18	18⅛
Textron	31⅛	30⅞
TWA	22	21⅞
Travelers Corp	40⅛	39⅞
TRW Inc	59⅞	59⅞
UAL Inc	18½	18⅞
Union Carbide	55⅞	54⅞
Union Oil Calif	40⅞	41⅞
Un Pacific Corp	71	70⅞
Uniroyal	6⅞	6½
United Brands	16½	16⅞
US Industries	8⅛	8⅛
US Steel	24½	24⅞
Utd Technol	59⅞	60
Wachovia	18⅞	18⅛
Warner Lambert	22	22⅛
Wells Fargo	29⅞	30⅛
West'n Bancorp	36⅞	37⅛
Westinghse Elec	29⅞	29⅞
Weyerhauser	34⅞	34⅞
Whirlpool	20	20⅛
White Motor	2⅞	2⅞
Woolworth	25⅛	25
Xerox Corp	60⅛	61⅞
Zenith	18	18

Canadian Prices

	Jan 12	Jan 9
Abitibi	24½	24⅞
Alcan Alumin	40⅛	40⅞
Algoma Steel	38½	37⅞
Bell Telephone	19⅞	19⅞
Cominco	70⅛	71½
Cons Bathurst	24	25
Gulf Oil	23⅞	23⅛
Hawker Sid Can	23⅞	23
Hudson Bay Mng	35	35⅛
Hudson Bay Oil	23	20⅞
Imasco	32	31½
Imperial Oil	33	33
Int Pipe	16⅛	16⅛
Mass.-Fergsn	4⅛	4⅞
Royal Trust	20	20
Seagram	72	71⅞
Steel Co	36⅞	37
Thomson N 'A'	21¼	22
Walker Hiram	30⅛	30⅞
WCT	14⅞	14⅞

• Ex div. a Asked. e Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 2.3965 (2.3995); three months, 2.4195 (2.4239); Canadian dollar 1.1896 (1.1881).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 443.06 (446.16). The futures index was 467.21 (467.60).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 968.77 (968.69); transportation 388.34 (384.82); utilities 112.85 (112.89); 65 stocks, 370.80 (369.77).

New York Stock *Exchange Index*, 76.52 (76.44); industrials 89.53 (89.48); transportation, 73.56 (73.15); utilities, 38.61 (38.50); financial, 71.23 (71.05).

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
62.1	47.1	American Grwth	56.5	60.7e	2.39
		Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931			
41.9	25.2	American Fnd	38.0	41.0	0.91
75.9	58.9	International	73.9	79.8	1.60
53.0	41.7	Reserves Fnd	48.1	51.9	5.54
43.7	40.4	High Dist.	39.6	42.7	11.42
		M & G Securities. Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
62.6	48.2	Amer & Gen Inc	59.6	64.1	2.12
66.5	50.0	Do Accum	63.2	67.9	2.12
64.6	45.1	Amer Recovery	62.1	66.4e	1.84
66.5	45.3	Do Accum	63.8	68.3	1.84
140.7	71.1	Australasian Inc	137.1	136.0	0.66
		Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 48 St Martin's Lane, WC2N 4EF. 01-240 3434			
169.2	122.2	Capital (2)	158.0	169.8e	2.83
217.1	153.5	Do Accum	202.8	218.0	2.83
229.7	182.1	Income (3)	200.0	215.0e	9.24
381.6	295.0	Do Accum	345.0	370.9e	9.24
123.6	95.3	General (3)	114.9	123.5e	4.33
		Barclays Life Assurance Co. Unicorn Hse, 252 Romford Rd, E7. 01-534 5544			
160.1	115.7	Barclaybonds	152.1	160.2	..
154.2	128.5	Equity 'B' Bond	143.5	151.1	..
125.4	112.1	Gilt Edge 'B' Bnd	119.6	125.9	..
154.6	136.8	Prop 'B' Bond	154.6	162.8	..
113.1	86.1	Int B Bond	106.9	112.6	..
		Irish Life Assurance. 11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2. 01-628 8253			
240.4	238.5	Prop Modules	227.9	239.1	..
285.5	279.9	Do Grwth (31)	270.9	285.1	..
134.0	131.6	Do Series 2	127.0	133.6	..
150.2	135.9	Exmpt Managed	141.6	149.1	..
287.6	257.7	Managed Fnd	262.4	276.2	..
		Prudential Pensions Ltd. Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
36.10	28.90	Equity	£ 36.10	37.28	..
24.00	20.30	Fixed Int	£ 23.74	24.05	..
40.83	35.80	Property	£ 40.49	42.19	..
		Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd. Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 0892 22271			
		Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd. 41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R 9LA. 01-499 4923			
195.5	167.4	Managed Fund	188.4	198.4	..
336.8	289.4	Do Equity	310.9	327.3	..
194.3	173.3	Do Fixed Int	185.2	195.0	..
204.4	187.2	Do Property	204.4	215.2	..
146.3	139.1	Do Cash	146.3	154.0	..

Stock Exchange Prices

Large selling in oils

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 12. Dealings End, Jan 23. § Contango Day, Jan 26. Settlement Day, Feb 2

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS							
99½	89⅝	Treas	3½% 1979-81	99⅛	• ..	3.531	13.786
99⅞	89	Treas	9¼% 1981	99⅞	+⅛	9.827	13.491
97¹⁵⁄₁₆	91	Exch	8¼% 1981	97¹¹⁄₁₆	+⅛	8.435	13.823
98	91	Exch	9½% 1981	98	•+⅛	9.694	13.481
94¼	85½	Exch	3% 1981	94¼	+⅛	3.183	13.268
100¼	93⅛	Exch	12¾% 1981	99¹³⁄₁₆	..	12.774	12.944
96⁵⁄₁₆	88	Treas	8½% 1980-82	96⅛	•+⅛	8.825	12.533
93¼	81⅝	Treas	3% 1982	93⅛	• ..	3.217	9.696
102⅝	90½	Treas	14% 1982	100⅞	−⅛	13.896	13.289
94⁵⁄₁₆	85⅞	Treas	8¼% 1982	94	..	8.777	12.675
94⁵⁄₁₆	85¼	Exch	9¼% 1982	94	..	9.840	13.315
93¼	84⅞	Exch	8¾% 1983	92⅞	−⅛	9.434	13.028
87¼	75½	Exch	3% 1983	85⅝	+⅛	3.503	10.812
99⅝	85¼	Treas	12% 1983	97½	−⅛	12.308	13.360
93½	84⅛	Treas	9¼% 1983	92⅞	•−⅛	10.014	12.924
102⅛	94¼	Exch	13½% 1983	100½	−⅛	13.432	13.270
93¼	84⅛	Exch	10% 1983	92½	−⅛	10.811	13.178
84⅛	76⅞	Fund	5½% 1982-84	84½	• ..	6.509	11.769
97¹⁄₁₆	86⅞	Exch	11¼% 1984	94¹¹⁄₁₆	−⅛	11.882	13.366
104⁵⁄₁₆	94½	Exch	14% 1984	102⅛	−⅛	13.708	13.187
78¾	68¼	Exch	3% 1984	78⅛	..	3.810	10.541
99⅞	88	Treas	12% 1984	96⅞	−⅛	12.403	13.111
107⅛	97⅞	Treas	15% 1985	105⅛	−⅛	14.250	13.263
73½	68¹⁵⁄₁₆	Treas	3% 1985	73⅛	..	4.086	10.813
MEDIUMS							
103¼	89½	Exch	12¼% 1985	97 •	−⅛	12.629	13.082
97⅞	93½	Exch	11¼% 1986	96½	−⅛	12.467	13.338
89⅞	78⅞	Treas	8½% 1984-86	84⅞	−⅛	10.024	12.417
105⅞	90⅝	Exch	13¼% 1987	98⅞	•−½	13.426	13.594
81½	70¼	Fund	6½% 1985-87	78⅞	−⅛	8.409	11.697
97¼	91⅜	Treas	12% 1987	94⅛	−½	13.079	13.906
83	71⅞	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	77	•−⅛	10.031	12.748
64¼	54⅞	Trans	3% 1978-88	61⅝	−⅛	4.877	10.589
98	82⅝	Treas	11½% 1989	91⅝	−½	13.207	14.221
68¼	57¼	Treas	5% 1986-89	64⅛	−⅛	7.953	11.955
104¼	89⅛	Treas	13% 1990	95	•−½	13.680	13.907
82	69½	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	76	−⅛	10.953	12.839
96¼	81⅞	Treas	11¾% 1991	86⅝	−½	13.568	14.312
65	57½	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	64	−⅛	9.212	12.312
92¼	77⅝	Exch	11% 1991	84⅞	−½	13.344	14.227
102⅞	86⅝	Treas	12¾% 1992	92⅛	•−⅛	13.795	14.139
86¼	74⅛	Treas	10% 1992	82	−⅛	12.819	13.936
100½	84⅛	Exch	12¼% 1992	93½	−⅛	13.807	14.247
104¼	94⅛	Exch	13½% 1992	98⅞	−½	14.358	14.462
100⅞	84⅞	Treas	12½% 1993	90⅝	•−½	13.790	14.129
66¼	54⅛	Fund	6% 1993	62⅛	−⅛	9.935	12.229
107⅞	92⅞	Treas	13¾% 1993	98¼	−⅛	14.205	14.302
115	96½	Treas	14½% 1994	106⅛	−½	14.391	14.375
104¼	95⅞	Exch	13½% 1994	97⅞	−½	14.215	14.354
100⅞	85½	Exch	12½% 1994	94½	−½	13.964	14.245

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	196	Assam Frontier	203	..	14.3	7.0	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	420	..	5.7	1.4	..
378	279	McLeod Russel	298	..	21.4	7.2	..
332	263	Moran	290	−5	11.4	3.9	..
158	108	Surmah Valley	108	..	3.2	3.0	..
197½	132¼	Warren Plant	191	+2	14.3b	7.5	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	28	..	7.0	25.0	..
33½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33½	..	500	14.9	..
27½	19	Gt Nthn Tele	£22	..	153	7.0	8.1
353	197	Imp Cont Gas	250	−8	10.1	4.0	11.8
185	100	Milford Docks	101	..	9.8	9.7	..
136	88	Nesco Inv	122	..	10.0	8.2	..
33½	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33½	..	538	16.1	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied London Prop 8½% Cnv 1999 (‡)	£2 prem
Bell A. 9½% Conv 1993-2001	£95⅛
Chester Water 9% Red Pref 1985 (†)	£107
Damson Oil Com Stk	£8¼+¼
Dunbar Group £1 Ord (305)	445
East Anglian Water 9% Red Pref 1985 (†)	£107
East Worcester Water 9% Red Pref 1985 (†)	£107
Essex Water 8½% Red Pref 1985 (†b)	£105
Exchequer 12% 'A' 1998 (†)	£89⅝−⅛
Exchequer 12¼% 'B' 1999 (†h)	£19⅝
Independent Inv 25p Ord (107‡)	13
Lon Merchant Secs 7¼% Cnv Ln 2000-05	£40¼
New Tokyo Inv Trust 50p Ord	113+3
Phoenix Mining 25p Ord (25)	46
Treasury 11½% 1989 'A' (†a)	£20−⅛
Treasury 11¾% 2003-2007 'A' (†)	£37¼−⅛

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Brotherhood P. (115‡)	Feb 20	22 prem
Johnson Matthey	Mar 13	7 prem
Royal Insurance (330‡)	Mar 20	17 prem−3
Warren Plantations (145‡)	Feb 16	45 prem+1

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £30 paid b £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £20 paid.

هكذا من الأصل

Legal Appointments

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The Distillers Company Limited requires a young lawyer, 24-30, at its London Head Office.

He or she will join a small team which protects the Group's whole range of products against unfair competition in many varied and challenging forms. The Group's brands are sold world-wide and the satisfaction of the job comes from dealing effectively and rapidly with problems under many widely contrasting legal systems.

The successful candidate will be a university graduate, with at least 2 years' post-qualifying experience at the Bar or as a solicitor, preferably in the field of litigation. He or she will be expected to work without supervision advising DCL Group companies on all types of problems coming within the department's sphere. The range and frequency of contact within the Group and outside requires a pleasant, out-going personality. Some foreign travel will be involved and a working knowledge of one or more European languages, although not essential, may be an advantage in doing the job.

Salary will be highly competitive, commensurate with age and experience.

Please write, before 31st January, with full details to:
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The Distillers Company Limited,
21 St. James's Square,
London SW1Y 4JF.

Legal Appointments are featured every **TUESDAY** for details ring **01-278 9161** or Manchester **061-834 1234**

WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY SECRETARY AND SOLICITOR

Salary Scale £20,313 x £468 (3)—£21,717

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Application forms and further particulars obtainable from the County Personnel Officer, County Hall, Trowbridge (telephone Trowbridge 3641 ext. 2049) to whom completed applications should be returned by Friday 6th February, 1981.

International Commercial Lawyer

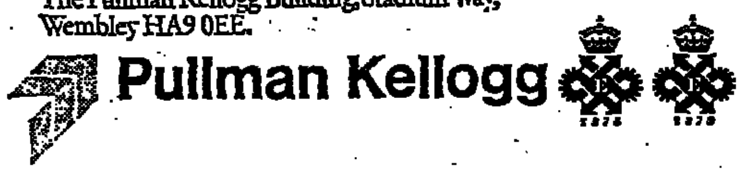
London

We are a major contracting company which designs and builds refineries and chemical plants worldwide. We are looking for a lawyer with probably not less than six years relevant post qualification experience who will:

- Have a sound knowledge of commercial law and be able to advise on all other legal aspects of the operations of a large international company.
- Be able to draft and review agreements covering a wide range of commercial activities and participate as a member of a team in contractual negotiations.
- Be available for international travel in connection with the Company's operations.
- Have the self-confidence and personality necessary to advise and work with management at all levels.

The remuneration package is substantial and is geared to attract the right candidate.

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2. Company Commercial Solicitor

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LONDON LAWYER

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The Company is engaged in exploration and production in the North Sea and also has interests in Europe and Africa. Its activities are expanding.

Candidates (male or female) should be qualified as a solicitor or barrister and must have experience in the negotiating and drafting of exploration agreements.

Age limits between 28 and 40.

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UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN Trinity College

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Appointment will be made within the range IR£6,056-£7,655 p.a. at a point commensurate with the qualifications and experience to date of the successful candidate. There is a non-contributory pension scheme.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from:

The Establishment Officer,
West Theatre,
Trinity College,
Dublin 2.

Tel. 772941, ext. 1775.

The closing date for receipt of completed applications will be Monday, 16th February 1981.

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The appointment will start on 1st September, 1981, and will be for one year in the first instance. Thereafter, it will be renewable on a five yearly basis. Salary will depend on age and previous experience. Closing date for applications 27th February, 1981.

Application forms and further details available from The Senior Bursar, Magdalen College, Oxford OX1 4AU. Tel. Oxford 43150/41608.

University College of North Wales

CHAIR OF ZOOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Lloyd Roberts Chair of Zoology and Headship of the SCHOOL OF ANIMAL BIOLOGY, which has been formed by the amalgamation of the Departments of Zoology and of Applied Zoology (the Headship will be a rotating one).

The appointment arises from the retirement of Professor J. M. Dodd, F.R.S., who will retire in September 1981 and will take effect from that date or a date to be agreed. Salary will be within the University professorial band.

Ten copies of the application (one from overseas candidates) should be sent to reach the Secretary and Registrar, University College of North Wales, Bangor, from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than Friday, 6th March, 1981.

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MUSIC/Recorder Teacher (full time) required, central London. Details 01-589 5425.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Kent at Canterbury

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from October 1981. Applicants should have (or expect to obtain in 1981) at least a good upper second degree in modern history, history and philosophy of science, science studies, or some other relevant subject. Research interests of the Unit include history of science from 1750, scientific institutions and sociology of scientific knowledge.

Further details and application forms from Prof. M. P. Crosland, Physics Building, University of Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NR, quoting ref. PG1/81/T.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Leeds
DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

Applications are invited for the West Riding Chair of Music vacant from 1 April, 1981 on the appointment of Professor I. Kemp to the Chair of Music in the University of Manchester. The Professor will be appointed to the Headship of the Department in the first instance. The salary will be within the professorial range, minimum £14,275 a year (under review). The University reserves the right to consider for appointment persons other than those who submit formal applications.

Applications (two copies) stating age, qualifications and experience and naming three referees should reach The Registrar, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT (from whom further particulars may be obtained) not later than 19 February 1981; quoting reference number 12/6A. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

London School of Economics and Political Science

STUDENT HEALTH PHYSICIAN

Applications are invited from registered medical practitioners for this full-time post in the School's Student Health Service which is to be filled from 1 August, 1981. The successful applicant will be required to provide general medical care for a National Health Service list of at present approximately 2,000 registered students and some staff and their families and an occupational health service to the School. The physician will be one of a rota of ten doctors for the purpose of providing full-time night, weekend and holiday cover. An interest in the medical and psychological problems of students and young people is essential. Experience of psychiatry or occupational health would be an advantage.

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Further details and application form obtainable from the Personnel Officer, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London, WC2. Tel. 404 4769. Closing date for applications 6 February.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne

CHAIR OF ORAL PATHOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Oral Pathology which will become vacant on the retirement of Professor I. Rannie on 30th September, 1981. Candidates, who should be dentally qualified and hold membership of the Royal College of Pathologists, should have experience in the teaching of general as well as oral pathology. The successful candidate will be granted Honorary Consultant status by the Newcastle upon Tyne Area Health Authority (Teaching). The appointment to the Chair will carry with it the headship of the department for an initial period of five years.

The salary will be at a suitable point on the clinical professorial scale (£15,510-£19,870) with membership of the appropriate University superannuation scheme.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Senior Assistant Registrar, The Medical School, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Queen Victoria Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, with whom applications (15 copies), giving the names of not more than three referees, must be lodged not later than 20th February 1981. (Applicants from outside the British Isles may submit one copy only.)

The University of Manchester

LECURER IN MUSIC

Applications invited for this post tenable from October 1981. Initial salary range p.a. £5,505-£6,615. Particulars and application forms (returnable by February 6th) from the Registrar, the University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref: 251/80/T.

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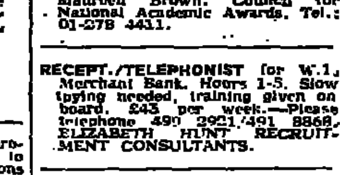
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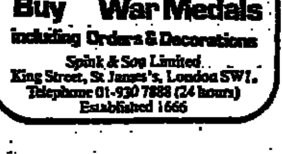
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MAJORCA
North of Island, away from the crowds, walk into elegantly furnished one bedroom flat. Your own orange and lemon trees on private patio. English complex with restaurant, pool and gardens. Fully equipped. £15,500 payable sterling.
Tel: 0522 810 386

SOUTHERN SPAIN
NEAR RONDA
8 acres irrigated land. Good house, running water, electricity available. Very beautiful, somewhat primitive. £32,000. Call 0703 843065

SOUTH OF FRANCE.—Var, 30 km from coast. Old Provencal farmhouse on 1.8 ha: 2 recep., kitchen, 5 bed., bath. Guesthouse: 2 bed., bath. Extensive terraces, swimming-pool, lovely automatic-watered garden, stables. 1,600,000 FF. Write Le Goaec, Mas de Brocéliande, 83510 Lorgues, Var, France or ring 01-385 8528.

CORFU.—Beautiful old House for sale in N.E. of island. Carefully restored by English owners to preserve its period Greek character. Stands alone among hillside olive groves. Fantastic views to Albania. Only few minutes walk down to village and sea. 2 bed rooms, front hall and large living room with old polished flagstones, kitchen, mod. cons., etc.—Box 2246 F, The Times.

LAND FOR SALE

S. W. FRANCE.—Land, 11,000 sq. metres. Beautiful Lot region, village of Les Rogues. Panoramic views. Contact: Agence Domirec Locquin, Blvd Gambetta, Cahors 46005.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of ALEX GILL & HEELEY Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 17th day of February, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Keith David Goodman, FCA of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proven.
Dated this 6th day of January, 1981.
K. D. GOODMAN, Liquidator.

Re: TOUCAN PUBLICITY & PRINT LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation) and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 13th February, 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Ian Peter Phillips, F.C.A. of Bernard Phillips & Co., 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 6th day of January, 1981.
IAN PETER PHILLIPS, FCA Liquidator

VIVIENNE LAWRENCE Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Wednesday the 21st day of January, 1981, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 5th day of January, 1981.
L. TALBOT, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of SCOTT & STEWART CASTING CO LIMITED and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 17th day of February, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to the undersigned Keith David Goodman, FCA, of 3-4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 6th day of January 1981.
K. D. GOODMAN, Liquidator.

RE: J. T. HOPKINSON (HOLDINGS) Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named company are required on or before Friday 20th February, 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned David Julian Buchler, F.C.A. of Bernard Phillips and Company, 76 New Cavendish Street, London W.1 the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 5th day of January, 1981.
DAVID JULIAN BUCHLER. (Chartered Accountant).

HARMAN & THORPE Limited. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3-4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Tuesday the 27th day of January 1981 at 12 o'clock midday for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 7th day of January 1981. W. HARMAN, Director

COMPANY NOTICES

THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LIMITED
U.S. $30,000,000 8¼% BONDS 1987
The annual report and accounts of The Wellcome Foundation Limited for the financial year ended 30 August 1980 will be available for inspection at the offices of Messrs Slaughter and May, 35 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DB during the usual business hours on any weekday (Saturday excepted) until February 13th 1981.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

WALSALL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SUPPLY OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Tenders are invited for the supply of musical instruments for use in schools. A form of tender and schedule of instruments required may be obtained by writing to the Director of Education, Civic Centre, Darwall Street, Walsall, WS1 1DQ. Tenders must be returned to the Chief Executive and Town Clerk to reach him not later than 12 noon on Friday 30th January 1981.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OXFORD ST, W1
IN STORE CONCESSIONS AVAILABLE
In England's Most Prime shopping area. Units available for Fashion, Shoes, Cosmetics, Leisure Wear, Gifts, Souvenirs, Catering and most other lines. Units from £300-£600 p.w. inclusive of rates, lighting and heating. 3 mths. deposit required. Please telephone 730 2794.

U.K. BUSINESSMAN visiting Far East February, will undertake commissions. Negotiations in Mandarin or Cantonese if required. Tel.: 0492 2999.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

TELEX SPEEDS UP BUSINESS. Use our fast economical and confidential service, £30 p.a. Rapid Tlx Services. 01-464 7633.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

Learn French in England
French family living in Buckinghamshire is offering for 1 year full board, own bedroom, pocket-money, 3 weeks ski in France, 1 month on the Riviera the rest in England, in exchange of help for 2 children/housekeeping.
Telephone (02813) 82770

EXPERIENCED MARRIED COUPLES AS COOK/BUTLER
Urgently required for central London homes with excellent accommodation, excellent salaries and if required immediate start.
Mrs Lines Emp. Agy., 165 Kensington High Street, W.8. or ring
01-937 1731

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 430 4757.

AU PAIR wanted by Anglo-Swiss family in Geneva to look after 18-month-old baby. Phone after 8.30 p.m. 01-960 3221.

BUTLER/DOMESTIC, to live in. Can cook, clean, drive, repair.—Shalom Employment Agy. 01-203 4241.

FIRST CLASS Bookkeeper/Accountant required immediately for Kensington based charity. 24 hours a week minimum, very flexible. Telephone Jane Bay 01-937 7745.

RESIDENT COMPANION required for elderly lady whose son travels frequently. location north-west Surrey. Own bed-room and bathroom, light household duties only. References required.—Reply Box 1084 F, The Times.

SUPER NANNIES.—Ring us for highly paid temp. posts. Nannies Unlimited. 589 8462.

REQUIRED

NURSE seeks position as live-in Nanny in the U.K.—Shalom Employment Agy. 01-203 4241.

SRN available for day duty. Central and south west London.—01-747 3166.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

HELFORD VILLAGE CORNWALL
Small, very good restaurant with rooms requires all-round assistants from March to October: fast-moving, good-looking, clear-thinking; artistic, determined and kind. Enthusiasm for food, wine and high standards of service is essential. Cottage and good salary.
Write Perry-Smith, Riverside, Helford, Helston, Cornwall.

ASSISTANT COOK REQUIRED
for friendly country hotel on Exmoor from March to November. Experience or qualifications essential. Accommodation provided in staff cottage with full board. For further details apply to:
The Tarr Steps Hotel, Hawkridge, nr Dulverton, Somerset.

WE REQUIRE
experienced chambermaids, cleaners, housekeepers and au-pairs for short and long term assignments, for individual clients and companies in London and the Home Counties.
PLEASE RING 734 7155 FOR FURTHER DETAILS. RITE-TYPE AGENCY, 87 BREWER ST., W.1.

HEAD CHEF
Wanted: Young French Chef for established first class restaurant in Wiltshire. Excellent salary plus profit sharing for a Chef of exceptional standards.
Apply in writing to:
Mrs. A. Sayer
The Bell, Ramsbury
Marlborough, Wilts.

EDUCATIONAL
SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

DULWICH COLLEGE
SIXTH FORM SCHOLARSHIP BURSARIES AND ASSISTED PLACES

PITT-COBBETT SCHOLARSHIP
One half-fees scholarship will be awarded to a boy of high academic calibre entering the College in September 1981 to follow a two year 'A' level course in at least three subjects, one of which must be a science, and another a science or mathematics.

STEPHEN HOWARD MEMORIAL BURSARIES
Two bursaries of £300 p.a. will be awarded to boys entering the College in September 1981 to follow a two-year 'A' level course.

ASSISTED PLACES
Five assisted places will be available for competition to boys entering the College in September 1981 to follow a two year 'A' level course. Application for these awards and assisted places should have the full support and approval of the candidate's present Headmaster. Selected candidates will be interviewed early in the Summer term and a final decision will be made as soon as the results of the 'O' level examinations are known. The closing date for application is 16th March 1981. A candidate who is unsuccessful in gaining an award may be considered for a full-fee paying place if so desired. Further details and application forms may be obtained from:- The Master, Dulwich College, London SE21 7LD.

CLARE COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE
Clare College invites applications from graduates of any university, who are at present resident in the United Kingdom, for a WILLIAM SENIOR STUDENTSHIP FOR RESEARCH IN COMPARATIVE LAW OR LEGAL HISTORY. The Studentship is tenable for two or possibly three years and will be of sufficient value to cover approved University and College fees and reasonable maintenance. Election to a Studentship is normally conditional upon acceptance by the Board of Graduate Studies as a candidate for a research degree.
Applications should include a full account of the applicant's career, a general statement of the proposed course of research in one of the two specified subjects, and the names and addresses of not fewer than two referees. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to the Tutor for Graduate Students, Clare College, Cambridge, CB2 1TL. The closing date for applications is 1st March, 1981.

MOTOR CARS

DAIMLER DOUBLE SIX AUTO BRAND NEW
Unregistered. Works mileage. Accept £13,250
Telephone 021-449 3528

BMW 316, Nov '80, red, 3,000 miles, tacho. Owner posted abroad. £4,995. 01-693 2673.

MAZDA RX7, red, January '80, 6,000 miles, radio/cassette. £5,800 o.n.o. 404 4539/731 2722.

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

ROLLS-ROYCE
1976 (Jan.) Shadow, Oxford blue, grey interior, car phone. £17,500.
Tel.: Uxbridge (89) 31451 (9-5)

CAR HIRE

ROLLS-ROYCE HIRE.—For any occasion. Chauffeur driven or self-drive. Montgomery. 01-450 5449/01-450 6260.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ACCOUNTANT Bookkeeper available on daily contract basis. Company wages especially 404 0015.

EX-SCHOOLMASTER, Mensa, exp. English, top crosswords, classical derivations, number problems, proof reading, music, general knowledge, number and words specialist, seeks congenial position. Write Box No 2475 F, The Times.

FLAT SHARING

SHARE-A-FLAT (est. 1958) for professionals. 175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.

FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.

W.4.—Large new studio room, own bath in spacious family house, share kit. £40 p.w. inc. C.H. & H.W. 994 6837.

CHELSEA.—Large elegant house, own room. £35 p.w. 730 3742.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.—2 people for nicely furnished large c.h. flat. Own rooms. £30 and £35 p.w. 221 5569 any time.

CHELSEA. — Luxury maisonette, own room. £35 p.w. 352 7056 (6.30-7.30 p.m.).

PROFESSIONAL reliable female required to share luxury Knightsbridge flat. Own room. Refs. essential. £146 p.c.m. Phone 581 2775.

RICHMOND.—M/F. own room. £35 p.w. Eves. 878 0651. Day 876 1222.

S.W.6.—House, own room, female. £115 p.c.m. inclusive. 731 6455 after 7 p.m.

S.W.11.—24+, own room in house. C.H. £20 p.w. 223 8265 (24 hours).

FULHAM.—Girl, own small room in mixed prof. flat. £75 p.c.m. excl.—Tel. 03677 693.

ISLINGTON.—2 rooms, share k & b. Suit prof. man. £28 p.w.—253 3557.

MARBLE ARCH.—Prof man, 35+ non-smoker, for warm quiet house. £35 p.w. excl. 01-262 6308.

ISLINGTON.—Own room, house, c.h. £17 p.w. 607 3561.

WIMBLEDON.—Professional female 23+, own room in attractive flat near Common. £28 p.w. excl. 946 7108 (after 6 pm).

W8.—4th prof person, non-smoker, own room. £110 p.c.m. 937 3220 after 6.

RENTALS

HOLLAND PARK, W.11.—Ground floor flat comprising 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bathroom. Gas C.H., telephone, automatic porter, waste disposal unit, washing machine, freezer/fridge. Newly decorated throughout, available now for 1 year renewable lease. £140 p.w. Co. let preferred. Phone: Miss. Cahill, 01-581 1400 (day) 01-584 0011 (eves).

STUDIO FLATS: Separate kitchen and bathroom, telephone and Economy Seven storage heating. 5 minutes Piccadilly Circus. Commencing £60 p.w. over 3 year tenancy agreement. Ring to view. F. M. A. Bureaux, 01-437 7081.

KENSINGTON.—New furn flat, 4 bedrooms etc. Suit 5/6. £162.50 p.w. 485 9705.

UNFURN flats wanted, f. & f. purchased. 602 4671. Dixon & Co.

AVAILABLE NOW.—Luxury furnished flats and houses in central London from £85 p.w.—Cutlass & Co. 01-589 5247.

PARSONS GREEN, SW6.—3 bedroom luxury hse, antique furniture, col T.V. etc. Suit family/3 sharers, short/long let £150 p.w. 731 4107/892 0525.

ST JOHN'S WOOD NW8.—Luxury studio. Kitchen & bath, mod block, porter, lift, C.H. £65 p.w. all inc. 01-629 2851 or 794 4827.

W.1.—Small bedsitter with bath for lady visitor, 5 months. £33.50 p.w. 794 3065.

W1.—Opp. Selfridges, super maisonette for 4. £125 p.w. Larchwood. 486 8526.

FURNISHED FLATS and houses in Central London area available now for long or short lets. Lenfield Ltd., 01-741 1761.

CHELSEA, elegant flats, lounge, 2 bedrooms, k. & b., C.H., tel., long let. £100-£145. 730 8932.

BAKER STREET.—Lux. furn. flat. 2 double beds., 1 living room, k. and b., c.h., c.h.w. £130 p.w. Tel. 01-431 2141.

RUCK & RUCK, 581 1741. Quality furnished houses for long lets needed urgently and also available. Ideal tenants looking.

N.W.3.—Newly redecorated s.c. flat, dble bedroom, living room, kitchen/diner, bathroom shared, garden. £80 p.w. Tel. 01-723 6311.

HELP!—Impecunious ex Public School (30 yrs.), seeks minimal accommodation central London, Mon.-Thur. nights only. Highest references. Walsh, 935 7185.

WESTMINSTER.—Luxury riverside flat, 2/3 bed, 2 baths, balcony, garage. £200 p.w. 01-352 7655 eves.

SOUTH KENSINGTON. Two double bedroom flat to let. £130 p.w.—Ted Hoskins, 581 5108 Ag.

DRAYCOTT PLACE, S.W.3. Luxury furn. flats, 2 mins Sloane Square and Harrods: 2 beds, £125 p.w.; studio, £65 p.w. Co. let.—Portmans 581 1477/589 0357 (24hr).

MARBLE ARCH/Hyde Park, luxury 1/2/3/4/5 bed flats & house. Long/short lets. West Trend. 262 6204.

DULWICH, attractive & well furnished Town House, 3 bedrooms, utility, all machines, gge., gas C.H. £85 p.w. Tel: J. W. Ltd. 01-949 2482.

LOVE & MONEY, KNIGHTSBRIDGE. A lot of both have been lavished on this unique apartment to provide a very special London home. 2 beds., 2 en-suite baths., sep. cloak., 2 receps., kit., utility room, garden. £550 p.w. View today. Garsan's 734 0706/7.

ST. JAMES, S.W.1. ...renowned cul-de-sac in St. ...—1st floor flat, ideal f... executive. 2 bedrooms, ... room, 1 reception room ... c.h., c.h.w. and caretake... £175 p.w. Mellersh & ... 493 6141. Ref. MK CW.

PRINCE OF WALES ... S.W.11. 3rd-floor flat, ... looking Battersea Park. 3 ... 2 baths., large reception ... separate dining room ... room, fitted kit., gas c.h. ... p.w. Clayton Bennett ... 584-6863.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE KENSIN... Immaculately designed fla... Schools and Park. 1-4 ... colour T.V., laundry ... cleaning. Lift, porterage. ... £150 p.w. Aylesford & Co ... 2385.

HURLINGHAM GARDENS, Quiet double and single be... to let, fridge, cooker, was... fitted cupboard, free laund... parking meters. £36 an... p.w. Tel.: 01-731 0497 ... time).

ST. PETERSBURG PLACE, Immaculate, newly dec. 3 ... 2 bath., 2 recep. family ... with large garden. Availab... unfurnished, 1-3 years. ... p.w. At Home in Londo... 2216.

CHELSEA. Spacious self-con... furnished flat, delightful... tion. Large sitting-room ... room alcove, bath., k... own tel., TV. Would suit ... Foreign executive. £70 p.w. ...—Tel.: 01-352 8845.

HYDE PARK. 2 bedrooms, ... reception, fitted kitchen, ... room with shower, luxur... in prestigious block, mai... vice available. Palace Pro... 486 8926.

KENSINGTON and Knightsb... Furnished flats, 1 yea... urgently required for ov... company executives, rel... to London.—Tel.: Trans... pean Traders, 01-486 5295.

HOLLAND PARK.—A well fur... flat in a modern block. 2 ... bedrooms, 2 reception, ... kitchen, lift, porter, c.h. ... p.w., agents. 233 0906.

WOULD AMERICANS seekin... nished accommodation in ... or Surrey please first tele... Allison Terry of SAUNDE... Kensington. 01-581 3623.

S.W.1. Beautiful studio f... quiet location. Elegant rece... dressing room, mod. kitche... bathroom. £80 p.w. neg. ... land 828 8251.

S.W.1. Really attractive conte... ary style maisonette. Sunn... light. 2 double beds., sp... recep., kitchen and bath ... £116 p.w. neg. Flatland ... 8251.

AMERICAN Executive seeks ... flat or house up to £350 ... Usual fees required.—P... Kay & Lewis. 839 2245.

BAYSWATER.—3 bedrooms, ... recep. entrance hall, fitted ... pets throughout. 100 yds ... Park. £150 p.w. to ... rates, porter, C.H., C.H.W. ... year plus. Tel. 229 4395.

CENTRAL LONDON.—Base ... nington) offered business ... son, in town house, bedro... sep. shower w/c own ent... no cooking £34 p.w. inc. ... HW. 735 1109.

WC1. — Luxury flat 3 bed, ... ception. Superb roof ga... washer, freezer. £120 ... 837 4903.

HAMPSTEAD. — 2 double ... room, two bath., living/d... room, kitchen, colour TV, ... garden. Laundry dishwash... dryer. Visitors £120 ... 435 6777.

LITTLE VENICE. — 3 bedro... 2 bath, double recep. ga... 9 years. £4500 p.a. Car... curtains, light fittings, kit... appliances for sale. Crout... Lees 493 9941.

S.W.7.—Attractive maisonette ... bed., sitting room, dining r... kitchen, bathroom, utility r... with washing machine, ... patio, all fitted carpets, ... furniture: £120 p.w. K. B... 834 1026.

HYDE PK. GDNS, W.2.—O'loo... park, interior designed fla... beds., recep., superb k. & ... Long let: Plaza Estates, ... 3087.

BARNES. — Early Victorian ... detached furn. house. 3 b... 2 baths, garage. Fully mod... ised, luxury fittings, char... character with small secl... garden. Lease up to 2 ye... £150 pw. Tel. 878 2003.

EXECUTIVE HOUSING. — In ... tral London and suburbs ... £100 - £350 a week, furni... and unfurnished. All prope... have been viewed. 402 ... Greenacres.

MAIDA VALE. — Spacious ... double bed flat. CH. £90 ... Global Property M & S ... 247 6101/1865.

BELGRAVIA.—4 bedroomed ... sonette, 2 bathrooms, fully f... kitchen, living room, c.h. &... p.w. 235 4885. No agents.

MARSH & PARSONS offer a ... selection of well-furnished ho... and flats. £70-£600 p.w. ... Kensington Church Street, W... 01-937 6091 or 4/5 Kensing... Park Rd., W.11. 01-229 9...

GOOD SELECTION of furnish... properties available now. ... from £65 p.w. upwards. Ph... Kate Wallcombe & Co., ... 5925.

SPACIOUS STUDIO FLAT. — ... single £53 pw. 352 8871.

(continued on page 24)



appears every day and featured on Wednesdays and Thursdays
for details ring 01-278 9161
or Manchester 061-834 1234



On Valentines Day let The Times make something of your sweet nothings.

On February 14th it's not only what you say, but how you say it that matters.

And, when you think about it, a Valentine Card says very little indeed.

Could such a missive ever convey the feelings of one whose very being is in the grips of an all-consuming passion?

We think not.

Worse still, the custom of omitting one's name could lead to some confusion. And, unthinkable though it may be, even lead your sweetheart into the arms of another.

Heaven forbid.

The answer is to place a message in the Valentine's page of The Times.

Don't be shy. You'll be in the company of the country's greatest lovers.

But should words fail you, you'll be relieved to know that The Times is right here to support you.

Included in our price is a bound, sealed, illustrated volume of poems simply called 'love.'

And we'll ensure that it reaches your loved one before February 14th with a card that reads 'There's a message for you in The Times on Valentines Day.'

To place a message costs £3.75 per line with a minimum of three lines (count 28 characters including word spaces per line).

So be bold. Proclaim your love before the nation.

After all, all the world loves a lover.

Place your message here (BLOCK CAPITALS)

Name of sender

Address

Telephone

Name of proposed recipient

Address

THE TIMES

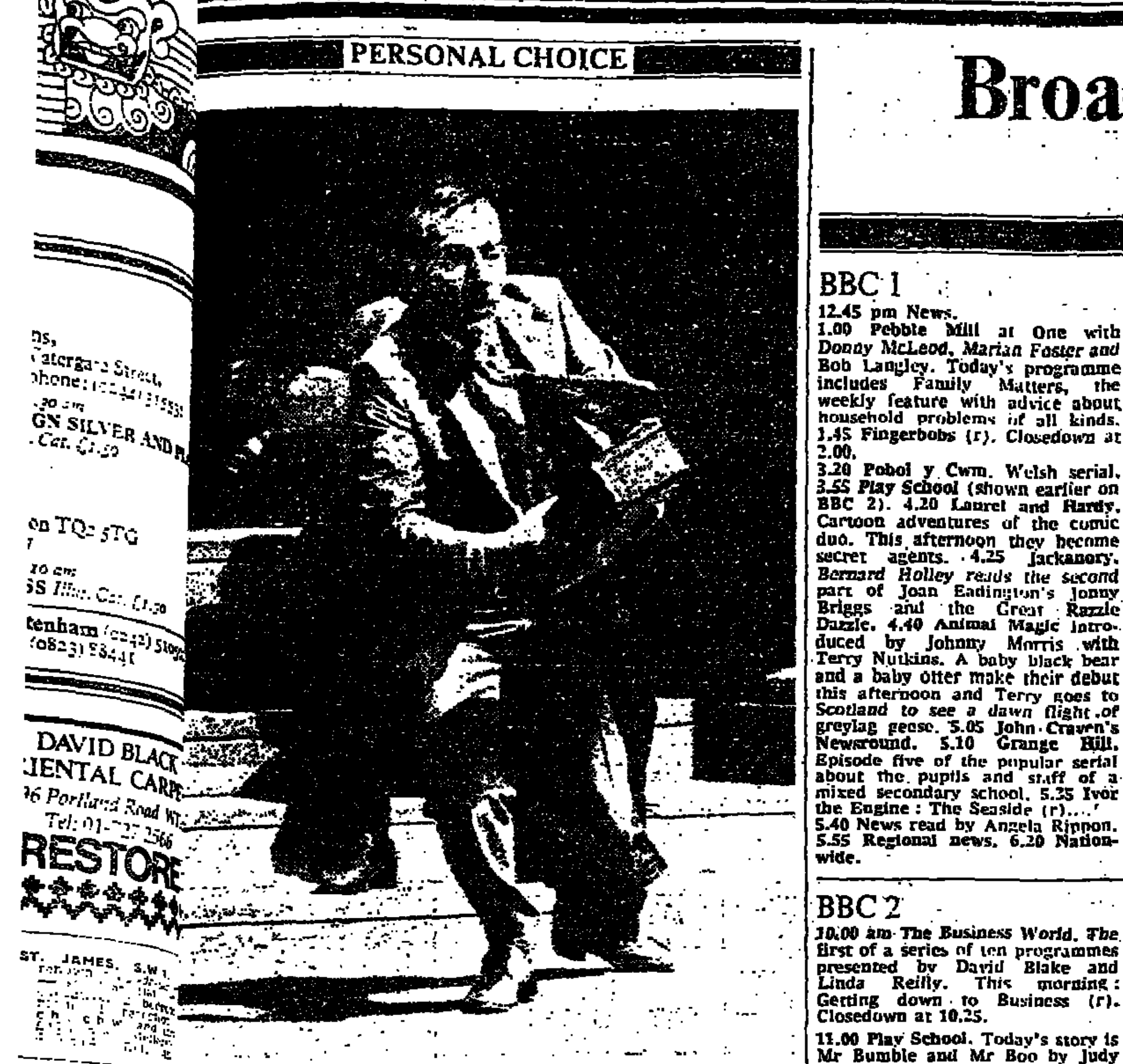
Send this coupon and cheque made payable to: Times Newspapers Ltd., Valentine Day Messages, The ASA Department, 4th Floor, The Times, P.O. Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

هكذا من الأصل

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

PERSONAL CHOICE



Peter Postlethwaite plays Danny Duggan, a failed businessman who turns to crime after receiving an income tax demand in tonight's Play for Today, The Muscle Market (BBC 1, 9.25).

● Wolcott, the new four-part drama serial from ITV (9.00 pm) gets off to a smashing start—literally. The hero of the action is a super-cool coloured detective-constable who wins promotion and joins a police station in a mixed racial area of North London. His promotion is resented by his new colleagues and even by his close friend who believes that he has become the token black in a *white dominated profession. Wolcott's first day at his new station* brings home to him that his friend's analysis could be correct. His first assignment is to find a young black boy who was seen in the area at the time an old lady was brutally murdered and robbed. This brings him into contact with the negro population of the area who regard him as a traitor to his people. His investigations are further complicated by a persistent white *American female journalist who wants to write the story of his* successful career for her publication. I have only seen this first episode but the dialogue (by Barry Wasserman and Patrick Carrol) and action was believable enough for me to look forward to the remaining episodes tomorrow and Thursday.

● Unfortunately clashing with Wolcott is The Muscle Market by Alan Bleasdale BBC 1's Play for Today at 9.25. Set in Liverpool, it concerns the fast *declining Plant Hire business of Danny* Duggan (Peter Postlethwaite), a man who lives on the tightrope between legality *and crime. Having successfully struggled up from* the gutter he tries hard to live up to the image he has projected with the help of his dubiously acquired fortune. Suddenly his world collapses. His accountant and secretary double-cross him over his "laundered" income at the same time as the Revenue comes to call. He finds himself penniless and owing a lot of money. How his cronies see his misfortune is a great disappointment—*they react the same way as he himself had done* in the past.

● In Are You There, Harry Price? (Radio 4, 8.20 pm) June Knox-Mower examines the life of a man who brought psychical research to the notice of the general public. Harry Price, who died in 1948, was a controversial *character in his sphere, tirelessly* promoting himself and his phenomena. This programme tries to *find out if he was simply a raving egomaniac or a genuine seeker* of the paranormal.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

12.45 pm News.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One with Donny McLeod, Marian Foster and Bob Langley. Today's programme includes Family Matters, the weekly feature with advice about household problems of all kinds. 1.45 Fingerbobs (r). Closedown at 2.00.
3.20 Pobol y Cwm. Welsh serial. 3.55 Play School (shown earlier on BBC 2). 4.20 Laurel and Hardy. Cartoon adventures of the comic duo. This afternoon they become secret agents. 4.25 Jackanory. *Bernard Holley reads the second part of Joan Eadington's Jonny Briggs and the Great Razzle Dazzle.* 4.40 Animal Magic introduced by Johnny Morris with Terry Nutkins. A baby black bear and a baby otter make their debut this afternoon and Terry goes to Scotland to see a dawn flight of greylag geese. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Grange Hill. Episode two of the popular serial about the pupils and staff of a mixed secondary school. 5.35 Ivor the Engine: The Seaside (r).
5.40 News read by Angela Rippon. 5.55 Regional news. 6.20 Nationwide.
6.45 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. Four cartoons featuring Bugs Bunny, Barney Bear and Tom and Jerry.
7.15 Taxi. American imported comedy series concerning New York taxi drivers. 7.40 Softly, Softly—Task Force. A repeat showing of one of the better episodes from the year 1970. The Thamesford Constabulary are asked to provide protection for a visiting American dignitary.
8.30 Seconds Out. Novice professional boxer, Pete Dodds, has his first fight away from home but the seedy hotel he stays in rather *takes the edge off the occasion.*
9.00 News.
9.25 Play: The Muscle Market by Alan Bleasdale. Danny Duggan has to resort to dishonesty when his building business fails and the Inland Revenue are after him for back taxes (see Personal Choice).
10.45 Omnibus: Judy Chicago's Dinner Party. An in-depth look at a major work of American artist Judy Chicago. Five years ago she began, together with four hundred women, creating a huge banquet table. Each place-setting represents an influential woman in history or mythology with males being totally ignored. A longer version of this programme was screened at the London Film Festival. 11.38 News headlines.
11.40 Platform One. Each week *Fred Emery interviews a person* whose decisions influence our lives. This evening it is the turn of Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science.
12.10 am Weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: CYMRU/WALES: 3.20 pm-3.55 Glas-down. 5.10-5.35 [illegible] Today. 6.45-7.00 [illegible] Tom and Jerry. 7.00-7.30 Heddiw. 7.30-8.00 Pobol y Cwm. 8.00-8.30 The Superstars. 12.10 am News and weather.
Scotland: 12.40 pm-12.45 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 6.45-7.15 Indoor Bowls. 10.45-11.15 Current Account. 11.15-12.05 am [illegible] 12.05 News and weather.
Northern Ireland: 3.20 pm-3.53 Closedown. 5.55-6.20 Scene around six. 6.45-7.15 As I Roved Out. 12.10 am News and weather.
England: 5.55-6.20 Regional Magazines. 6.45-7.15 [illegible] 12.15 am Close.

BBC 2

10.00 am The Business World. The first of a series of ten programmes presented by David Blake and Linda Reilly. This morning: Getting down to Business (r). Closedown at 10.25.
11.00 Play School. Today's story is Mr Bumble and Mr Boo by Judy Whitfield and the presenters are Sheelagh Gilbey and Ben Bazell. Closedown at 11.25.
2.30 pm Roads to Conflict. The Land Itself is the title of this first programme in a ten part series on the origins of the Arab-Israeli dispute (r). 3.00 Illusions of Reality: The first in a series of films about the cinema and public opinion in the 1930s (r). 3.30 Living City. Part eleven of the fifteen programme sociological study of the city of Leicester narrated by Michael Molyneux (r). Closedown at 3.55.
5.40 Laurel and Hardy: Live Ghost (1934) Stan and Ollie are shanghied to serve on a haunted ship.
6.00 The Deceivers. The second in the series presented by Jeremy Beadle about different sorts of opportunists. This evening we hear about impostors and impersonators with help from Madeline Smith, Bernard Holley (also in Jackanory), Mike Savage, Simon Gipps-Kent and Ann Emery.
6.30 Cartoon Two. Tonight we see Garden Gopher and Counterfeit Cat, two funny Tex Avery cartoons. 6.40 When the Bough Breaks presented by John Thaw. This evening the programme looks at the self-help organizations for parents in need.
6.55 News with a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.05 Film: Wagonmaster* (1950) starring Ben Johnson and Ward Bond. A John Ford directed film about two itinerant cowboys who join a Mormon wagon train on its way to Utah.
8.30 Russell Harty. Mastermind champion Fred Housego interviews Lord Carnarvon at the behest of Mr Harty at the noble lord's ancestral home in Highclere and on the stage of the Greenwood Theatre, London.
9.00 Pot Black 81. Two of the brightest young snooker stars do battle tonight in the third match of the series when Kirk Stevens of Canada who was a semi-finalist in last year's world championship meets Steve Davis from London, the reigning United Kingdom professional champion.
9.25 Ireland: A Television History written and presented by Robert Kee. We move into the second half of the thirteen part series with a look at reasons for the near civil war which was averted only belatedly by the outbreak of hostilities in Europe.
10.20 Jake Thackray and Songs. Another half hour in the company of the talented songwriter and singer. With him at The Stables, Wavendon, is balladeer Ralph Mc Tell.
10.50 Newsnight. In-depth reports of the news that made today's headlines from Peter Snow, Charles Wheeler, John Tusa and Peter Hobday.
11.35 International Darts. Peter Purves introduces highlights of the play today in the second round of the Embassy World Professional Championship from Jollees Club, Stoke-on-Trent. The commentators are Sid Waddell and Tony Green. The programme ends at 12.15 am.

THAMES

9.30 am The Masterbuilders. A *look at the dam building experts* of Holland (r). 9.55 Nature of Things. A study of the life and work of French entomologist Jean Henri Fabre (r). 10.45 Young Ramsay. The young Australian vet loses his way in the mountains and his colleague, Ray Turner, goes *looking for him.* 11.35 Untamed Frontier. A look at the night-life on a reef off the Seychelles (r).
12.00 Jamie and the Magic Torch: A Narrow Escape written and read by Brian Trueman (r). 12.10 pm Pipkins. Educational puppets.
12.30 The Sullivans. How World War Two touched an Australian family.
1.00 News read by Peter Sissons.
1.20 Thames News.
1.30 Crown Court. Continuing the trial of a wife accused of causing her paralysed husband bodily *harm* (r). 2.00 After Noon Plus. Judith Chalmers has as her guest today Mary Berry who has ideas for packed lunches as an alternative to school meals.
2.45 The Mallens. High passion and drama in the Northumbrian countryside (r).
3.45 Unforgettable. Alan Freeman with some of the forgettable pop music of the early twenty years. His guests today are The Merseybeats and Jigsaw. 4.15 Dr Snuggles. Cartoon adventures of an inveterate inventor. 4.20 Take a Chance. Comedy concerning guests at a theatrical digs grandly called the Rose Marie Hotel. 4.45 Ace. Live entertainment for preteenagers presented by Wayne Laryea and Brian Jacks. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Tales of a Yorkshire farming community.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter. 6.25 Help! Steve Bradshaw and Nancy Robertson with further information about the Year of the *Disabled. 6.35 Crossroads. It's time* they built a by-pass.
7.00 Looks Familiar. A sort of quiz in which Denis Norden nudges the memory of guests about the films, songs and variety acts of the thirties and forties. 7.30 Ballyskillen Opera House. More adventures concerning the running of a rundown Irish theatre.
8.00 Sapphire and Steel. Science fiction adventures of a mysterious male/female team of do-gooders. 8.30 George and Mildred. A repeat episode in the life of the raucous Roopers starring Brian Murphy and the late Yootha Joyce (r).
9.00 Wolcott. The first of a four part series about a coloured detective in a poor multi-racial area of North London (see Personal Choice).
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: Project X (1967). Sci-Fi thriller based in the year 2118 when American agent Hagen Arnold returns from the Far East with everything erased from his memory except the fact that the West is to be destroyed in fourteen days time. *Will the scientists* discover how in time?
12.10 am Close with Richard Easton reading the Moth and the Star, one of James Thurber's Fables of our Time.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00 News.
7.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: The Petrified Florist, by Paddy Bateson.
10.00 News.
10.05 Play: You Sniffed, by Peter Silcock.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.20 Down Your Way.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 The Hunting Party, by Anton Chekhov.
4.00 Borderlands (2).
4.15 Three Cheers for Pooh!
4.45 There Came Both Mist and Snow (7).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Never Too Late.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 Swann With Topping†
8.20 Are You There, Harry Price? (See Personal Choice).
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.30 Earthsearch (2).†
11.00 Lord Jim (2).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 *Shipping forecast.*
VHF
10.30 am-10.45 Listen With Mother.
11.00 pm-11.30 Study on 4: Allez France! (11).

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Beethoven, Cimarosa, Haydn (Sym 86).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: A. Scarlatti, D. Scarlatti, Bruch, Massanet, Drigo.†
9.00 News
9.05 Week's Composers: The Smetana Line.†
10.00 Piano (Schiff), pt 1: Bach (incl BWV971).†
10.40 Interval reading.
10.45 Piano, pt 2: Bach (incl BWV903).†
11.40 Records: Mouret, Locke.†
12.10 pm BBC Welsh SO/Thomson, pt 1: Berlioz, Tchaikovsky (Vln Conc).†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 BBCWSO, pt 2: Saint-Saëns, Chausson (Sym).†
2.15 Songs: Britten, Ravel.†
3.00 BBCSO/Schurmann: Schurmann (incl Pno Conc).†
4.25 Jazz Today.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Songs: Fauré, Bizet.†
7.45 RLPO/Atherton (live from Liverpool), pt 1: Dvorak, Bartok (Pno Conc 2—Ponti).†
8.30 Story: Who is Phillip? by Morris Lurie.
8.50 RLPO, pt 2: Vaughan Williams (London Sym).†
9.45 The Road is Wider than Long: conversation with Sir Roland Penrose.†
10.30 Chamber ensemble: Schoenberg (op 9).†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Records: Monteverdi, Johnson, Cornyshe.†

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Bob Kilbey.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm Ray Moore.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 The Leading Ladies.† 9.02 Glamorous Nights.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 The Best of The News Huddlines. 11.03 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. *7.00 Mike Read.* 9.00 Steve Wright. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.32 Dave Lee Travis. 4.32 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout. *8.00 Richard Skinner.* 10.02 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With *Radio 2.*

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 Baker's Half-dozen. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 The English Miniature. 10.00 Discovery. 10.30 John Peel. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Musical Memories. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Towards 2000. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Baker's Half-dozen. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Scotland This Week. 5.15 Just a Minute. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Four Hands in Harmony. 2.30 Towards 2000. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. *4.00 Newsdesk.* 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Granada
As Thames except: 9.30 am Film: King's Pirate (Doug McClure). 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 *Granada Reports.* 3.45-4.15 *Looks Familiar.* 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 *Emmerdale Farm.* 10.30 Monte Carlo Show. 11.25 After All That, This. 11.35-12.35 am New Avengers.

Border
As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am Diary of Civilization. 10.25-12.00 Film: Spanish Main (Paul Henreid, Maureen O'Hara). 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Electric Theatre Show. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Snooker. 11.15 Our Little *Town.* 11.45-11.48 News.

Ulster
As Thames except: Starts 10.00 am Tarzan. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Looks *Familiar.* 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Monte Carlo *Show.* 11.30 *Gardening Today.* 12.00-12.10 am Bedtime.

Scottish
As Thames except: 9.30 am Arabian Contrasts. 9.45 Film: Grapes of Wrath* (*Henry Fonda, Jane Darwell*). 11.50-12.00 Bubbles. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Late Call. 10.35-12.20 am Film: FBI Story (part one) (*Ned Beatty*).

Channel
As Thames except: Starts 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00-6.35 *Channel Report.* 7.00-7.30 Hongkong. 8.30-9.00 Cuckoo Waltz. 10.28 News. 10.36 Sunday Sweet Sunday. 11.05-11.50 Snooker.

Anglia
As Thames except: 9.30 am I am Fijian. 10.00 Film: Samson and Delilah (Hedy Lamarr, Victor Mature). 11.45-12.00 Cartoon. 12.30-1.00 Out of Town. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Gambit. 10.30 British Matchplay Darts. 11.00 *Film: Nightmare* (Richard Crenna). 12.35 am Thames.

Yorkshire
As Thames except: 9.30 am Call It Macaroni. 9.55 Bailey's Bird. 10.20 Roman Holidays. 10.45 Natural Environment. 11.00 Tandarra. 11.55-12.00 Bubbles. 12.30 pm-1.00 Looks Familiar. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 In Loving Memory. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Sportsman of the Year Dinner. 11.18-12.15 am *Monte Carlo Show.*

Westward
As Thames except: 9.30 am Amazing Years of Cinema. 9.55 Film: Moon Zero Two (James Olson). 11.30-12.00 Survival. 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30-1.10 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 7.00-7.30—Mark It. 8.30-9.00 Cuckoo Waltz. 10.32 News. 10.36 Sunday Sweet Sunday. 11.05 Snooker. 11.50-11.55 Faith for Life.

ATV
As Thames except 9.30 am Something Different. 9.45 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 10.10-12.00 Film: Sound Barrier (Ralph Richardson, Ann Todd). 12.30 pm-1.00 *Gardening Today.* 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 *Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Left,* Right and Centre. 11.10 News. 11.15 Butlin's Grand Masters Darts. 11.45-12.15 am Barney Miller.

Southern
As Thames except: 9.30 am Kum Kum. 9.55 Lost Islands. 10.20 Stars on Ice. 10.45 Caspar. 10.50 Animated Classics. 11.45-12.00 Larry the Lamb. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Betty Boop. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.35 Afloat. 11.05 SWAT. 12.00 Weather followed by Something Special.

HTV
As Thames except: Starts 10.30 am-12.00 Film: Alf's Button Afloat (Crazy Gang). 12.30 pm-1.00 Play It Again. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Believe It Or Else. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Three Little Words. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28 News. 10.30-12.35 Film: Hammersmith is Out (Richard Burton, Peter Ustinov). HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.05 pm Pili a Pili. 12.05-12.10 Calimero. 4.15-4.45 Gwest Gwirion. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30-11.00 Mae'r Gelyn Oddi Mewn. 11.00-11.30 World in Action. 11.30-12.25 Have Girls Will *Travel.*

Grampian
As Thames except: Starts 9.40 am First Thing. 9.45 Bailey's Bird. 10.10 Norman Mailer. 11.05-12.00 Paths to *the Future.* 12.30 pm-1.00 Simply Sewing. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 7.00-7.30 Welcome to the *Ceilidh. 10.30 Film: Big Bounce* (Ryan O'Neil). 12.20 am Reflections. 12.25-12.30 News.

Tyne Tees
As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25 News. 9.30 Survival. 9.55 Showjumping with Harvey Smith. 10.20 Film: Carnival* (Sally Gray). 11.50-12.00 *Sally and Jake.* 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. *6.25 Northern Life.* 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 News. 10.32 Northern Report. 11.00 SWAT. 12.00-12.05 am Jesus and People.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 22

BIRTHS

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,422

ACROSS

1 Tone down article on painting (7).
5 The engraving Mrs Henry omitted (7).
9 Gem's liquid quality (5).
10 He makes one-man submarine expeditions (4-5).
11 Old engine with metal mount (4, 5).
12 Last month artist is revealed as extremist (5).
13 Bolt or rod turned to bearing (5).
15 Tank bound to Campbell's Highlands (9).
18 Crafty chap to enlarge Norma's output right away (9).
19 Set of teeth on which Paul is said to be engaged (5).
21 He's not still an active player (5).
23 Sweetstuff for tea swallowed by routed Incas (9).
25 He's not keen to make trouble in Caledonia (9).
26 Reel shows flying stunts in reverse (5).
27 Works of art to which LSE perhaps holds title (7).
28 Late queen crossed to the abbey (7).

DOWN

1 Two kinds of flax used in rope-making (7).
2 Timekeeper ran into no more trouble (9).
3 High cost of providing closed-circuit link? (5).
4 Withdraws works of art (9).
5 Caucasian naturalist? (5).
6 Silly codger struck by railway engine (3, 6).
7 Desire surgeon to support the firm (5).
8 Ground for reversal of old judgment in the end (7).
14 Dramatist as mere relic of Restoration (5, 4).
16 First condition of being on trial presumably? (9).
17 Time always for the lotos-eaters, it seemed (9).
18 Porcelain identified by Rose for instance (7).
20 He works doggedly with force (7).
22 Girl played with flower (5).
23 Prophets of weight in India (5).
24 Tea's hot—stir it up—hurry! (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,421

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